CREATING [ ] SPACES
TO TAKE ACTION ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & GIRLS

SUMMATIVE EVALUATION

COVERING THE PERIOD OF JUNE 2016–AUGUST 2021

OXFAM

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ACRONYMS

CAT	Capacity Assessment Tool
CDC	Community Development Committee
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CEFM	Child Early and Forced Marriage
CPI	Community Perception Index
CS	Creating Spaces
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
EVAWG	Ending Violence against Women and Girls
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GAC	Global Affairs Canada
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IVR	Interactive Voice Response
KII	Key Informant Interview
KUA	Indonesia Religious Affair Office
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
MIS	Management information system
MTR	Mid-Term Review
OECD-DAC	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development-Development Assistance Committee
PIP	Project Implementation Plan
PMF	Performance Measurement Framework
PWDV	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence
RBM	Results Based Management
SIYB	Start and Improve Your Business
SRH	Sexual and reproductive health
ToC	Theory of Change
VAWG	Violence against Women and Girls
WRO	Women's Rights Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pollisree Creating Spaces community
group in Dinajpur, Bangladesh.
Credit: Abir Abdullah/Oxfam

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AGAINST WOMEN & GIRLS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following report presents the Summative Evaluation for the Creating Spaces to Take Action on Violence Against Women and Girls project implemented by Oxfam Canada and Oxfam country teams in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, and the Philippines. The Summative Evaluation was carried out between October and July 2021 as a two-part process of an end line study and evaluation based on the OECD-DAC criteria by an international team of consultants, led by Miller Jones Consulting.

Creating Spaces is a five-year (2016–21)[1] initiative that sought to reduce violence against women and girls and the prevalence of child, early and forced marriage in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan and the Philippines. The project supported 25 local partner organizations to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls through interventions under three strategic pillars, linked to the project's three intermediate outcomes:

PILLAR 1: Engaging key community actors to support and promote positive gender norms by creating an enabling environment to prevent violence against women and girls through engaging key community leaders (including religious, private sector and political) and youth in advancing women's leadership and women's rights;

PILLAR 2: Supporting women and girls who have experienced violence by improving their access to economic opportunities and to services such as shelters, and legal and psycho-social support; and

PILLAR 3: Building knowledge and capacity of institutions and alliances to influence change by reinforcing the use of innovative knowledge, including best and emerging practices, and accountability systems to end violence against women and girls, including child, early and forced marriage.

The overall purpose of the evaluation was to provide an independent and external assessment of Creating Spaces' achievements, strengths, and weaknesses for the duration of the project (June 2016-August 2021).[2] The evaluation covers the six Creating Spaces countries of Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan and the Philippines and its 25 partners.

The evaluation was structured around the OECD-DAC criteria of relevance, coherence, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability as per the evaluation matrix found in Appendix 2. The mixed methods evaluation used both quantitative methods, including a community survey of women and girls, an influencer survey, and community perception index, and qualitative methods, including focus group discussions, key informant interviews and a comprehensive document review of project documents and resources.

From the end line survey, information collected and document review, we generated the following key conclusions:

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1   Creating Spaces was awarded a no-cost extension until May, 2022. The evaluation report does not cover this extension period.
2   Ibid.

RELEVANCE

- Overall, the project's design and focus on the three project's pillars was highly relevant to the local contexts and realities in each of the implementation countries for addressing VAWG and CEFM.

- There are clear linkages with best practice on preventing VAWG, including the importance of addressing multiple drivers of violence, such as gender and social norms, poverty, limited enforcement of laws, inequitable relationships, and attitudes which condone or justify violence.[3]

- CS also used evidence-based interventions, including working with both women and men, integrating support for survivors, combining economic and social empowerment for women, community activism to shift harmful gender attitudes, roles and social norms and couples' interventions to transform gender relations.[4]

- Oxfam targeted women (25+), youth (15 – 24 years) and to a lesser extent, children (0-14 years). Oxfam's use of the terms, 'youth' and 'adolescents', 'women' and 'girls' inconsistently and interchangeably, promotes a 'one-size-fits-all' approach to programming that does not take into consideration the distinct development stages, life-trajectories, opportunities and vulnerabilities of adolescent girls and young women between the ages of 10 and 24. Further Oxfam's limited treatment of 10 – 14-year-olds is a missed opportunity for targeted strategic interventions to prevent and support survivors of VAWG and CEFM at a critical period of development.

COHERENCE

- Overall, there was coherence and compatibility of the interventions across the countries and organizations. External coherence was generally more evident than internal coherence.

- Baseline studies, household surveys and FGDs with members of local communities and project staff in each country determined the focus across different pillars and the choice of activities in relation to the constraints and priorities identified for each country. Inception-phase country and cross-country workshops and consultations informed country-level strategies, project management structures and approaches to implementation.

- The CS activities across the three pillars are well aligned with external policy commitments and the program has maintained communication with other programs to ensure consistency and cohesion of efforts across all countries.

- CS worked with more than 20 implementing partners, including 9 women's rights organizations. These organizations' understanding of relevant issues, including gender-budgeting, anti-trafficking laws, children's rights bills, and laws and policies related to VAWG has helped CS country projects align their activities to country priorities and also coordinate with other organizations working on a similar agenda.

EFFECTIVENESS

- Overall, the project has reached approximately 363,329 direct beneficiaries to date, of which 59.28% are women and girls.

CREATING SPACES

363,329
DIRECT BENEFICIARIES

59.28%
WOMEN AND GIRLS

3 World Health Organization, "RESPECT women."

4 See R Jewkes, S Willan, L Heise, L Washington, N Shai, A Kerr-Wilson, N Christofides, "Effective design and implementation elements in interventions to prevent violence against women and girls: Evidence Brief," January 2020, available at: https://www.whatworks.co.za/documents/publications/377-effective-design-and-implementation-brief-web25-02-20/file. See also Kerr-Wilson, A.; Gibbs, A.; McAslan Fraser E.; Ramsoomar, L.; Parke, A.; Khuwaja, HMA.; and Jewkes, R. (2020). A rigorous global evidence review of interventions to prevent violence against women and girls, What Works to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls Global Programme, Pretoria, South Africa, available at: https://www.whatworks.co.za/documents/publications/374-evidence-reviewfweb/file; and World Health Organization, "RESPECT women."

- While sometimes difficult to ascertain the extent of change due to data challenges, generally the evaluation found that there were some positive results and progress towards improving general awareness of issues related to VAWG and CEFM, and capacity building of local civil society organizations.[5]

- Overall, CS countries reported a total of 64 public declarations and actions by influencers in Year 5 and 281 over the life of the project to end VAWG and CEFM and in support of women's rights and leadership, surpassing project targets.

- Overall, 110 initiatives were reported over the life of the project, ranging from the formation of monitoring/ coordination committees to regulations passed at village, regional and provincial levels.

- The project's Community Perception Index (CPI) score, increased from 0.85 at baseline to 1.32 at end line, illustrating and improvement in the perspective of beneficiaries on VAWG and CEFM and women's rights.

- The interventions were designed as a complementary mutually reinforcing package to prevent and respond to violence, and support survivors at the individual, community and structural levels. There was some variation in the implementation of project interventions across countries, so that the opportunity for maximum potential impact of the project interventions was, in some cases inconsistent across project countries.

- Overall, 60.3% of women respondents that participated in economic empowerment activities felt that their skills and knowledge, as well as their confidence to participate in economic activities had increased.

- A total of 121 strategic alliances with national and local governments, NGOs, CSOs, and mass media were formed or strengthened to address VAWG and CEFM, surpassing the project target of 26.

- Overall, CS struggled with the design and implementation of an effective monitoring and evaluation system to capture changes against core indicators, which systematically integrated learnings.

- One of the notable design features of CS was the promotion of a feminist MEAL agenda and approach – a new topic for many countries that challenged country teams to think differently about data collection tools, approaches, analysis, dissemination of findings and use of findings for advocacy and to inform programming.

IMPACT

- Generally, it appears that the percentage of women reporting violence in project target areas is lower than that reported at baseline (30%)[6] or in the DHS country level values, suggesting the Oxfam may have played a role in decreasing this.

- Across all countries, there were various examples of contributions to reducing CEFM, both in the end line reports and in KIIs, the majority through advocacy efforts conducted by individuals and influencers.

- Overall, 59% of surveyed community beneficiaries stated that the main benefit they gained from CS was an increase in knowledge and awareness on VAWG and CEFM.

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5   A key limitation for assessing the progress in indicator results, meeting targets, and the change from baseline was the absence of baseline data for some indicators and across different countries, as well as the lack of a data analysis and computation plan at the baseline and mid-term phases. These gaps limited the ability to make comparisons between baseline and end line data for several indicators as measures could not be calculated in the same way.

6   The baseline value reported is 30% for the overall total, however the source of this data or calculation to derive the total is unknown. The target is 20%. Also, the question at the end line to assess whether women had experienced violence was reduced to one question, in comparison to the previous data collection periods where numerous questions on different types of violence were asked. Asking so many detailed questions related to experiencing violence was deemed unethical by the end line consulting team.

SUSTAINABILITY

- Overall, progress towards sustaining the gains made under CS has been varied across different countries and pillars.

- KIIs with key stakeholders suggest that irrespective of the continuity of the women's groups, the knowledge obtained by women and youth through project activities will remain and have positive influence at the household level in the long-term.

- The project's engagement of religious leaders is seen to be the most effective in contributing to the promotion of positive gender norms, and the anticipated longer term, sustained impact is expected to continue to influence community and household level behaviours and gender norms beyond the life of the project.

- Nearly 60% of women who have experienced violence who participated in the project activities to improve economic opportunities expressed greater self-confidence and are expected to benefit from the new knowledge and skills that were gained.

- Country-level KIIs with key stakeholders and project partners, project reports and country evaluation findings indicate that activities related to capacity assessment tools and workshops with CSOs and WROs, use of information to generate evidence-based policy making, learning events including web-discussions on thematic areas on women's rights issues are expected to influence long term change.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall, CS is a large, ambitious, and complex program addressing sensitive issues in six countries, with unique socio-cultural contexts and challenging operating environments. During the project period, across the implementing countries, there were numerous changes in government resulting in changes in the operating environment and posing numerous challenges. From early 2020, the global Covid-19 pandemic caused repeated disruptions to planned activities and unforeseeable challenges to program implementation. The program teams should be commended for their dedication and perseverance in finding creative solutions to overcome these challenges and adapting program strategies to continue implementation.

Based on the findings, the following is a summary of recommendations that aim to strengthen and build on lessons learned and achievements made from the CS program.

RELEVANCE

- Clearly define target populations of other relevant intersectionalities, including adolescents, ethnic minorities, disability status and other marginalized populations particularly vulnerable to violence to meet their diverse needs. Ensuring that women are not defined as a homogenous group and strategies, messaging and specific activities are tailored to unique segments of the population will align well with Oxfam's quest to implement more Feminist MEAL principles.

- Undertake evidence-informed intentional design process for future programming with adolescents and youth. Specifically consider different segments of the population (10 – 14, 15 – 19, 20-24) and design tailored program interventions to meet their distinct needs, with complementary monitoring and evaluation systems to monitor progress and achievements for the different segments.

- Clearly define influencers and other stakeholders to ensure shared understanding and consistency across program locations, specifically to distinguish between influencers and target beneficiaries.

- Look beyond policy and legislation development and implementation to promote more systemic gender equality and protection of more marginalized women and girls from CEFM and VAWG.

COHERENCE

- Greater flexibility in adapting interventions, including the institutionalization and promotion of documentation of changes to country design, including rationale. While Oxfam was quite responsive the global Covid-19 pandemic, shifting to online delivery platforms, the flexibility was not as great earlier in the program with regards to shifting core elements of the program (including timing).

- Use of monitoring information to adjust plans and strategies to respond to the availability of new information and emerging issues through an adaptive management approach.

- Increased opportunities for structured knowledge sharing mechanism between countries to share success and as a platform to explore solutions to thematic issues and inform programming

EFFECTIVENESS

- Contextualize training, sensitization and awareness raising to respond to country/ population specific drivers of VAWG and CEFM

- Continued and deeper investment in women's and girls' leadership, building on Oxfam's successes and achievements gained through CS

- Continued and more strategic engagement of men and boys, building on Oxfam's successes and achievements gained through CS

- Informed and strategic investment in economic empowerment programming, with support of additional technical expertise through staffing or partnerships on women's economic empowerment

- Comprehensive service provision and delivery to address gaps in availability and accessibility of services. Measures to address immediate and emergency needs of survivors for support, or to extend or strengthen the reach and availability of services will strengthen future programming.

- Strategic use and capacity building around technology and digital connections to improve digital literacy and skills and address access gaps will be important for future programming and for extending the reach of programs

- Invest in the development and implementation of comprehensive M&E tools and systems as part of project design, including close attention to measurement definitions, computation plans and documentation to replicate measurements through the project cycle.

- CS has made excellent preliminary steps towards a greater understanding of feminist MEAL and its application. However, while Feminist MEAL was promoted, it was done within a traditional project management cycle and compliance requirements from donors. Moving forward, Oxfam should consider which aspects of Feminist MEAL are realistic to implement within a traditional project cycle and use of RBM tools.

IMPACT

- In addition to addressing overall root causes and drivers of VAWG and CEFM, targeted interventions should be implemented to tackle context specific elements, such as early pregnancy and the influence of key groups such as mothers-in-law. Additional efforts to identify and target nuances in the drivers of VAWG and CEFM would improve the project impact.

SUSTAINABILITY

- Continued campaigns and advocacy with influencers and local government to maintain and build on gains achieved through CS.

- Sustainability planning and organizational capacity building of partners to foster more sustainable opportunities for women's access to services and economic empowerment opportunities

INTRODUCTION

19-year-old Amaliah Sultanbatao conducting a classroom discussion on gender-based violence and child marriage among her schoolmates in Bubong, Lanao del Sur, Philippines (BARMM), as part of their commitments in the Student Government Council. Credit: VinaSalazar/Oxfam

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INTRODUCTION

The following report presents the consolidated findings of the final evaluation for the Creating Spaces (CS) to Take Action on Violence Against Women and Girls project implemented by Oxfam Canada in six countries of Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan and the Philippines. It was carried out between October 2020 and July 2021 as a two-part process of an end line study and evaluation based on the OECD-DAC criteria by an international team of consultants.

The evaluation report is organized by each of the OECD-DAC criteria and questions as outlined in the evaluation matrix (Appendix 2) and presents a set of programmatic and operational recommendations to inform future programming by Oxfam.

1.1 Project Description

CS is a five-year (2016–21)[7] initiative that sought to reduce violence against women and girls (VAWG) and the prevalence of child, early and forced marriage (CEFM) in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan and Philippines. The project supported 25 local partner organizations to prevent and respond to VAWG through interventions under three strategic pillars, linked to the project's three intermediate outcomes:

PILLAR 1: Engaging key community actors to support and promote positive gender norms by creating an enabling environment to prevent violence against women and girls through engaging key community leaders (including religious, private sector and political) and youth in advancing women's leadership and women's rights;

PILLAR 2: Supporting women and girls who have experienced violence by improving their access to economic opportunities and to services such as shelters, and legal and psycho-social support; and

PILLAR 3: Building knowledge and capacity of institutions and alliances to influence change by reinforcing the use of innovative knowledge, including best and emerging practices, and accountability systems to end violence against women and girls, including CEFM.

Overall, the project has reached approximately 363,329 direct beneficiaries to date, of which 59.28 % are women and girls.[8]

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7   Creating Spaces was awarded a no-cost extension until May 2022. The evaluation report does not cover this extension period.
8   As per CS Annual Report 2020-2021, cumulative beneficiaries Y1-Y5 (Table 2).

Youth are taking the pledge to ensure violence-free relationships, India.

COUNTRIES	CHILDREN (0- 14)		YOUTH/ ADOLESCENTS (15 - 24)		ADULTS (25 +)		TOTAL	% WOMEN AND GIRLS
	Girls	Boys	Girls / women	Boys/ Men	Women	Men		
Bangladesh	790	621	14,275	8,949	13,700	6,801	45,135	63.7%
India	1,209	952	16,292	17,436	16,363	6,210	58,462	57.9%
Indonesia	1,931	1,169	4,143	2,156	8,598	4,429	22,735[9]	64.5%
Nepal	7,245	5,036	17,032	7,050	28,317	14,660	79,340	66.3%
Pakistan	7,034	6,751	13,957	13,999	23,802	21,328	86,871	51.6%
Philippines	4,659	4,181	10,360	10,318	21,455	19,674	1070,786[10]	51.67%
Total	22,868	18,710	76,058	59,908	112,235	73,102	363,329	59.28%

1.2 Purpose and Evaluation Objectives

The overall purpose of the evaluation was to provide an independent and external assessment of CS' achievements, strengths, and weaknesses for the duration of the project (June 2016-August 2021).[11] The evaluation covers the six CS countries of Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan and the Philippines and its 25 partners.

The evaluation was structured around the OECD-DAC criteria of relevance, coherence, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability as per the evaluation matrix found in Appendix 2.

9   The age group of 309 women/girls and men/boys in Indonesia is unknown but added to the total.
10 The age group of 309 women/girls and men/boys in Indonesia is unknown but added to the total.
11 Creating Spaces was awarded a no-cost extension until May, 2021. The evaluation report does not cover this extension period.

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METHODOLOGY

Dolly Kumar, 14, in Purkazi Block, India, is part
of Oxfam Canada's Creating Spaces project.
Credit: Atul Loke / Oxfam

Atul Loke/India

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METHODOLOGY

2.1 Methodology

The mixed methods evaluation used both quantitative and qualitative methods. The quantitative component involved a community survey of women and girls, an influencer survey, and community perception index (CPI), The qualitative component involved focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews (KIIs) and a comprehensive document review of project documents and resources.

COMMUNITY SURVEY

Overall, a total of 952 women and young women were surveyed with a larger proportion of adults (70.3%) compared to youth (18 – 24 years) (29.7%). Most respondents reported being Muslim (60.2%), followed by Hindu (38.9%), with respondents from India and Nepal commonly practicing Hinduism. Regarding education levels, 37.7% of respondents have completed secondary school, 23.7% primary school, 19.2% vocational, college or university, and 16.0% had no schooling. Most of the surveyed youth were single (60.1%), whereas the majority of surveyed adults were married (87.3%). Overall, 62.3% of community members were involved in project-supported community awareness activities, 60.3% in training, 58.1% had participated in events in meetings, and 16.8% in advocacy work.

TABLE 1: Women and girls/community members surveyed by country and age group

AGE GROUP	BANGLADESH	INDIA	INDONESIA	NEPAL	PHILIPPINES	TOTAL
Adult women (25+)	147	166	134	128	94	669
Young women (18-24)	113	43	30	68	29	283
Total Women	**260**	**209**	**164**	**196**	**123**	**952**

INFLUENCER SURVEY

A total of 899 influencers were surveyed. The majority of respondents were Muslim (70.5%), followed by Hindu (29.1%). Regarding education level, 45.5% of influencer respondents have completed secondary school, 40.9% vocational, college or university, and 10.7% primary school. Most of the surveyed youth were single (86.6%), whereas the majority of surveyed adults were married (85.4%). Overall, 71.9% of influencers were involved in project-supported community awareness activities, 59.5% participated in events in meetings, 56.5% in training, and 32.0% in advocacy work.

TABLE 2: Influencers surveyed by country, sex and age group

GENDER/AGE GROUP	BANGLADESH	INDIA	INDONESIA	NEPAL	PHILIPPINES	TOTAL
Men	93	151	53	42	65	404
Women	111	68	132	18	166	495
Total	**204**	**219**	**185**	**60**	**231**	**899**
Youth	40	140	41	4	111	336
Adults	164	79	144	56	120	563
Total	**204**	**219**	**185**	**60**	**231**	**899**

QUALITATIVE ACTIVITIES

Overall, a total of 86 FGDs were conducted across CS countries by local consultants as part of the end line study, and 38 KIIs with influencers and CS partners. In addition, 22 KIIs were conducted with local Oxfam country and Canada staff. Finally, a comprehensive document review of all CS reports, the implementation plan, and other documents was carried out (see Appendix 1 for a detailed list of reviewed documents).

TABLE 3: FGDs and KIIs conducted as part of the evaluation by country

QUALITATIVE ACTIVITY	BANGLADESH	INDIA	INDONESIA	NEPAL	PAKISTAN	PHILIPPINES	TOTAL
FGD with women	3	10		1	12	12	
FGD with men	3	5	6	1	6	6	86
FGD with youth	3	5		1	6	6	
KII with influencers	4		-	1	10	-	15
KIIs Partners	3	5	4	6	2	4	24
KIIs Oxfam	4	2	3	4	3	1	17
KIIs Oxfam Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Total	20	27	13	14	39	29	147

2.2 Feminist Approaches and Ethical Considerations

Recognizing the political nature of evaluations and knowledge, and that evaluators bring their own experiences, attributes and characteristics to evaluations, the evaluation team took a co-management approach to the end line study process with Oxfam. This included on-going technical support and coaching during the end line study phase with both Oxfam Canada and local country consultants. Support included a training and orientation with local country teams in January 2021 on feminist monitoring and evaluation principles and their practical application for carrying out the study. Several technical tip-sheet guidance documents were also developed for Oxfam International teams and local country consultants for ongoing reference for the duration of the study.

It should be noted that one significant design change was made to the end line community survey to adhere to feminist and ethical approaches, namely the removal of direct questioning on violence prevalence with respondents.[12]

12 Please see Section 4: Recommendations

Overall, while efforts to apply feminist approaches to the evaluation were made, the external and independent nature of the evaluation strived for a more traditional evaluation approach and relationship between the evaluators and Oxfam.

For this evaluation, the following ethical standards were maintained for the design, collection and analysis phases:

- **INFORMED CONSENT:** Data collection tools contained informed consent statements outlining the purpose of the evaluation, voluntary, confidential and anonymous nature, and use of information provided. There were no respondents below the age of 18 years and thus consent from a parent or guardian was not required.

- **ANONYMIZATION AND DATA SECURITY:** As per General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) guidelines all evidentiary notes, quotes and data sets used have been anonymized. Any direct quotes appearing in the report indicate only the country and type of stakeholder, if relevant. All material will be transferred to Oxfam post evaluation, with anonymization maintained, and the international evaluators will destroy all files.

2.3 Limitations

As with any evaluation and data collection process there are limitations that occur. The following should be noted in relation to the evaluation findings:

- **COMPARABILITY OF BASELINE/MIDTERM TO END LINE:** A key limitation for assessing the progress in indicator results, meeting of targets, and the change from baseline was the absence of baseline data for some indicators and across different countries, as well as the lack of data analysis and computation plan at the baseline and mid-term phases. These gaps limited the ability to make comparisons between baseline and end line data for several indicators as measures could not be calculated the same way. While efforts were made to include questions in the evaluation that were more retrospective in nature, the reading of progress is more challenging. Also, for many baseline indicator values, it does not appear that baseline calculations were done to directly provide a value for the indicator. As a result of both these limitations, the majority of indicator tables presented in this report, only present the end line value, with the exception of the CPI.

- **EXCLUSION OF BENEFICIARIES:** In some cases (e.g. Philippines), a complete sample of beneficiaries was not always available. This affected the ability to make informed sample size calculations. It also limited local consultants' ability to contact beneficiaries to participate in the surveys as per the sampling approach. The quality of the beneficiary data sets which were available, was inconsistent between countries and has likely affected the results.

- **DIFFERENT PARAMETERS TO CALCULATE SAMPLE SIZES:** Ideally a standard sampling approach should be used across all countries. For CS, countries used different sampling approaches (as well as different margins of error and significance levels) with some countries using cluster sampling and others simple random sampling. Variation in sampling approaches produced results with varying accuracy and confidence across the countries, limiting the possibility for inter-country comparisons.

- **VARYING DATA QUALITY ACROSS COUNTRIES:** There were varying levels of quality for both the quantitative and qualitative data collected, with open-ended questions more thorough in Nepal and less so in all other countries. The quality of data for the Philippines is comparatively lower than other countries due to enumerator collection and the likely falsification of data. Additional cleaning was carried out by international consultants to mitigate this as much as possible. The quality of qualitative information also varied significantly.

Patricia Miranda/Oxfam

Launch of the youth-led, multisectoral alliance of #GirlDefenders. Philippines.

- **DUAL/HYBRID NATURE OF EVALUATION MANDATE:** The evaluation terms of reference was two-pronged: supporting the end line surveys from a technical standpoint; and carrying out an external independent evaluation using the OECD-DAC criteria. This proved challenging, given Oxfam's prioritization and ongoing requests for technical inputs on the study design, sampling, and re-structuring of data collection tools to meet technical standards. The inconsistencies of the quality of reports from local consultants between countries, limited the use of substantial qualitative information, and thus required consultants to rely primarily on the document review and KIIs for the summative evaluation.

See Section 4 for recommendations in carrying out similar mandates.

EVALUATION FINDINGS

Women-led Community Discussion
Center activities. Nepal.
Credit: Aarati Sharma/Oxfam

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EVALUATION FINDINGS

The following section outlines the core evaluation findings of the Creating Spaces project. It is organized by the core evaluation criteria of relevance, coherence, effectiveness, impact and sustainability as per the evaluation matrix.

3.1 Relevance

The following section outlines the relevance of CS to existing issues related to VAWG and CEFM. Overall, the project's design and focus on the three project's pillars was highly relevant to the local contexts and realities in each of the implementation countries.

OVERALL RELEVANCE OF VAWG AND CEFM PREVALENCE PROGRAMMING

Violence against women and girls is recognized as a global problem.[13] Within the CS country contexts, the PIP identified that "violence experienced by women and girls in these six countries is among the worst in the region." In terms of child marriage, while there has been progress in reducing CEFM, South Asia has the second highest level of child marriage globally, at 30 percent.[14] The CS baseline study found that "nearly all women interviewed were married before the age of 18." Within this context, programming to address VAWG and CEFM is highly relevant, made even more so due to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which are largely expected to increase rates of VAWG and CEFM.[15]

RELEVANCE OF CREATING SPACES PILLARS AND INTERVENTIONS

The design of the pillars and interventions under CS were relevant for addressing VAWG and CEFM, as well as considering the local realities in each of the implementation countries. The key elements of addressing prevention, response, and referral of VAWG programs were incorporated

> "
> Because of the implementation of Creating Spaces Project we were able to learn what are VAWG and CEFM. After we learned about it, they looked for facilitators, so we became facilitators. Many women who have learned about their rights don't know how to assert it. Then, both parents they do not know that early marriage of the child has big (negative) effect."
>
> – WOMAN AFFECTED BY VAWG/CEFM, MAMASAPANO

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13   The World Health Organisation (WHO) reports that globally at least thirty percent of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime. Further, adolescent girls, young women, and women from minority groups or with disabilities, are at higher risk of different forms of violence. World Health Organization, "RESPECT women: Preventing violence against women," Geneva: 2019 (WHO/RHR/18.19), available at: https://apps. who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/312261/WHO-RHR-18.19-eng.pdf?ua=1.

14   UNICEF, "Child Marriage: Latest Trends and Future Prospects," July 2018, available at: https://data.unicef.org/ resources/child-marriage-latest-trends-and-future-prospects/.

15   See United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), "The Covid-19 Pandemic and Violence Against Women in Asia and the Pacific, April 2021, available at: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/ files/resources/SDD_Policy_Paper_Covid-19-VAW.pdf; and UNICEF, "COVID-19: A threat to progress against child marriage," March 2021, available at: https://data.unicef.org/resources/covid-19-a-threat-to-progress-against-child-marriage/.

through the pillars and interventions. Pillars were intended to be mutually reinforcing, with linkages between community engagement and working with influencers, service provision, and advocacy and awareness raising. There are clear linkages with best practice on preventing VAWG, including the importance of addressing multiple drivers of violence, such as gender and social norms, poverty, limited enforcement of laws, inequitable relationships, and attitudes which condone or justify violence.[16] Many of the key drivers of VAWG and CEFM were identified and incorporated as part of the project design. In addition, the project focused on engaging across multiple levels, including individual, community, institutional and societal, using a multi-faceted approach to addressing VAWG.[17] CS also used evidence-based interventions, including working with both women and men, integrating support for survivors, combining economic and social empowerment for women, community activism to shift harmful gender attitudes, roles, and social norms, and couples' interventions to transform gender relations.[18] These interventions and approaches were integrated within the project, although to varying degrees within each project country.

RELEVANCE OF CREATING SPACES FOR ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

The prevalence and impact of VAWG and CEFM for adolescents and youth in the project countries, make this issue highly relevant for Creating Spaces. As stated previously in this section, the PIP details high levels of violence against adolescent girls and young women in the region, particularly domestic violence and CEFM, noting that 'violence experienced by women and girls in these six [project] countries is among the worst in the region.'[19] A UNICEF report from May 2016 reported that more than 52%, 47% and 37 % of women in Bangladesh, India and Nepal respectively are married before the age of 18. This was reinforced through findings of Oxfam's CS baseline study household survey, which reported country specific VAWG types and drivers of CEFM across the countries, with nearly all women interviewed reporting being married before the age of 18.

Violence against adolescent girls and young women has immediate and lifelong impacts on their physical, social and emotional well-being and can act as a barrier to their participation in economic and community life, threatening social and economic development.[20] CEFM, in particular, accelerates girls through critical life-cycle stages, compromising their development, participation in social and civil society, and economic opportunities, and puts them at greater risk of domestic and sexual violence and inter-generational cycles of poverty. CEFM increases young woman's likelihood of dropping out of school; adolescent pregnancy, increasing her risk for complications during pregnancy and childbirth, as well as the health of her child; living in poor households, bearing more children at earlier ages and becoming infected with STIs, including HIV.[21,22]

16 World Health Organization, "RESPECT women."

17 As noted in Oxfam Canada, "Uprooting Our Beliefs: Examining social norms contributing to violence against women and girls, including child marriage: Findings from the Creating Spaces project," March 2020.

18 See R Jewkes, S Willan, L Heise, L Washington, N Shai, A Kerr-Wilson, N Christofides, "Effective design and implementation elements in interventions to prevent violence against women and girls: Evidence Brief," January 2020, available at: https://www.whatworks.co.za/documents/publications/377-effective-design-and-implementation-brief-web25-02-20/file. See also Kerr-Wilson, A.; Gibbs, A.; McAslan Fraser E.; Ramsoomar, L.; Parke, A.; Khuwaja, HMA.; and Jewkes, R. (2020). A rigorous global evidence review of interventions to prevent violence against women and girls, What Works to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls Global Programme, Pretoria, South Africa, available at: https://www.whatworks.co.za/documents/publications/374-evidence-reviewfweb/file; and World Health Organization, "RESPECT women."

19 PIP, 2016.

20 Ibid..

21 UNICEF (2019). Child marriage. Available from: https://www.unicef.org/rosa/what-we-do/child-protection/child-marriage

22 UNICEF (2005). Early marriage: A harmful traditional practice. Available from: https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_26024.html

TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

Oxfam CS targeted women (25+), youth (15 – 24 years) and to a lesser extent, children (0 – 14 years), who comprised only 11.7% of the total beneficiaries (see table section 1.1). While all countries had distinct youth strategies, evidence is not available to demonstrate that Oxfam CS targeted adolescents beyond their inclusion in youth and child programming, in a strategically relevant manner associated with their unique and distinct needs as discussed below. In terms of the targeting of adolescents there are fundamental gaps and inconsistencies in the definition of project target populations from the very beginning of the project. The PIP Definitions section defines the terms youth and adolescence for the purposes of the project, in line with UN definitions for youth (women and men aged 15 – 24) and adolescents (girls and boys aged 10 – 19), and children (girls and boys aged 18 and under).[23] In contrast, the PIP Reach and Beneficiaries section goes on to define project beneficiaries as adults - individuals 25 years and older; youth/ adolescents - individuals 14-24 years of age; and children - individuals up to the age of 14, which based on program literature and beneficiary reporting appears to be how the program interventions were operationalized.

Monitoring and beneficiary data does not help to clarify the matter, as the terms 'women', 'youth', 'adolescents' (in the early years only) and 'girls' are used inconsistently and interchangeably across annual report narratives and beneficiary data is presented using the PIP Reach and Beneficiaries definitions, with no additional disaggregation for distinct adolescent age groups, making it impossible for readers to know to what extent adolescents were reached through either youth or child focussed interventions. Evaluation data, presented in the Y5 annual report was presented as a single figure for each country. Despite many of the indicators measuring the proportion of 'women and girls,' data was not presented in a disaggregated manner. While the accompanying narrative does present some data for 'women' and 'youth' populations separately for some indicators, the end line evaluation surveys were only conducted amongst beneficiaries 18 years or older, not only not representative of all target beneficiaries, in particular adolescents, but also not representative of the project's youth population. The absence of age disaggregated data, including 10 – 14, 15 – 19-year age groups, and representative data for the 'youth' age group limits the availability of both youth and adolescent relevant data that could be used to inform programming and comprehensively measure project achievements against indicators.

Adolescents (10 – 19 years, as per the UN definition) are a diverse group of individuals with age and gender being just two distinguishing characteristics[24] that together with socio-cultural norms, economic status, geography and individual ability, can determine the experiences and life-trajectories of girls and boys individually, within their families and communities and society as a whole. The literature commonly refers to two distinct phases in adolescence: early adolescence (10 – 14 years of age) and older adolescence (15 – 19) years of age. In many contexts, including Asia, adolescence is a period when girls' and boys' lives begin to differ dramatically in terms of education, mobility, domestic responsibilities and marital status.[25] The rapid physical, biological, cognitive, emotional and social changes that occur during adolescence affect every aspect of adolescents' lives, making this a unique and important period for healthy development[26] as well as a critical period when behaviours, beliefs and attitudes are shaped and the foundation for adulthood is established.[27]

23 PIP, 2016

24 McCarthy, K., Brady, M., Hallman, K. (2016). *Investing when it counts: Reviewing the evidence and charting a course of research and action for very young adolescents*. Population Council. Available from: https://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2016PGY_InvestingWhenItCounts.pdf

25 McCarthy, K., Brady, M., Hallman, K. (2016). *Investing when it counts: Reviewing the evidence and charting a course of research and action for very young adolescents*. Population Council. Available from: https://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2016PGY_InvestingWhenItCounts.pdf

26 World Health Organization. (2014). *Health for the World's Adolescents: A second chance in the second decade*. Available from: https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/112750/WHO_FWC_MCA_14.05_eng.pdf?sequence=1

27 McCarthy, K., Brady, M., Hallman, K. (2016). *Investing when it counts: Reviewing the evidence and charting a course of research and action for very young adolescents*. Population Council. Available from: https://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2016PGY_InvestingWhenItCounts.pdf

By programming for children (0-14 years) and youth (15 – 24 years), CS has not strategically targeted interventions for the unique and distinct needs of early adolescents (10 – 14 years) and older adolescents (15 – 19 years). There is no evidence in the program literature indicating that messaging, training, or other interventions were tailored to the needs of sub-groups within these categories, e.g., early adolescents amongst children or older adolescents amongst youth. Annual narrative reports often refer to 'youth and women groups' being trained in a variety of subjects, or 'women and girls' being trained in a variety of subjects, but it isn't clear if training content is tailored to age-appropriate needs of the different beneficiary groups

Oxfam's treatment of 10 – 14-year-olds as children, is a missed opportunity for targeted strategic interventions to prevent VAWG and CEFM at a critical period of development. Girls and boys generally experience puberty during early adolescence, and this single significant life-changing event, can put into action a number of transitions and vulnerabilities for girls that are not as commonly experienced by boys, including: leaving school, entering the labour force, CEFM and becoming a caretaker, parent or worker.[28] This is a window during which strategic age appropriate interventions with younger adolescents can raise awareness, develop key life skills and empower young adolescent girls and boys to reduce their risk for VAWG and CEFM at a time in their lives when their risk is greatest, and in the future. Accordingly, early adolescence offers a window of opportunity for programs to prevent, rather than respond to VAWG and CEFM, and to help shape the life trajectories of boys and girls and their transition to adulthood, before social norms take hold. The literature values and promotes strategies that target early adolescence, before major transitions occur (dropping out of school, getting married), before pathways for girls and boys diverge, and before negative outcomes (attitudes, behaviours) start to emerge.[29]

Oxfam's treatment of 15 – 19-year-olds as youth, is similarly a missed opportunity for targeted strategic interventions to prevent VAWG and CEFM at a critical period of development. Youth programming has been found to benefit the older members of the groups/ participants,[30] and cater for their interests and needs. Practically speaking most 15-year-old adolescents likely have very little in common with 24-year-old young women, and they are likely to be in very different stages of the personal, social and emotional development and stages in their life trajectories (e.g., schooling attendance, marriage status, pregnancy status, employment etc.).

When designed and delivered effectively, community-based groups have the potential to serve as important platforms through which youth, adolescents and children can learn and acquire knowledge, life skills, develop confidence, access services through referral networks, and participate in community decision-making. There is limited and inconsistent details in the project literature regarding the structure of the youth groups across project countries, frequency of meetings, lifespan of groups, and content of messages delivered. Available information indicates that different strategies were used across the countries, including both community-based (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines) and school-based groups (Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines).[31] From the program literature it isn't clear what level of schools are being targeted for these activities: primary schools (e.g., children), secondary / high schools (e.g., youth), or colleges (e.g., older youth). While school-based activities can be an excellent way to access children, adolescents and youth, the simple fact of young women and girls' enrolment in schooling considerably reduces their vulnerability compared to their out-of-school peers. From the PIP, the age range of participants in youth groups also varied between countries, with Bangladesh forming mixed sex groups (5 female youth to 1 male youth)[32] India establishing separate groups for 14 – 17 and 18 – 24-year-olds[33] and Pakistan establishing larger groups for 13 – 24-year-olds including youth in and out of school.[34]

28 Blum, R., Mmari, K. and C. Moreau (2017). It Begins at 10: How Gender Expectations Shape Early Adolescence Around the World. Journal of Adolescent Health 61(4), Pages S3–S4

29 Ibid.

30 Chandra-Mouli, V., Lane, C. and S. Wong (2015). What Does Not Work in Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health: A Review of Evidence on Interventions Commonly Accepted as Best Practices. Global Health Science and Practice, 3(3): 333–340. http://www.ghspjournal.org/content/3/3/333

31 PIP, 2016

32 Creating Spaces, Y1 Report.

33 Creating Spaces, PIP.

34 Creating Spaces, Y2 Report.

There is an emerging body of literature that presents what program models and implementation strategies are more effective in reaching, retaining, and potentially having an impact for relatively less powerful and more "at-risk" groups of adolescents, which models and implementation strategies are less effective, and what additional evidence is needed.[35,36] Strategies that have been effective in improving a range of adolescent and youth health and social outcomes include: interventions that combine single-sex safe space clubs/ groups and activities to address household barriers to girls' participation through cash or asset transfers, and/or promote a supportive community environment, such as structured community dialogues.[37] Within successful program models, there are also promising approaches, including segmenting the adolescent population and programming with a focus on how to engage the particular segments (e.g. younger adolescents (10 – 14 years)/ older adolescents (15 – 19 years)/ older youth (20 – 24 years), male/ female, in-school/ out-of-school, etc.) with tailored programming structures and content; structured and ongoing engagement with adolescents through regular meetings, with trained mentors, age-appropriate content and participatory learning approaches.[38] While many of these strategies were integrated into the CS youth groups (e.g., structured and ongoing engagement through regular meetings, trained mentors) there is no evidence that groups were segmented (age and sex), or that messaging was tailored and age-appropriate for the distinct needs of the different age groups.

The PIP identifies key interventions under intermediate outcomes 1100 and 1200 based on broad evidence of effective approaches to address VAWG and CEFM. This includes awareness raising and influencer engagement, mass media and edutainment, women's leadership and decision-making, and engagement in policy advocacy. Adolescent programming models similarly promote multi-faceted programming, across the social ecological model,[39] working with the target population themselves; parents, families and peers; communities and service providers; and systemic decision makers to influence policy. For the most part the strategies employed by the project, guided by evidence to address VAWG and CEFM are aligned with adolescent programming models, with youth and to a lesser extent, children as the focus of CS, rather than adolescents. Evidence is presented elsewhere in the report on the success of CS in working with communities and service providers, and influencing policy to reduce and prevent VAWG and CEFM.

While the program worked with adults, it did not specifically target parents and families of adolescents. The majority of decisions affecting adolescents' development including to remain in school, to access health services including family planning and SRH services, and marriage are made at the household level. In addition to adolescent girls' lack of household decision-making opportunities, the Uprooting our Beliefs research (2020) documented various examples of women's limited decision-making authority and how it affects their own, and their children's wellbeing. For instance, 41% of Indonesian women said they were not involved in determining when their daughters marry and to whom.[40] Without decision-making power, women are less able to advocate for their daughters to marry later and girls have limited agency to make their own decisions related to marriage. The Uprooting our Beliefs research findings published in 2020 emphasized the importance of working with diverse stakeholder groups, including parents and recommended that family-oriented interventions could be explored further.

35 Chandra-Mouli, V., Lane, C. and S. Wong (2015). What Does Not Work in Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health: A Review of Evidence on Interventions Commonly Accepted as Best Practices. Global Health Science and Practice, 3(3): 333–340. http://www.ghspjournal.org/content/3/3/333

36 Haberland, N., McCarthy, K. and M. Brady (2019). Insights and Evidence Gaps in Girl-Centered Programming: A Systematic Review. Population Council: GIRL Center Research Brief No. 3. https://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2018PGY_GIRLCenterResearchBrief_03.pdf

37 Population Council (2018). Delivering Impact for Adolescent Girls: Emerging Findings from Population Council Research. Population Council GIRL Center. https://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/resources/2018PGY_GIRLCenterSynthesis.pdf

38 Haberland, N., McCarthy, K. and M. Brady (2019). Insights and Evidence Gaps in Girl-Centered Programming: A Systematic Review. Population Council: GIRL Center Research Brief No. 3. https://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/2018PGY_GIRLCenterResearchBrief_03.pdf

39 World Health Organization. (2014). Health for the World's Adolescents: A second chance in the second decade. Available from: https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/112750/WHO_FWC_MCA_14.05_eng.pdf?sequence=1

40 Yemima, V., Azzahra, M., Kusumaningsih, D. (2019). Creating Spaces to Take Action Against Women and Girls project mid-term review report: Indonesia. Oxfam Indonesia.

PILLAR 1: RELEVANCE OF PILLAR 1 AND INTERVENTIONS

Under intermediate outcome 1100, CS focused on awareness raising and influencer engagement, women's leadership and decision-making, engagement in policy advocacy, and mass media and edutainment. Overall, the Creating Spaces project interventions under Pillar 1 were relevant, based on program evidence and the country contexts.

ENGAGING COMMUNITY ACTORS

Community engagement and policy advocacy were key components of Pillar 1 with interventions around awareness raising and positive norms modelling workshops with influencers based in-part on evidence around engaging men and boys. The project also engaged religious leaders as influencers, alongside other community leaders, and worked with women and youth. The inter-linkages between the various components of Pillar 1, particularly related to community and household awareness raising and policy advocacy, were important reinforcing elements that improved the relevance of the project.

In India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan and the Philippines, engaging community actors was reported as particularly relevant to the context, due to attitudes around VAWG and CEFM, the need to engage men and boys in ending VAWG, and the importance of religious and local leaders in influencing norms.

> "At the program strategy level, raising awareness and positive gender attitudes and behaviors modelling involving influencers, youth, women and girls to reduce child marriage is relevant to Indonesia context where each actor is strategic in influencing driving factors of child marriage in each level."
>
> — (INDONESIA, END LINE REPORT)

> "This is very relevant given that in our context there are majority of conservative communities that still perpetrate this practice [CEFM], and within that conservative communities are groups of youth that are already very aware of their situation. In order to push for a supportive policy, it's not just advocacy of certain groups, but it should be right down to understanding at the level of the family."
>
> — (KII, OXFAM PHILIPPINES)

WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' LEADERSHIP AND AGENCY

Enhancing the leadership skills of women and girls to effectively participate in local decision-making structures and advocate for their own needs, is important for increasing women's agency and improving role models for social norms change.[41] The Uprooting Our Beliefs report notes that:

> "There is evidence that rights-based approaches in which women and girls play an active role in tackling VAWG are effective in upsetting the gender status quo and model positive gender norms for others. In many cases across Creating Spaces countries, this approach has helped women and girls realize that they should have a say in major decisions that affect their lives, such as marriage."[42]

Pillar 1 interventions also included a focus on developing a network of women leaders as agents of change. These women were then engaged in advocacy both in terms of community mobilization but also with policy related advocacy efforts, demonstrating linkages with other aspects of the project. The KII with Oxfam Bangladesh noted that building women's leadership and forming changemakers were the most important interventions under Pillar 1. Key informants in Nepal noted the importance of the community discussion centres (CDCs) to suport women to engage in advocacy.

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41 The World Health Organization, "RESPECT women," reported that empowerment training for women and girls, including life skills, mentoring, and safe spaces were all promising interventions in terms of effectiveness in significantly reducing VAWG.

42 Oxfam Canada, "Uprooting Our Beliefs," p. 32.

POLICY ADVOCACY AND LEGAL REFORM

In terms of policy advocacy and legal reform, there are widespread gaps between enactment of VAWG and CEFM laws and policies and their enforcement. While policies relevant to VAWG and CEFM were found in all six countries, the baseline study also found significant implementation gaps, particularly in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan and the Philippines. This indicates that the project design focus on advocacy around policy implementation was relevant to the country contexts. Advocacy was also reported at endline as being highly linked to the local context in each country, with each country developing strategies to address their particular challenges and opportunities,

> "The relevance would be when we adapt appropriately according to the context. For example, legislation, advocacy, and lobbying with political staffers, this might work in one context and not in another context. The relevance is linked to the program design and theory of change. But it's not a one-size fits all."
>
> — (KII, OXFAM CANADA)

EDUTAINMENT AND MASS MEDIA

Edutainment and social marketing activities and materials for campaigns and advocacy were based on evidence around the effectiveness of edutainment, mass media, and social marketing.[43] While mass media interventions alone do not change social norms, interventions linked to community-based activities can enhance program effectiveness.[44] For example, in Pakistan, edutainment and mass media included theatre and drama activities for youth, and radio and podcasts for raising awareness on VAWG and access to services. In Nepal, forum theatre and street drama were noted in the end line study as among the most relevant interventions. In India, film screenings and modules have been used to engage youth and generate discussion around the portrayal of women in films.

ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

Both the MTR and the Uprooting our Beliefs research report published in 2020 by the project noted that youth engagement was an effective strategy in promoting adoption of positive behaviours, particularly in engaging young men to become allies and prevent child marriage.[45] The training provided under the project was reported in the MTR to help challenge the normalisation of violence against women and successfully create public spaces for the discussion of taboo subjects including VAWG, marital rape and CEFM.[46] Further, youth were found to have increased their engagement in women's rights and social norm change more than any other influencer leading to them confronting gender-based attitudes, norms, behaviours at the household, community and policy level.

While the project design was relevant in terms of the focus on youth engagement in advocacy, there were mixed reports of the relevance of the project design to the issues facing young women and men, particularly in terms of sexual and reproductive health rights, which respondents noted is linked to their experience and understanding of VAWG and CEFM. In Bangladesh, the Local Partner indicated that,

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43   The World Health Organization, "RESPECT women," evidence brief notes that social marketing, group education, and edutainment requires further evidence, but may result in improvements in VAWG.

44   Rachel Jewkes, "What Works Evidence Review: Social norms and violence against women and girls," UKAID, September 2017, available at: https://www.whatworks.co.za/documents/publications/165-social-norms-evidence-brief-website/file

45   Uprooting our Beliefs Report 2020.

46   Respondents to the survey and interviews from all countries; India MTLR 63% of respondents observed a significant increase in youth engagement over the project period to date, and 21% observed a modest increase. Online Oxfam staff Survey 2019. Respondents from every Oxfam country team noted significant increases in engagement of youth, with Oxfam India noting the most significant change. Religious leaders and some key male community leaders were slower to model positive behavior.

"The project design was highly relevant, but more could have been done
targeting the youth and adolescent. For example, we have worked with youth to
improve their leadership to do advocacy, but the project design did not address
the issues that youth face at their age in terms of their physiological changes
and how it affects their behaviour. Because that has an impact on their attitude
towards women and girls as well."

— (KII, OXFAM PARTNER, BANGLADESH)

One such example is illustrated in the Uprooting Our Beliefs report (2020) which describes the
issue of pre-marital sex being highly stigmatised across all CS countries and illustrates how the
high value placed on a girl's virginity before marriage contributes to early marriage, so as to avoid
pre-marital relations. The report further describes the gender condemnation of pregnancy out of
wedlock across the project countries that is used to justify CEFM and minimize teenage pregnancy.
The matter is further complicated given the related negative perceptions around the use of
contraception, limiting the availability of information and services to adolescent girls and young
women and perpetuating the practice of CEFM. Further, access to family planning and SRH services
supports young women and adolescent girls' leadership in its broader sense: making informed,
voluntary decisions around family planning supports the completion of education, empowerment
and gender equality.[47]

The MTRL research found that youth groups in Nepal and Bangladesh had contributed to enhancing
members' awareness, confidence and leadership skills, as well as to the campaign against CEFM and
VAWG, especially at school level. Further, the MTRL found that these groups provided young people
with the opportunity to develop life-skills expand and strengthen their social networks and become
agents of change in their own communities.[48]

PILLAR 2: RELEVANCE OF PILLAR 2 AND INTERVENTIONS

The main elements of Pillar 2 included support services and economic opportunities for survivors
of VAWG and CEFM. While both elements were relevant in terms of project design, the implementation
of these elements was less comprehensive and consistent across the project countries than
other pillars.

SUPPORT SERVICES FOR SURVIVORS

There is growing evidence on the importance of providing support services for survivors of violence,
including both interventions linking survivors to existing services, as well as direct service
provision.[49] In CS, the limited access of survivors to services reported in the baseline was a key issue
across project countries, demonstrating relevance of this element to the country contexts. The CS
PIP reported that in the project countries, women and girls are often unaware of existing services,
and the quality and accessibility of existing services is often limited. The importance of support
services for women survivors of VAWG and CEFM was further demonstrated during COVID-19. Many
women became increasingly isolated in their homes, and existing services were either closed or
repurposed as part of the COVID-19 response.

During the PIP, the project shifted focus from increasing access to services to increasing awareness
among women and girls who have experienced violence of their rights and right to access services.
The focus on awareness of services was relevant to the country contexts. For instance, baseline
study findings in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan and Philippines indicated that women
and girls were primarily aware of local courts or authorities but not other services, such as shelters
provided by NGOs or other government services, with some noting that women experiencing violence
had limited or no options for support. Beyond limited awareness of available services, in Pakistan,

47 Goodkind, D., Lollock, L., Choi, Y., McDevitt, T., & West, L. (2018) *The demographic impact and development benefits of
    meeting demand for family planning with modern contraceptive methods*. Global Health Action. 2018; 11(1). Available
    from: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5814765
48 Bangladesh MTLR and Nepal MTLR and Year 3 Report, in MTR.
49 World Health Organization, "RESPECT women."

other key issues included challenges with a cumbersome reporting process, few women police officers to receive reports, and the unavailability of safe houses. In Nepal, challenges included a lack of psycho-social and legal counselling services and shelters. The need for increased staffing of municipal protection units and health, legal and welfare offices, and improved response to VAWG and CEFM at municipal and barangay levels was reported in the Philippines. Finally, there was a lack of functionality and accountability of one-stop centres in India. To address these issues, CS in India focused on training first responders to respond appropriately to reports of CEFM and VAWG. In Nepal, the project ensured the development of referral pathways for services. In the Philippines, CS engaged community mechanisms to ensure a safe environment for women experiencing violence. In Pakistan, CS worked with government authorities to improve access to shelter homes.

One key concern is that although baseline study respondents in Indonesia reported limited services for women in the case of sexual violence, the CS project in Indonesia did not plan to implement Pillar 2. According to the PIP, "Indonesia will also not contribute to Immediate Outcome 1200, since Oxfam in Indonesia already has programming to support access to services and women's economic empowerment for women and girls who have experienced violence and/or CEFM." Despite this, KII respondents and the Indonesia Endline study indicated that additional focus on these interventions would have been beneficial and highly relevant to the project. While some CS partners in Indonesia did implement community-level service mapping and supported survivors with reporting, due to community demand,[50] comprehensive implementation of service provision under Pillar 2 would have made the project more relevant.

The Pillar 2 focus on linking women and girls to existing services and improving service quality, may have limited the relevance of the project in terms of meeting the needs of beneficiaries in areas where service provision is itself limited. However, some project activities seem to have addressed issues related to service outreach, such as through mobile health and legal services in Bangladesh. In addition to linking to existing services and improving their quality, innovative approaches to increase the availability of services, particularly in remote or difficult to access areas, should be pursued as a key recommendation for future programming.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Women's economic dependence on men is a key reason why women stay in violent or abusive relationships, and poverty and economic constraints are key drivers of CEFM.[51] An evaluation of interventions to prevent VAWG found that successful approaches included those that addressed multiple drivers of violence, including poverty.[52] Economic opportunities offered under Pillar 2 are particularly relevant during COVID-19, given the disruption of the economy and increased burden of household and care work disproportionately affecting women and girls.[53] The need for increased economic engagement and independence of women and girls is relevant in the current context, particularly in terms of provision of sustainable and shock-resilient employment, business or related skills.

The PIP and baseline study findings indicate that women in the six CS countries lacked access to economic opportunities, making these interventions relevant. In Bangladesh and Pakistan, women in the baseline reported having limited time to participate in economic activities, due to time constraints related to household responsibilities. In Pakistan, women in the baseline also lacked access to loans or financial literacy to engage in small businesses. In Nepal, 19 percent of women in the baseline study indicated that their husbands did not allow them to keep their earnings, and 11 percent reported that their husbands did not allow them to work.

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50 As noted in the Oxfam Canada, Creating Spaces Annual Report 2018-2019.

51 UNICEF/UNFPA, "Key Drivers of the Changing Prevalence of Child Marriage in Three Countries in South Asia," 2018, available at: https://www.unicef.org/rosa/sites/unicef.org.rosa/files/2018-08/KEY%20DRIVERS%20changing%20 prevalance%20of%20child%20marriage.pdf. This report looks at changing prevalence of child marriage in Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan.

52 R Jewkes et al.

53 Annual Report 2021. See also https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/covid-19-and-violence-against-women; https://data.unicef.org/resources/covid-19-a-threat-to-progress-against-child-marriage/; and https://www. unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2020/4/statement-ed-phumzile-violence-against-women-during-pandemic.

Women who had experienced violence in Indonesia reported lacking adequate skills and education to support themselves. As with service provision (above), although interventions to improve economic opportunities were relevant for Indonesia, these were not implemented. The decision to omit Pillar 2 interventions for Indonesia should be further reviewed, given the relevance of these interventions for the context.

Regarding specific interventions to strengthen economic opportunities, during the PIP, the project shifted its focus from the provision of livelihoods opportunities to building economic skills and capacity. For instance, in Bangladesh, CS focused on supporting women to have skills in a job or trade and linking them with local government. While there was some focus on linkages to existing opportunities, there was less focus on generating new or growing emerging economic opportunities. The exception to this was in Nepal; the end line study noted that under Pillar 2 the most relevant activities included the Start and Improve your Business (SIYB) program, which facilitated business start-ups and provided income generation opportunities. The more limited scope of engagement on economic opportunities under CS, in terms of country engagement and resource allocation was not fully aligned with the needs of survivors of VAWG and CEFM. The Mid-Term Review stated, "[t]he overall limited scope and scale of economic activities under Pillar 2 (i.e. limited amount of resources invested, limited number of countries implementing activities) has meant that Pillar 2 was not originally designed to have a significant impact on women's economic independence and resilience." Given the importance of addressing economic drivers of VAWG and CEFM, further focus on this component is recommended for future programming.

ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

Pillar 2 interventions to respond to violence and support economic empowerment focus predominantly on women. There is no discussion in the project literature regarding the distinct needs that younger women and adolescent girls might need from medical, social, legal and protective service providers. Similarly, there is no discussion in the project literature to work with parents of young women and adolescent girls to support their recovery.

As highlighted by the MTR, girls' education is critical for ending child marriage and economic empowerment. Access to education determines the outcomes and life trajectories of individuals from the earliest stages of their life.[54] Education promotes social inclusion, supports economic growth and increases gender equality by reducing socio-economic disparities and delaying marriage and pregnancy.[55] In addition to academic learning, access to high-quality education has the potential to equip girls with important life skills, values and opportunities that can support and promote their development, empowerment and agency throughout their lives.[56] In line with the MTR's recommendation, inclusion of stronger advocacy for girls' education and support to increase quality of education systems can be considered in future programming with adolescents. This should include options and pathways for adolescent girls and young women to return to school/complete formal education following prolonged absence from school, pregnancy or violence.

PILLAR 3: RELEVANCE OF PILLAR 3 AND INTERVENTIONS

Under Pillar 3, the focus was on evidence generation and learning to improve influencing and advocacy around ending VAWG and CEFM, as well as capacity building of partner WROs and networks. The mid-term report noted that linkages, alliances and capacity building were among the most successfu strategiesl in the project, particularly in terms of generating knowledge on ending VAWG and effective advocacy. While this Pillar was acknowledged as relevant by key informants, there was less information offered about the specificities that made it relevant to specific country contexts.

54 Plan International. (2020). The 2020 Asia Girls Report: Introducing the Asia Girls' Leadership Index. Plan International Asia Pacific Hub. Available from: https://plan-international.org/publications/asia-girls-report-2020

55 United Nations (2018). *Social outlook for Asia and the Pacific: Poorly protecte*d. Bangkok, Thailand: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. Available from: https://www.unescap.org/publications/social-out-look-asia-and-pacific-2018

56 Plan International. (2020). The 2020 Asia Girls Report: Introducing the Asia Girls' Leadership Index. Plan International Asia Pacific Hub. Available from: https://plan-international.org/publications/asia-girls-report-2020

LEARNING AND EVIDENCE

The project enabled country teams to identify and develop research projects on key themes most relevant to their context and focus. Research conducted under the program included a focus on the intersection of social norms, SRH and VAWG (Philippines), socio-economic drivers of VAWG and CEFM and legislative gaps (Bangladesh), social norms (Uprooting our Beliefs), women's leadership and CDCs (Nepal), adolescent girls' aspirations and perceptions of marriage (Indonesia), and the role of media and cinema and VAWG (India). The focus on particular drivers of VAWG and CEFM and effective interventions within the varying contexts is responsive to the needs and interests of the country teams and their partners. Generally, the approaches used to generate evidence and learning were relevant to the project focus and key issues identified by each country context.

PARTNER CAPACITY, NETWORKS AND ALLIANCES

There is growing evidence that the work of women's rights organisations and feminist movements has a significant effect in sustainable, long-term advances for women's rights and gender justice.[57] Strengthening alliances and networks, as well as building WRO capacity, is based in evidence of the effectiveness and importance of this approach.[58] The CS project's work was tailored to the needs of the various partners, using an adapted Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool (CAT). This tool was piloted during the initial phase of the project, and findings from the pilot indicated that there was need for strengthening operational and programmatic policies and practices among partners, demonstrating the relevance of this component. Countries also noted the relevance of partner capacity building, with the Nepal end line study indicating that the most relevant activity under Pillar 2 was the CAT for partner organisations.

The selection and engagement of local partners was noted as very relevant for the project. In India, the KII with Oxfam India noted,

> "[partners] are very relevant, grounded in their geographies. In terms of responding to the needs of all the stakeholders involved in the project, the partners are very efficient…. Benefit was they have the geographical presence, and they are good at mobilizing communities, reaching out to different stakeholders, with ease. Through them it was easy to reach a large number of target beneficiaries."
>
> —(KII, OXFAM INDIA)

However, the engagement of non-WRO partners was noted as a challenge, as these organizations may have less expertise or organizational focus on women's rights and VAWG or CEFM.

> "One of things I've noticed is if the partner is not a WRO, by the time you are translating the theory of change into implementation and practice, it requires a lot from Oxfam in country to capacitate the partner if they are not a WRO or if they don't have previous gender equality programming experience."
>
> —(KII, OXFAM CANADA)

57 See S. Laurel Weldon & Mala Htun (2013). "Feminist mobilisation and progressive policy change: why governments take action to combat violence against women," *Gender & Development*, 21:2, 231-247; available at: https://doi.org/10.1080/13552074.2013.802158. This study analysed policies on violence against women in 70 countries over the period of 1975-2005, and identified that 'the most important and consistent factor driving policy change is feminist activism.'

58 DFID PPA Learning Partnership Gender Group, "What works to achieve gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment?" June 2015, available at: https://infohub.practicalaction.org/bitstream/handle/11283/565113/Evidence%20paper%20-%20GEWE%20-%20DFID%20PPA%20GLG.pdf?sequence=1. While CS partners included organisations that are not WROs, the evidence around effective VAWG and gender equality interventions is largely focused on the importance of WROs and feminist movements.

In some cases, this was due to the limited availability of WROs within the project contexts. In addition, a number of countries faced challenges with changes in partners, including in both Pakistan and Nepal. Continued development of partner capacity and strengthening of relationships with Oxfam may improve the relevance and effectiveness of these partners over time.

In terms of the focus on networks and alliances, there were a number of organisations working actively to combat VAWG and CEFM within the CS countries. However, at baseline many of the organisations engaged at the local level were reportedly less connected to national or regional level activism, and community members reported limited awareness of ongoing campaigns or projects by these organisations. In Nepal, for example, the baseline study noted that there was more limited coordination among organisations working on VAWG and CEFM, indicating the relevance of this pillar and component of the project. The end line KII with Oxfam Indonesia also noted that the focus of Pillar 3 on building alliances to influence policy was critical to the project.

RELEVANCE OF INFLUENCERS AND CHANGES OVER TIME

The definition and approach to influencers varied throughout the life of the project and in each country context. The project *Theory of Change (ToC)* defined influencers as "'religious, community, private sector and political leaders' and other leaders who act as custodians of customs, practices and social norms within communities who shape expectations about appropriate behaviour and who as duty bearers have the power to support implementation of formal and informal laws and rules." In the PIP, influencers were defined as "community/traditional, political, religious and private sector leaders (men and women), government officials, youth leaders (boys and girls), and social change agents (men, women, boys and girls);" which broadened the definition to also include women, men, boys, and girls in the community who could be both beneficiaries and influencers in the project. While women and broader community members were initially targeted primarily as beneficiaries in social norms change interventions, the 2019 annual report noted the importance of engaging women and youth as influencers to enable individuals directly affected by VAWG and CEFM to articulate their experiences and needs. The report highlighted 'emerging influencers' and 'established influencers,' for example in Philippines around legislative advocacy. While the engagement of women and girls as influencers is aligned with feminist approaches to ensure women's voices are at the centre of the work, more clarity and direction on influencer categories and characteristics would have improved relevance across project countries.

Key informant interviews offered a variety of perspectives on who was an influencer and indicated some confusion with the definition of, and approaches to targeting influencers.

"But when it came to the country, they understood it differently from country to country – they had a different understanding (e.g. it could be boys and girls who were involved in project activities and built capacity). They would say "we just thought they could be influencers". This was a big mistake of the project, and we could actually not define it. This could be because every context is different. We never documented it either. We just reported the numbers. What was implemented was not what was designed".
— (KII, OXFAM CANADA)

"Influencer term was confusing, there is a lot of confusion about this. At the start we were clear it was like village leaders and who could influence. But after a year the definition was diluted because more and more data was demanded. OCA expanded to include youth as influencers – they are saying that youth have influenced their peers, so they were counted, and then they started collecting data from them….While it is a good thing and the strategy is good, but people take their own definitions because of the data pressure.
— (KII, OXFAM INDONESIA)

Across respondents, the most commonly reported influencers included religious leaders and local customary leaders, local authorities and government representatives. In addition, youth groups and women leaders were reported as influencers in Indonesia, Bangladesh, and the Philippines. In Nepal, alongside religious leaders, local government, and policy makers, police were also considered influencers, given their role in spreading national level laws against CEFM in communities. In Pakistan, after the mid-term evaluation an increased focus on community-based influencers was taken, including the engagement of rickshaw drivers as influencers. In the Philippines, school teachers and local authorities were engaged as influencers, with teachers incorporating messaging into their classroom lessons.

The shift in focus and adaptation of the influencer strategy, demonstrates the relevance of the project to the local contexts and learnings. However, it also risks being insufficiently targeted to the needs of the beneficiaries and diluting the approach. The 2019 Midterm Report noted challenges around targeting too many overall influencers, in particular having too wide a scope for the project resources available.

3.2 Coherence

Overall, there was coherence and compatibility of the interventions across the countries and organizations. External coherence was generally more evident than internal coherence.

INTERNAL COHERENCE

The program design included working with women and their communities to advocate for change (Pillar 1), and working with a range of service providers and women to support them in recovery and resilience by engaging them in economic activities (Pillar 2) and 'sustainability' focused on institutional capacity building to enable long term changes in policies, regulations and implementation (Pillar 3). While the overarching goal to reduce VAWG and the prevalence of CEFM remains relevant for all six countries, the baseline study in each country determined the focus across different pillars and the choice of activities in relation to the constraints and priorities identified for each country. The project priorities were also informed by the household survey and FGDs with members of the local communities and project staff.

During the inception phase of the program CS hosted a number of country and cross-country level workshops to review and discuss the findings to inform the country level strategies, project management structure and approach to implementation. In addition, based on consultations with Oxfam country teams and partners, CS identified lack of accountability mechanisms as a key barrier to preventing VAWG and CEFM and the immediate outcome level changes were adapted to reflect on the need for increased knowledge, skills and capacity.

The Bangladesh country program was well aligned with the overall ToC, however, some interventions have been applied based on the success of other country programs without analysing their appropriateness to the local context, which resulted in retrofitting those activities. An example is the application of the interactive voice response (IVR), which aimed to provide information about services and referrals to women who have experienced violence. This was somewhat successful in a different Oxfam Canada project in Indonesia, but the success of the same intervention did not hold when implemented in specific areas of Bangladesh. After the IVR design, the project team in Bangladesh found there was an existing hotline number, which was easier to use and remember for women and girls. The intention for the IVR to increase accountability of services, as women could report on the quality of services received was positive, but limited information about service quality was received which led to a lack of data. The project team ended the intervention noting that it had not fully considered what was available in terms of other services.

Indonesia did not implement Intermediate Outcome level 1200 focused on access to support services and economic opportunities for women and Nepal did not implement activities related to Immediate Outcome 1210 on support services. Pakistan had to redesign some of the initiatives across all

three pillars, especially 1 and 2, for greater effectiveness. Sensitising men and boys and working with government stakeholders, commissions and shelter homes were seen as important over the years as the project progressed. In Pillar 2, further consideration of how to strengthen linkages with other pillars and components or to create project linkages with other Oxfam women's economic empowerment programming, would have increased the coherence.[59] In Pillar 3, the knowledge products created under CS were reported by respondents as being used both within the project as well as by other Oxfam programs. For example,

> "Pillar three activities, we had created a lot of knowledge products which have been consumed not only by Creating Spaces partners but also used by other thematic areas within Oxfam India as well as alliance members."
>
> — (KII, OXFAM INDIA)

Overall, the program took advantage of the multi-country structure to share learnings across the different countries CS is operating in. It also built on Oxfam's previous and existing projects with local CSOs and communities and leveraged on their learnings from the global Knowledge Hub on Violence Against Women.

EXTERNAL COHERENCE

The CS activities across different pillars are well aligned with external policy commitments and the program has maintained communication with other programs to ensure consistency and cohesion of efforts across all countries. The degree of effort and priorities have been different for different countries; however, the focus has been on reinforcement of existing laws and regulations and advocating for evidence-based policies prioritising VAWG and CEFM.

The CS project identified more than 25 implementing partners to work with. As of February 2021, these included 9 women's rights organisations. Each country also had at least one partner with experience at the national level on engaging in policy work and norm change. These organisations also have an understanding of issues such as gender budgeting, anti-trafficking laws, children's rights bills, and laws and policies related to VAWG, which has helped CS country projects better align their activities to country priorities and also coordinate with other organisations working on a similar agenda. Pillar 3 in particular was critical to establish the alliances and networks to amplify efforts.

The inception phase assessments were important to take into account the key government policies, laws/regulations and civil society activities in relation to VAWG and CEFM. As part of the project design development process, Oxfam conducted in-country consultations across all countries, with relevant stakeholders—including key government counterparts, other NGOs and alliances/networks and potential beneficiaries —to ensure that activities and outcomes were relevant and targeted, and aligned with the overall project. Throughout the implementation process, all six CS countries continued working with national to community-level stakeholders and beneficiaries on policy advocacy and change for women's rights, VAWG and CEFM through a series of events which were later adapted to web discussions and face-to-face meetings adhering to COVID-19 guidelines. Below is a snapshot of the key external coherence for each country.

In Bangladesh, the CS project played an important role in bringing together WROs and CSOs, media organisations and policy makers to advocate and improve active implementation of regulations as defined, such as the resolution of violence cases from 3-4 years to 180 days as stipulated in the policy. In India, the CS project priorities are well aligned with the National Policy on women and CEDAW commitments to have a national action plan on the protection of women. Similarly, in the Philippines, the CS project focused on improving the enforcement of existing laws on GBV and rights of women and children to protection, safety, reporting, referral and services. The project leveraged the existing policy mandates set by the national government to influence the local government and

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59 Oxfam is a leader in women's economic empowerment programming, including in Canada, and has developed programmatic resources for this work. For example, Oxfam's Conceptual Framework on Women's Economic Empowerment includes recognition of the linkage with VAWG, and incorporates this as a key outcome area. See Oxfam's Conceptual Framework on Women's Economic Empowerment, 23 May 2017, available at: https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/oxfams-conceptual-framework-on-womens-economic-empowerment-620269/.

the community for implementation. In addition, the project worked as part of a national alliance to advocate for adoption of the *Girls Not Brides Act of 2019 (Senate Bill No.162)*. This was later revised and filed as *Senate Bill No.1373, Prohibiting and Declaring Child Marriage as Illegal*, incorporating inputs from Oxfam Philippines. CS engagement with national alliances and movements for legal reform demonstrated coherence with the national policy and advocacy context. In Pakistan, the political government did not have an explicit women's rights agenda which made it a priority for CS to advocate and reinforce the importance of prioritising women's issues. CS collaborated with the Commission on Status of Women in Sindh and worked with the Punjab ethics authority to improve local service delivery targeting women. In Nepal, the project worked with the local community and stakeholders to make them aware of the existing plans and policies of the government to reduce VAWG and CEFM. The project also took feedback from the local level and compiled their learnings to share with the federal government to have more evidence-based discussions.

While there is strong coherence with national and international priorities to end VAWG and CEFM there are cases in some countries where the existing policies risk undermining the efforts of the program to reduce VAWG and CEFM, for which continued advocacy is necessary. For example, in India, article 375b under the Indian Penal Code Criminal Law, legitimized sexual relations with a girl aged 15-18 who is married.. After numerous advocacy efforts, the Supreme Court in 2017 brought an order to remove this article and to direct state governments to nullify child marriage. Oxfam continues to actively engage with these pieces of legislation. Similarly, the approval of girls and boys under 19 to be married under special circumstances or urgency (as defined by the local authority) under the Marriage Dispensation Policy of the Indonesian government, is sufficiently vague leaving it open to interpretation so that it is often used as a loophole for families to engage in CEFM. As part of CS, the project is working with the local government to bring greater awareness of the need to define and set criteria for such circumstances and advocate for the need to adapt the policy to avoid misuse.

3.3 Effectiveness

The following section presents evaluation findings related to effectiveness, the extent to which the CS project achieved its overall outcomes and the ability to use monitoring and evaluation systems to track progress and effectively demonstrate changes. Overall, the evaluation found that there were some positive results and progress towards improving general awareness of issues related to VAWG and CEFM, and capacity building of local civil society organizations. At the same time it was sometimes difficult to ascertain the extent of this change due to the data challenges experienced by CS.

PILLAR 1: ENGAGEMENT OF COMMUNITY ACTORS IN REDUCING VAWG AND CEFM

Under this pillar, CS aimed to strengthen the engagement of key religious, community, private sector and political actors and youth in advancing women's leadership, women's rights and in reducing violence against women and girls.

Overall, CS countries reported a total of 64 public declarations and actions by influencers in Year 5 and 218 over the life of the project to end VAWG, and CEFM, and in support of women's rights and leadership (Indicator 1100.1), surpassing the overall target and country targets. In Year 5, as a result of the work by local influencers, Bangladesh reported stopping approximately 96 child marriages and 70 GBV cases were mitigated or referred, while Nepal reported stopping 102 child marriages and 32 GBV cases were identified by CDC members, of which 27 were stopped by them, and 5 were reported to police.

CS also reported contributions to policy related changes, particularly around ending child marriage. This included as examples, advocacy work in Philippines leading to to the approval of the Senate Bill 1373, "Prohibiting and Declaring Child Marriage as illegal" as well as amendments to the Marriage Act in Indonesia to raise the age of marriage for girls. Additional examples include work of CDCs in Nepal to advocate for policy and legal reform at local levels, leading to the implementation of strategies

to end child marriage in some targeted districts. In Pakistan, influencers in Sindh advocated for an increase in the minimum age of marriage for girls to 18.

Work on policy advocacy and legal reform was noted as being among the most effective interventions, including by key informants from Oxfam country offices, who stated the following:

"We have generated discourses and debates on the age of the girl child in the Child Early Marriage Restraint Act. With the help of forums, women leaders, and provincial assemblies, we advocated to raise the age of the girl child from 16 to 18 years so that she can decide for her own marriage, and is old enough to get married…. We have been doing this advocacy on legislation in Sindh and Punjab."

(KEY INFORMANT, OXFAM PAKISTAN)

"…[W]e have supported the passage of that law [ending child marriage] at Senate level. The national aspect, that policy (same on ending child marriage) has to be passed at Congress/House of Representatives before the president signs into a law. That trajectory may not happen during the period of the CS. But we are able to complement these initiatives and build alliances to support this beyond the project, this is a significant achievement as well."

— (KEY INFORMANT, OXFAM PHILIPPINES)

"The most change is about the law itself. Now there is ratification, amendment on the marriage law. There is a specific chapter where it is prohibited for girls to marry before 19. The minimum age of girls is 19, similar to men. This is a success on how we increased age for girls. And also this law is followed by local regulation. Local government set up new local process to ensure that they align with the national law, because it is the highest law in the structure. Government and local institutions follow with this law. In terms of the institution and policies, this is a big success for us."

— (KEY INFORMANT, OXFAM INDONESIA)

"…[A]t policy level, Child Marriage Restraint Act was revised in 2017. On behalf of Oxfam, we lobbied with government to develop a national plan of action to implement the law, this was done in 2019. This was the result of Creating Spaces project influence. This is a significant change."

— (KEY INFORMANT, OXFAM BANGLADESH)

The project's CPI score, which measures Indicator 1100.2: Perspectives of beneficiaries on VAWG and CEFM, and women's rights and leadership, increased from 0.85 at baseline to 1.32 at end line, illustrating an improvement in the perspective of beneficiaries (community and influencers) on VAWG and CEFM, and women's rights. All countries, except for Indonesia increased their CPI scores, compared to baseline (see Table 4). Indonesian influencers and community members scored rather poorly in the section on intimate relationships/ VAWG. For example, close to 95% of individuals agreed or strongly agreed that it is acceptable for a husband/ wife to verbally abuse or scare and intimidate their wife/ husband if they are unhappy with them about something. Almost 100% of individuals agreed or strongly agreed that it is acceptable for family members to physically abuse boys and girls if they are unhappy with them, or it is acceptable for a husband to physically abuse his wife such as slapping, beating, or hitting with objects if he is unhappy with her.

Youth (18 – 24 years) scored higher than adults in both the influencer and community surveys, and men (1.278) from the influencer survey scored slightly higher than women (1.141) from the influencer survey (see Table 5) at the end line. Unexpectedly, individuals from the influencer survey had a slightly lower average CPI score (1.201) than individuals from the community survey (1.400).

TABLE 4: Community Perspective Index scores at baseline and end line, by country

COUNTRY	BASELINE	TARGET[60]	END LINE RESULT	VARIANCE (+/-) FROM TARGET
Bangladesh	0.49	0.514	1.822	1.307
India	0.57	0.598	1.563	0.964
Indonesia	0.93	0.976	-0.058	-1.034
Nepal	0.96	1.008	2.025	1.017
Philippines	1.21	1.270	1.241	-0.029
Total Mean (equal weight per country[61])	**0.85**	**N/A**	**1.324**	**0.431**

Some of the overall most positively answered questions (5.0 is the highest potential response) by Influencers and community members were:

- Girls/ women have the right to continue their education after they are married (Influencers: 4.6, Community: 4.6)

- Girls and women have the right to work (Influencers: 4.5, Community: 4.6)

- Boys/ men have the right to choose who they marry (Influencers: 4.5, Community: 4.5)

- Girls /women have the right to choose who they marry (Influencers: 4.4, Community: 4.5)

- I am willing to support any woman in my community if they want to report a case of violence (Influencers: 4.5, Community: 4.5)

- When a woman is physically assaulted or abused by her husband, she is able to seek support from family/ friends or community members or community organizations for help (Community: 4.5)

TABLE 5: Community Perspective Index scores at end line, by country, beneficiary type, sex, and age

COUNTRY	BANGLADESH	INDIA	INDONESIA	NEPAL	PHILIPPINES	TOTAL MEAN
INFLUENCERS						
Men	1.654	1.371	-0.019	2.026	1.098	1.278
Women	1.949	1.826	-0.071	1.522	1.244	1.141
Adults (25+)	1.785	1.460	-0.051	1.913	1.248	1.168
Youth (18-24)	1.934	1.542	-0.074	1.346	1.154	1.257
Total Mean	**1.814**	**1.512**	**-0.056**	**1.875**	**1.203**	**1.201**
COMMUNITY MEMBERS						
Adults (25+)	1.755	1.519	-0.078	1.995	1.320	1.314
Youth (18-24)	1.923	1.991	0.025	2.216	1.291	1.738
Women (Total)	**1.828**	**1.616**	**-0.059**	**2.072**	**1.313**	**1.440**

60 All countries had a 5% increase for their target.
61 This is to account for the different sample sizes per country.

At the same time, there remains some negative perceptions including:

- Wives have the right to refuse sexual intercourse with their husbands without giving any particular reason (Influencers: 2.8; interestingly women answered more negatively than men)

- Typically, a family prefers it if a girl child is born (Community: 2.5)

- Typically, a family prefers it if a boy child is born (Influencers: 2.2, Community: 1.9; almost everyone from Bangladesh strongly agreed from both community and influencer surveys)

- Girls/ women can go out on their own to meet friends and family without seeking prior permission (Influencers: 2.7, Community: 2.8; women influencers answered more negatively than men influencers; and community youth were more likely to strongly agree than community adults)

- Women should ask permission for participation in community activities (Influencers: 2.4, Community: 1.4)

- Men are stronger leaders than women (Influencers: 2.8)

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1110: Increased knowledge, skills, and capacity of influencers to enact and implement laws, including customary and religious laws, policies, and accountability mechanisms to reduce VAWG and the prevalence of CEFM

There was generally a positive change in influencers' knowledge to influence laws.[62,63] Men (75.2%) displayed slightly higher levels of knowledge than women (71.4%), and youth (81.8%) displayed higher levels of knowledge than adults (69.1%), although results varied across individual countries. Subsequently, influencers were asked if they had been involved in making any recommendations, speaking at events or any local, regional, or national opportunities to influence the laws related to VAWG and CEFM. A total of 49.4% of influencers indicated that they had been involved in making recommendations or speaking at local, regional, or national events to influence laws related to VAWG/ CEFM. This was seen as most prevalent in Nepal (93.3%) and Bangladesh (80.9%),

'I have conducted discussions on child marriage and have requested for services for violence affected women and girls.'

— (NEPAL; ADULT MAN; GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL; TRANSLATED)

'Making the regulation on the children marriage prevention…. for the children protection, it resulted where the community and the organizers become stronger in position with the available legal basis.'

— (BANGLADESH; ADULT MAN; GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL; TRANSLATED)

'Provide[d] dissemination on the children marriage, the result is that the community in my village knew the age limitation for people to get married legally.'

— (INDONESIA; ADULT WOMAN; OTHER; TRANSLATED)

"After receiving training from us, the members shortly started to apply their learnings to their communities in their new roles as influencers. In particular, they were able to start discussions on CEFM in the Islamic Perspective."

— (PHILIPPINES, KII WITH LOCAL PARTNER)

Influencers had varying opinions on how much they thought it is their role to influence laws and adherence to laws in their community, with 24.4% saying not a lot, 33.4% saying somewhat, and 40.2% saying a lot. Results varied between countries with individuals from Bangladesh being most

62 Measured by knowledge of legal age of marriage. Indicator 1110.1
63 Please note that there were no baseline values and that it is unknown how MTR values were calculated and thus calculating a variance from target (e.g., 25% increase from baseline; 15% from MTR) is not possible.

likely (74.5%) and those from Indonesia least likely (15.7%) to say a lot. Generally, most individuals either agreed (55.7%) or somewhat agreed (20.4%) that they feel they have the skills to make recommendations to local authorities/duty bearers about issues related to VAWG and CEFM and 64.0% agreed and 17.6% somewhat agreed that they feel they have the ability to communicate issues of VAWG and CEFM with communities. Also, men appear to be somewhat more confident in their abilities compared to women, while adults were more confident in comparison to youth (18 – 24 years). Influencers commonly mentioned gaining leadership skills, training skills (technical and soft), awareness raising skills, advocacy skills, self- confidence, communication/ discussion skills, and public speaking skills, among others, as a result of the CS activities they were involved in.

'I have developed skills to work towards minimizing child marriage and VAWG through awareness programs such as street drama, forum theatre and rallies.'
— (NEPAL; ADULT MAN; COMMUNITY LEADER; TRANSLATED)

'I have developed skills to speak out against Chhaupadi Pratha, VAWG, child marriage, rape in the community and to take this issue to the local authorities. There must be public hearings from local government to end VAWG and child marriage.' (NEPAL; ADULT MAN; GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL; TRANSLATED)

'Thinking has changed, Knowledge has increased, Self-confidence has increased.'
— (INDIA; YOUTH MAN; OTHER; TRANSLATED)

'Provide dissemination to community in the Mosque (through Friday Preach) and also through other religious events so that the violence impact and children marriage can be reduced,' (INDONESIA; ADULT MAN; RELIGIOUS LEADER; TRANSLATED)

"Because of the implementation of Creating Spaces Project we were able to learn what are VAWG and CEFM. After we learned about it, they looked for facilitators, so we became facilitators. Many women who have learned about their rights don't know how to assert it. Then, both parents they do not know that early marriage of the child has big (negative) effect."
— (PHILIPPINES; ADULT WOMAN; INFLUENCER, TRANSLATED)

Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and the Philippines all surpassed their country targets for the strengthening of formal/informal accountability initiatives (Indicator 1110.2), while Pakistan fell slightly short of their target. **Overall, 110 initiatives were reported over the life of the project, ranging from the formation of monitoring/ coordination committees to regulations passed at village, regional and provincial levels**.

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1120: Positive Attitudes of Influencers and Youth in Support of Social Norms to Prevent VAWG and CEFM

A high percentage (94.2%) of influencers showed positive attitudes and understanding regarding the rights and entitlements of women (Indicator 1120.1[64]), with influencers from Nepal (98.3%) and Bangladesh (96.1%) answering the questions correctly slightly more often than those from India (94.5%) and Indonesia (90.3%). Once again, all countries that received training/support in this area scored higher, all above 90%, than the Philippines (86.6%) which did not. Overall, there was little difference in the percentage scores between either men and women or adults and youth (18 – 24 years) (see Table 6).

64 This indicator was based on 12 questions that allowed for a maximum score of 10. Influencers had to answer eight or more correctly to receive a positive indicator result. Please note that baseline values were not available and that available MTR values available cannot be used, as calculation methods were never specified, to calculate the variance from target.

Sangita Chaudhary and Sunkholi CDC members, Nepal.

TABLE 6: Percentage of influencers showing understanding of the rights and entitlements of women at end line, by country, sex, and age (8 or more of the 10 answers correct)

COUNTRY	BANGLADESH	INDIA	INDONESIA	NEPAL	PHILIPPINES	TOTAL MEAN (COUNTRIES OF INTEREST)
Women	95.5%	98.5%	92.4%	94.4%	88.6%	94.8%
Men	96.8%	92.7%	84.9%	100.0%	81.5%	93.5%
Adults (25+)	97.0%	92.4%	89.6%	98.2%	92.5%	93.9%
Youth (18-24)	92.5%	95.7%	92.7%	100.0%	80.2%	94.7%
Total	**96.1%**	**94.5%**	**90.3%**	**98.3%**	**86.6%**	**94.2%**

N.B Philippines is not included in the total mean as indicator is not relevant to the country.

Examining results from all countries, most influencers (93.8%) agreed that a woman should be allowed to earn a living/income and 97.0% agreed that if she has an income, she has the right to spend it how she thinks is right. More negative responses were from India where 8.1% of influencers did not think that a woman should be allowed to earn a living income, while in Nepal 15.0% of influencers did not think that a woman had the right to spend her income how she thinks is right.

Most influencers believed that both girls (94.7%) and boys (96.7%) have the right to choose when and to whom they should get married. Importantly, 11.7% of influencers from Nepal did not think that a girl had the right to choose to whom she should get married (in comparison to 3.3% when speaking about a boy's right to choose). Influencers overwhelmingly agreed that it was important for both women/ girls (95.0%) and men/ boys (96.3%) to get permission from their families to get married. It was most commonly suggested that the reasons girls and boys get married before the legal age of consent is because of poverty, lack of awareness, family honor (love/ dating), and family tradition. One question that appears to require further awareness was whether individuals thought that sex workers can experience rape, with 23.4% stating no and 7.9% that they did not know.

TABLE 7: Circumstances under which girls and boys get married before the legal age of consent

REASON	GIRLS						BOYS					
	BA	IN	ID	NP	PH	ALL	BA	IN	ID	NP	PH	ALL
Poverty (unable to pay for girl)	93.1	63.0	43.8	61.7	45.5	61.3	21.6	49.3	21.6	46.7	23.4	30.5
To save on dowry	6.9	15.5	2.7	18.3	6.5	8.8	4.4	7.8	5.4	3.3	3.5	5.1
Family tradition	24.0	24.7	24.9	40.0	53.2	32.9	19.6	32.0	16.2	45.0	49.8	31.4
Social practice/Local Custom	30.4	22.4	20.0	41.7	12.1	22.4	23.5	20.1	13.5	28.3	12.1	18.0
Lack of awareness	78.4	43.8	29.2	85.0	17.3	44.6	68.1	38.4	29.7	86.7	19.0	41.6
Family honor (due to external environment)	30.4	31.5	17.8	15.0	5.2	20.6	25.5	34.7	19.5	10.0	5.2	20.2
Family honor (due to starting secondary school)	10.8	7.8	4.3	1.7	1.7	5.8	5.9	11.0	3.2	6.7	1.7	5.6
Family honor (because in love/dating)	51.0	65.8	20.5	45.0	35.9	44.0	61.3	56.6	26.5	31.7	38.1	45.1
Family honor (due to pregnancy)	7.4	6.4	69.2	0.0	11.3	20.4	5.9	1.4	42.7	0.0	6.5	12.1
Family honor (due to rape)	4.9	12.8	13.5	1.7	0.9	7.3	3.4	3.2	7.0	0.0	0.4	3.1

■ Two Highest scores by country   ■ Two Lowest scores by country

Overall, 69.2%[65] **of influencers were able to identify different forms of VAWG and CEFM (indicator 1120.2**[66]**).** Influencers from Bangladesh (87.7%) were most able to correctly identify different forms of VAWG and CEFM, than those from India (53.9%), Nepal (66.7%), Indonesia (67.6%), and Philippines (43.3%). Women (75.1%) were able to identify different forms of VAWG and CEFM more often than men (63.4%), and adults (73.4%) more often than youth (18 – 24 years) (60.9%).

TABLE 8: Percentage of influencers who could identify different forms of VAWG and CEFM at end line, by country, sex, and age

COUNTRY	BANGLADESH	INDIA	INDONESIA	NEPAL	PHILIPPINES	TOTAL MEAN (countries of interest)
Women	90.1%	57.4%	72.7%	66.7%	43.4%	75.1%
Men	84.9%	52.3%	54.7%	66.7%	43.1%	63.4%
Adults (25+)	86.6%	54.4%	70.8%	67.9%	51.7%	73.4%
Youth (18-24)	92.5%	53.6%	56.1%	50.0%	34.2%	60.9%
Total	87.7%	53.9%	67.6%	66.7%	43.3%	69.2%

N.B Philippines is not included in the total mean as indicator is not relevant to the country.

65 Equal weight per country; for the four countries of interest, as Philippines was not required to report on this indicator.

66 This indicator was based on a series of questions that influencers had to answer correctly to receive a positive indicator result. Please note that baseline values were not available and that available MTR values available cannot be used, as calculation methods were never specified, to calculate the variance from target.

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1130: Strengthened skills and capacity of women and girl leaders to advance their rights and contribute to the prevention of VAWG and CEFM

Women from Nepal (97.4%) and Bangladesh (93.1%) displayed improved understanding of VAWG and CEFM, and women's rights and leadership (Indicator 1130.1[67]) answering the questions correctly more often than women from India (77.0%) and Indonesia (68.3%) and especially those from the Philippines (44.7%). Individuals from Indonesia and especially the Philippines had a difficult time answering the legal age of marriage for women and men. Generally, youth (18 -24 years) (84.8%) answered questions correctly somewhat more often than adults (77.9%).

TABLE 9: Percentage of community members showing understanding of VAWG and CEFM,and women's rights and leadership end line, by country, sex, and age (7 or more of the 9 answers correct)

COUNTRY	BANGLADESH	INDIA	INDONESIA	NEPAL	PHILIPPINES	TOTAL MEAN
Adult women (25+)	95.9%	73.5%	67.9%	99.2%	42.6%	77.9%
Youth women (18-24)	89.4%	90.7%	70.0%	94.1%	51.7%	84.8%
Total	**93.1%**	**77.0%**	**68.3%**	**97.4%**	**44.7%**	**79.9%**

In terms of some individual questions, 92.6% and 92.2% of respondents think it is a crime to force a girl/ boy to get married. However, women respondents indicated that is still relatively common for a girl to be married before the legal age of consent in their communities, with this being especially notable in the Philippines.

FIGURE 1: Belief on how common it is for a girl to be married before the legal age of consent, by country
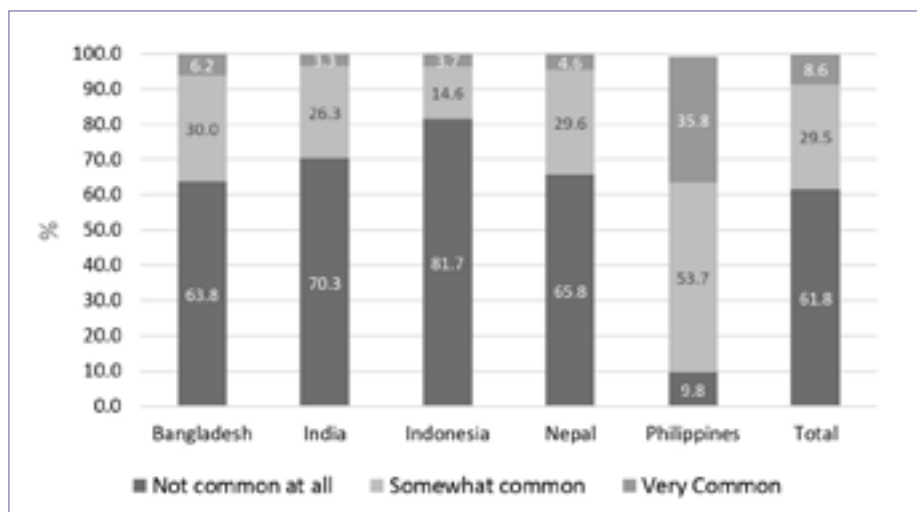
In terms of other perceptions, 16.6% of all respondents think that a husband has the right to force his wife to have sex if she does not want to (Bangladesh: 33.8%, India: 11.0%, Indonesia: 7.9%, Nepal: 4.6% and Philippines: 20.3%). Women respondents most commonly felt a wife was justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she is unwell/ sick (80.4%) or menstruating (83.9%) and felt that if she is being forced to have sex with her husband against her will, she can tell relatives or friends what happened and ask them to intervene (55.9%), talk to her mother (40.8%), go to village elders/community leaders (16.8%), go to a women's shelter or help center (14.9%), and go to the police or courts (14.2%).

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67 This indicator was also based on a series of nine questions that women and girls had to answer seven or more correctly to receive a positive indicator result. Please note that baseline values were not available and that available MTR values available cannot be used, as calculation methods were never specified, to calculate the variance from target.

Generally, women and youth felt they had a relatively high capacity (4.06 out of 5.00) to advocate to end VAWG and CEFM (Indicator 1130.2[68]), with youth (18 – 25 years) (4.15) feeling slightly more confident than adults (4.02). All countries surpassed the target of 3.00, with individuals from Bangladesh (4.77) having the highest perceived capacity and individuals from Nepal (3.55) and Indonesia (3.56) the lowest (see Table 10). In general, questions that were answered with slightly less confidence were those in which respondents were asked if they would raise issues in community meetings or approach families on their own. In particular, women from Nepal felt less comfortable speaking up in community meetings. Interestingly, 20.9% of women from Nepal stated that one of the most important participation benefits was that they now felt they could speak up against VAWG and CEFM, thus suggesting that there may have been improvement since baseline.

Just over half of women beneficiaries felt that they had been involved in some advocacy efforts. In the Philippines and Indonesia, many individuals stated that they now have awareness to speak up against VAWG and CEFM. Specifically, 16.9% of women (Bangladesh: 32.3%, India: 10.0%, Nepal: 21.9%, Indonesia: 6.7%) stated that they felt they had been able to help stop a child marriage, while 17.7% of women (Bangladesh: 13.1%, India: 14.4%, Nepal: 18.9%) felt that they had been influential in stopping violence against women and girls. Most individuals (almost all individuals in Nepal) stated that they felt this change in advocacy capacity was because of CS trainings and meetings, and subsequently their increased awareness on the negative effects of VAWG and CEFM.

'My friend's husband did not allow his wife to participate in CDC group, at that time I convinced and gave awareness about the program then finally he understood.'

— (NEPAL, ADULT WOMAN, TRANSLATED)

'Have participated in reporting and accompanying a case of violence against my own older sister. I directly encouraged my sister to meet and report the case to the local government apparatus. Finally, it was managed by the Religious Affairs Office and my sister got divorced.'

— (INDONESIA, ADULT WOMAN, TRANSLATED)

'I am teaching it to my friends. I am asking them what is better, when you marry early or when you marry at a legal age? Others would say that they do not have a choice since it their fate (predestined). I tell them that their life will turn out pitiful. Because income is the problem, and you should be ready. Because when you marry early, you really need savings because income is the first cause of fight among couples. It is better that you are ready, your age is ready, your husband-to-be has a job so that you will have a good life ahead of you. It is somewhat okay if you are from a rich family but that is not an assurance as well because you cannot live off of your parents for life and that is embarrassing as well. Because of sharing ideas from each other, we had a guide. Thankfully, the four of us were able to finish school and we are all still single up to now.'

— (INDONESIA, ADULT WOMAN, TRANSLATED)

'My cousin, below 18, was getting married and I convinced my family and stopped it.'

— (BANGLADESH, YOUNG WOMAN, TRANSLATED)

""Because I have female friends and when we are gathered, I share to them my learnings ...that it is bad to hurt their children and when I hear my friends who engaged their children into early marriage, I would lecture them about VAWC ...."

— (PHILIPPINES, ADULT WOMAN, TRANSLATED)

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68 This indicator is scored on a scale of 1 strongly disagree to 5 strongly agree. No baseline values were provided. Please note that available MTR values cannot be used to calculate the variance from target as both target and end line questions were based on a 5-point scale at end line, whereas MTR is presented as a percentage (not all questions were on a 5-point scale).

TABLE 10: Perspectives (on a scale of 1 to 5) of women community beneficiaries on their capacity to advocate to end VAWG and CEFM, by country, sex, and age

COUNTRY	BANGLADESH	INDIA	INDONESIA	NEPAL	PHILIPPINES	TOTAL MEAN
Adult women (25+)	4.79	4.17	3.56	3.51	3.88	**4.02**
Youth women (18-24)	4.75	4.20	3.56	3.63	3.56	**4.15**
Total	**4.77**	**4.17**	**3.56**	**3.55**	**3.80**	**4.06**

PILLAR 2: SUPPORTING WOMEN AND GIRLS WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE

Under this pillar, the project provided access to services for survivors of violence such as shelters, and legal and psychosocial support, and improving access to economic opportunities. Overall, there has been some initial progress at the outcome level. At the same time, only 50% of the annual Year 4 targets were met. This is not so much of a concern as the project continued into an extension phase and has the opportunity of making up the shortfalls.

ACCESS TO SUPPORT SERVICES

Overall, less than half (48.5%) of women respondents from Bangladesh, Indonesia, and the Philippines, where these support service project activities were implemented, who had experienced violence accessed support services (Indicator 1200.1).[69] For targeted countries, going to the police was most common (41.4%) support service sought, followed by the community authorities (17.2%), or NGOs or agencies that offered either shelter (17.2%) or counseling (17.2%).

TABLE 11: Percentage of women and girls who have experienced violence accessing quality support services at baseline and end line, by country and age[70]

COUNTRY	BANGLADESH (N=24)	INDIA (N=26)	INDONESIA (N=3)	NEPAL (N=7)	PAKISTAN	PHILIPPINES (N=6)
Baseline	11%	14%	–	12%	8%	–
Adult women (25+)	16.7%	52.9%	100.0%	50.0%	–	50.0%
Youth women (18-24)	33.3%	55.6%	50.0%	33.3%	–	100.0%
Total End line Result	**25.0%**	**53.8%**	**66.7%**	**42.9%**	**-**	**66.7%**

Generally, women were satisfied with the quality of support services (Indicator 1200.2[71]), with 67.5% of women and youth (18 – 24 years) from Bangladesh (66.7%), Indonesia (85.7%) and the Philippines (50.0%) satisfied. Adults were more satisfied with support services than youth. Unfortunately, it is not known which services were supported by CS and which were not. Across all five countries, the majority of women scored the services as good or very good - reception/welcome (60.7% good, 25.0% very good); respect/courteousness (64.3% good, 28.6% very good); concern about safety and well-being (53.6% good, 32.1% very good); confidentiality (57.1% good, 25.0% very good); providing a safe space/area to discuss your problem (50.0% good, 35.7% very good).

69 Although percentages are much higher than those reported at baseline, because of the small sample size and a different means of reporting (rapid assessment survey) were used at baseline; comparisons must be made with extreme caution

70 Please note it was recommended that the collection of experience of violence not be collected through the survey, nor the rapid assessment survey as the original source was to be the quality service assessment. The question on this experience however was retained in the final community service as per OXFAM Canada request.

71 Please note that available baseline values cannot be used to calculate the variance from target as the PMF indicates a Rapid Service Quality Assessment was used at baseline.

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1210: Increased awareness of women and girls who have experienced violence and CEFM of their rights and ability to access quality support services

Women from India, Nepal and Bangladesh demonstrated high levels of awareness of their rights and ability to access support services,[72] while women from the Philippines had much lower levels of awareness.

Women most commonly reported community authorities (75.7%) as the service available to women and girls who have experienced violence, followed by police (55.5%), NGOs or agencies that offer counselling support (47.1%), lawyers or legal aid (19.5%), NGOs or agencies that offer shelter (14.5%), and health centers or clinics (12.1%). Importantly, many respondents reported that they learned about the support services available in their community through CS training (72.9%), family and friends (31.2%), a local leader (21.3%), training by another organization (20.0%), and a local health worker (10.4%). When asked if they knew somebody that had accessed these services, 51.4% said yes, with Bangladesh (66.9%) and Indonesia (61.8%) having the highest percentages of yes responses, and Nepal (29.4%) having the lowest percentage of yes responses.

FIGURE 2: Accessibility of services during the COVID-19 pandemic, by country
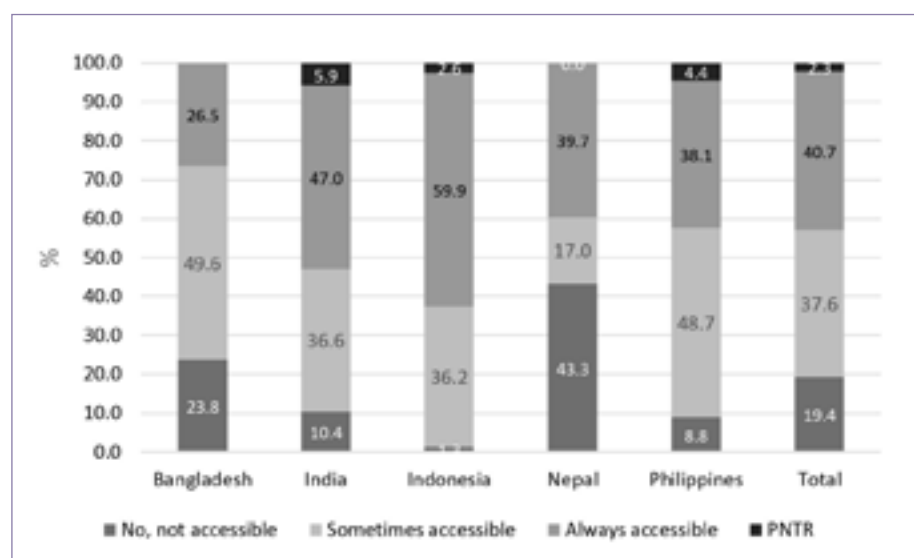
There was significant variation in how individuals perceived support services to be available during the pandemic, with 40.7% saying these were always accessible, 37.6% sometimes accessible, and 19.4% saying these were not accessible. Individuals from Nepal (43.3%) and Bangladesh (23.8%) most commonly stated that services were not available during the pandemic.

TABLE 12: Percentage of women and girls with awareness of their rights and ability to access support services at end line, by country and age

COUNTRY	BANGLADESH	INDIA	INDONESIA	NEPAL	PHILIPPINES	TOTAL MEAN (countries of interest)
Adult women (25+)	85.7%	80.7%	41.8%	82.8%	40.4%	75.5%
Youth women (18-24)	73.5%	86.0%	40.0%	79.4%	31.0%	72.3%
Total	80.4%	81.8%	41.5%	81.6%	38.2%	70.5%

N.B Indonesia is not included in the total mean as indicator is not relevant to the country.

72 Indicator 1210.1. Please note neither baseline (no values provided) nor midterm values are not comparable, and a variance cannot be calculated.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

The CS project provided economic opportunities for survivors of violence through small business development, cooperative development, and income generating activities (IGAs). The community surveys reveal that 49.2% of women reported participating in any economic training or activities provided by the CS Project, with relatively similar percentages across the four countries where these activities took place - Bangladesh (50.4%), India (44.0%), Nepal (54.6%), and the Philippines (47.2%). Indonesia did not have any economic activities. Of those women respondents that did not participate, 37.3% said activities were cancelled or not available, 19.7% provided other reasons, 18.4% said they were not interested, and 15.8% said they were not allowed, while 8.8% preferred not to respond.

Overall, 38.6% of women and youth (18 – 24 years) surveyed in three countries[73] reported that they accessed economic opportunities at the end line. This varied by country with 42.7% in Bangladesh, 25.8% in India, 26.5% in Nepal, and 47.2% in the Philippines (Indicator 1200.3). These values appear to be an improvement over the baseline.[74] Importantly, in the countries of interest, adults (41.3%) reported accessing economic opportunities significantly more often than youth (18 – 24 years) (28.7%).

TABLE 13: Percentage of women and girls accessing economic opportunities at baseline and end line, by country and age

COUNTRY	BANGLADESH	INDIA	NEPAL	PHILIPPINES	TOTAL MEAN (countries of interest)
Baseline	3%	3%	6%	7%	–
Adult females (25+)	53.7%	26.5%	28.9%	47.9%	41.3%
Youth females (18-24)	28.3%	23.3%	22.1%	44.8%	28.7%
End line Result	**42.7%**	**25.8%**	**26.5%**	**47.2%**	**38.6%**

N.B Nepal is not included in the total mean as indicator is not relevant to the country.

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1220: Economic skills, knowledge and capacity among women and girls who have experienced violence

Overall, 60.3% of women respondents that participated in project activities felt that their skills and knowledge (see Figure 3), as well as their confidence (see Figure 4) to participate in economic activities had increased (Indicator 1220.1[75]). This was highest in Bangladesh (70.4%) and Nepal (67.3%), and slightly lower in India (56.9%) and the Philippines (46.3%). Youth (18 – 24 years) felt that their skills and knowledge, as well as their confidence increased slightly more often than adults, which is interesting considering fewer youth are actually involved in economic activities. Most women felt that their skills and knowledge, as well as their confidence to participate in economic activities had changed as a result of participating in CS trainings or meetings, which was corroborated by the qualitative survey findings.

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73 Nepal is not required to report on this indicator.

74 Please note baseline or midterm values are not comparable, as it is not known how these values were calculated, and a variance cannot be calculated.

75 Please note baseline values are not available to calculate the variance. Only India had an MTR value (85%), however it is unknown how this was calculated and cannot be compared.

TABLE 14: Percentage of women and girls reporting increased skills, knowledge, and confidence to participate in economic activities at end line, by country and age

COUNTRY	BANGLADESH	INDIA	NEPAL	PHILIPPINES	TOTAL MEAN (countries of interest)
Adult women (25+)	70.1%	55.4%	64.1%	44.7%	**59.6%**
Youth women (18-24)	70.8%	62.8%	73.5%	51.7%	**68.0%**
Total	**70.4%**	**56.9%**	**67.3%**	**46.3%**	**60.3%**

A number of women in Nepal stated learning how to save and other financial skills, while women from the Philippines mentioned learning a new skill to undertake economic activities. Some skills that women mentioned learning included detergent making, incense stick making, tailoring, computer skills, handicrafts, coaching, beauty parlour skills, and menstrual pad making, as well as agricultural skills, involving both livestock and vegetable/ crop farming.

FIGURE 3: Change in skills and knowledge to participate in economic activities as a result of participating in the project/training
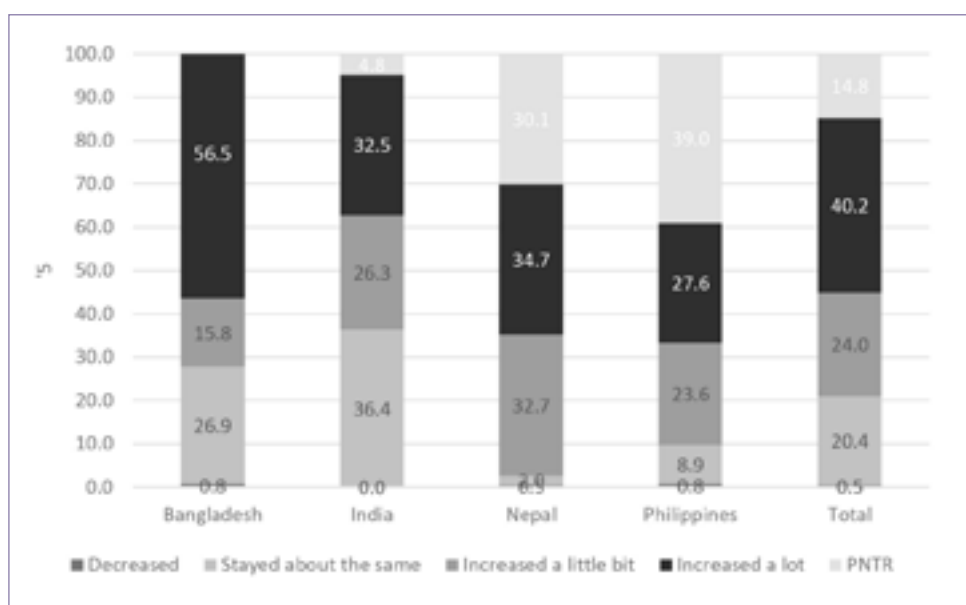
FIGURE 4: Change in confidence to participate in economic activities as a result of participating in the project/training
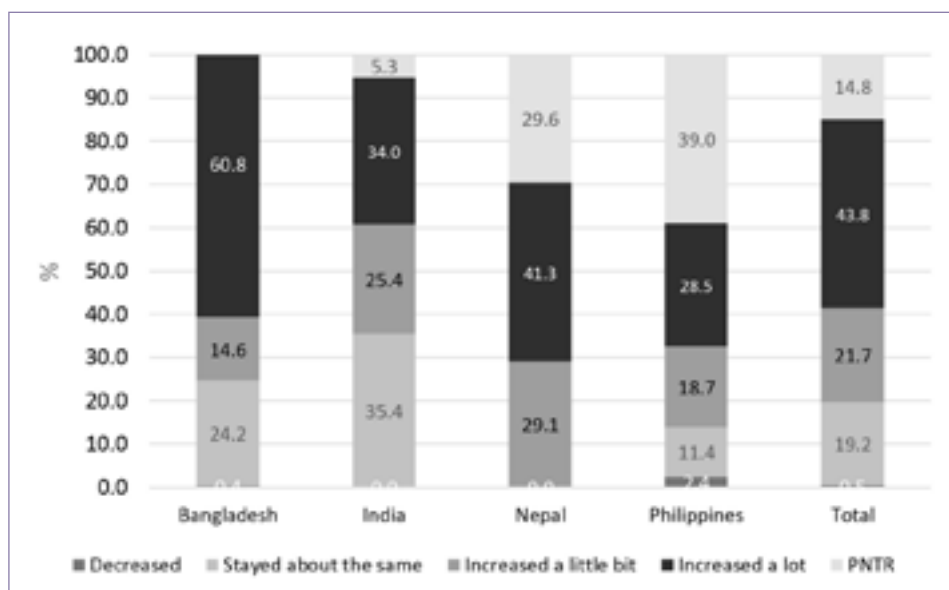
A total of 34.9% of women (Bangladesh: 42.7%, Philippines: 34.9%, Nepal: 26.5%, India: 25.8%) reported generating new income from IGAs or small businesses in the last 12 months and 94.5% made a financial contribution to their household. Subsequently, over 90% of these respondents (n=275) reported that they received positive support from their family to participate in economic activities (Indicator 1220.2[76]), with India having the highest value at 97.9%. Adults and youth (18 – 24 years) reported similar levels of positive support. For instance, 64.7% felt very supported and 32.7% somewhat supported by their family to be involved in economic activities; and 64.0% felt very supported and 33.1% somewhat supported in household work so they could use their time in economic activities. Almost all individuals said they make decisions alone or jointly with family members as to how the money they earned is used. While 81.1% felt their relationship with others in their household improved as a result of their working to earn money.

TABLE 15: Percentage of women and girls who report positive support from family to participate in economic activities at end line, by country and age

COUNTRY	BANGLADESH	INDIA	NEPAL	PHILIPPINES	TOTAL MEAN (countries of interest)
Adult women (25+)	89.5%	100.0%	94.4%	92.9%	93.3%
Youth women (18-24)	96.8%	88.9%	86.7%	91.7%	92.5%
Total	91.6%	97.9%	92.2%	92.6%	93.6%

There was a range in responses as to whether the COVID-19 pandemic had impacted their IGA or small business, with 24.0% of women respondents saying that it wasn't impacted at all, 38.5% reported it was somewhat impacted, and 37.5% said that it was impacted a lot.

76 Please note baseline values are not available to calculate the variance. Only India had an MTR value (94%), however it is unknown how this was calculated and cannot be compared.

PILLAR 3: USE OF INNOVATIVE KNOWLEDGE, EMERGING PRACTICE AND SYSTEMS FOR EVAWG

Under this outcome area, the project focused on knowledge generation and evidence to support ending VAWG and building the capacity of institutions and alliances to influence change through knowledge use, best practices and accountability systems. Overall, there have been some positive results to date and notable advocacy towards the adoption of and accountability for relevant policies.

USE OF INNOVATIVE KNOWLEDGE INCLUDING BEST AND EMERGING PRACTICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEMS TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS.

In year 5, all partners in India, Nepal and Pakistan, 80% of partners in Bangladesh, 50% of partners in the Philippines, and 25% of partners in Indonesia reported using best practices to improve linkages to address VAWG and CEFM (Indicator 1300.1). In Bangladesh, as a result of best practices, it was reported that the Government declared on January 20th, 2020, a National Committee for preventing Child Marriage in Bangladesh under the provision of Child Marriage Restraint Rule 2018 of Child Marriage Restraint Act 2017. Also, during the COVID-19 lockdown the government opened an online court specially for dealing with cases of VAWG and CEFM. In the Philippines, it was reported that its partner, PLCPD re-energized the "Creating Spaces to Take Action in VAWG FB page", providing information on the link between GBV and COVID-19 lockdown measures. Overall, 100% of partner organizations in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal, and Pakistan, 80% in India, and 25% in the Philippines reported improvements on their CAT organizational capacity scores (Indicator 1300.2).

INNOVATION GRANTS/FUND:

Although the Innovation Fund was developed in Year 2, the concept note was re-conceptualized and approved by GAC in Year 4, and due to COVID-19, its roll out has been affected. Some initial initiatives were conducted in Y3, including in Bangladesh and Nepal for research and advocacy campaigns. In Nepal, innovation fund research helped the federal government to recognize the CDCs as one of the biggest platforms in place to address social norms, and to foster replication of the CDC process in other geographies by local governments.[77] In India an innovation fund grant was used for developing videos of success stories that will be translated into an e-book. In the Philippines, it is noted,

> "…we worked with Oxfam Canada to use the innovation fund to look into our social media campaign for Creating Spaces, looking at how effective the social media platform was in advocacy campaigns to end child marriage….That would document the challenges in terms of campaigning using social media as a platform and what can be done to sustain the campaign beyond the projects. Building that campaign within capacities of organizations, particularly youth groups which are active and manage their own social media accounts as a youth alliance. We're grateful that Oxfam Canada have provided that opportunity."
>
> — (PHILIPPINES, KII)

At the same time, KIIs and the Y4 Annual Report, also highlight that as a result of COVID-19 that grants have been put on hold and have not been as innovative as initially thought, and the aforementioned initiatives are similar to that already planned under the project's Pillar 3. Other innovation fund grants will be implemented in Year 6.

77 KII Nepal, 2021.

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1310: VAWG and CEFM prevention and response knowledge generation, learning and dissemination

Twelve initiatives out of 15 targeted were undertaken over the course of the CS project using evidence-based research (Indicator 1300.1), with three occurring in year 5, (India: 2, Nepal: 1). For example, in India, a project report on the implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDV) in Odisha was used by the Women and Child Development (WCD) department to build the capacity of Protection Officers, and a report on the adequacy of allocations and trends in expenditures on services and schemes to address VAWG vis-à-vis the Union and State Budgets was shared and cited by the BBC and *Indian Development Review*.

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1320: Country and regional linkages, alliances and relationships on issues of VAWG and CEFM

A total of 121 strategic alliances were formed or strengthened to address VAWG and CEFM (Indicator 1320.1), greatly surpassing the target of 26. Only Pakistan did not reach their country target. Indonesia reported 74 strategic alliances, of which 59 alliances and partners were reportedly developed or maintained into year 5, including 14 with National Government, 14 with Local Government Organizations, 10 with National Non-Government Organizations, six with Local Non-Government Organizations, five with CSOs, five with Mass Media, and five with International NGOs. Another interesting example is Bangladesh which has both a Journalist Group and a Lawyers Group, with the latter recently forming a new working committee comprised of 17 lawyers to improve legal aid support, as well as working as watchdog and human rights defenders for ending VAWG and CEFM and providing recommendations and policy reformation comments for policy advocacy. The perspectives (on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is strongly disagree and 5 is strongly agree) of partners and influencers on their engagement with strategic alliances (indicator 1320.2) was 3 in Bangladesh and India, and 4 in Nepal (it does not appear that this indicator was assessed in the other three countries).

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME 1330: Increased capacity of partner CSOs and WROs to deliver effective, transparent and accountable programs that contribute to reducing VAWG and prevalence of CEFM

Subsequently, 100% of partner organizations in Bangladesh, India, and Nepal, 94% in Indonesia, and 25% in the Philippines[78] reported adopting the recommended action plan based on their CAT assessment. For instance, in Nepal, all partners reported developing their 5-year strategic plan, their advocacy plan, and revisiting their safeguarding policy and social mobilization policy. Similarly, their monitoring, evaluation and documenting capacity was strengthened, alongside their capacity to carry out self and organizational assessments. The perspective (on a scale of 1 to 5) of partners on the effectiveness of CAT to improve their VAWG/ CEFM related programming, ranged from 3 in Bangladesh and 3.72 in the Philippines, to 4 in India, 4.25 in Nepal, and 4.4 in Indonesia.[79] At the output level approximately two-thirds of indicator targets were met or exceeded. Additional activities will take place in year 6 of the project, meaning that further targets may be achieved.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

Overall, CS struggled with the design and implementation of an effective monitoring and evaluation system to capture changes against core indicators, and which systematically integrated learnings. Country interviews indicate that a heavy focus on counting beneficiaries was placed with several countries having extensive management information systems (MIS) for this purpose, but less so against core indicators in the project's PMF. Further, the project's PMF had a total of 26 outcome indicators, creating a large monitoring and evaluation burden on country teams. Many indicators were poorly defined and often redundant with multiple indicators capturing the same phenomenon. While capacity building sessions were conducted, primarily at the onset of the project and

78 All countries except for Philippines surpassed their target.
79 Pakistan did not report on this indicator or the previous indicator as they newly onboarded a partner late in year 4.

periodically throughout the life of the program, opportunities for routine coaching and mentoring were less frequent and country offices could have benefited from more on-going sessions.

There are several reasons for these challenges. The first, as noted by several key informants, is due to organizational structure in terms of how M&E focal points' time is used and allocated within Oxfam country offices. Many felt that their ability to support multiple projects (sometimes up to 10) prevents their ability to provide sufficient support, and the lack of an operational M&E focal at Oxfam Canada for a period of tie in 2018, providing consistent coaching (not only one-off trainings) may have seen some fundamental M&E aspects fall through the cracks. Second, Oxfam country offices, as well as in Canada, have experienced high levels of turnover of M&E focal points or staff and the need to re-orient newer staff coming on to CS. Third, and perhaps one of the more critical findings is the lack of clear documentation around the project's indicators, definitions and computations, making replication and comparability extremely difficult and even more so for staff newer to the project. With a total of 26 outcome indicators, this lack of documentation, becomes even more difficult to effectively measure the changes of the project and Oxfam could have benefited with fewer and more focused indicators. The lack of appropriate targets (either missing or expressed as an X% increase from baseline, where there was no baseline), equally indicates that CS could have benefited from experienced technical expertise in M&E and RBM.

Another key concern was the direct measurement of women who have experienced violence at the baseline and for annual surveys. The ethical implications around measurement of violence and the number of detailed questions asking women about violence goes contrary to minimizing emotional distress and risk of individuals. The end line adjusted this question to apply do-no-harm approaches and a Feminist MEAL approach and drew on secondary data to inform the indicator on prevelance. While the CPI was considered as a qualitative methodology and tool by GAC and Oxfam, there were technically no qualitative indicators and while Oxfam is well recognized for its qualitative work and research, CS did not benefit from this experience.

INTEGRATION OF FEMINIST MEAL

One of the notable design features of CS was its quest (and continued quest) to promote a feminist MEAL agenda and approaches. As per Oxfam, feminist MEAL, "is based on the understanding that transformative change in unequal gender and power relations is complex and non-linear. It challenges us to think differently about what is considered evidence, pushes the boundaries of how evidence is captured, questions who gives knowledge meaning and power, and promotes social transformation." In practical terms this means several things such as co-design, participatory data collection, application of various ethical considerations, sharing findings with communities, co-analyzing and using evidence for advocacy.

Feminist MEAL was clearly a new topic for many countries, despite available documentation on feminist principles and dissemination of these globally. Interviews in most countries highlight that feminist MEAL was something introduced by Oxfam Canada and was understood as 'participatory' M&E, and while this is certainly one of the key elements of feminist MEAL and positive in terms of country understanding, other elements as aforementioned, particularly around its use for transformational change and advocacy, are still in their infancy.

"This is something that Oxfam Canada developed. Which is relatively new, don't have enough understanding. As a feminist when we approach our target stakeholders or beneficiaries we keep confidentiality, identity, especially with survivors. We also engage and empower our stakeholders as to learning and taking action."
— (KII, OXFAM PAKISTAN)

"[It] varies between countries. In India, they have a full country office with dedicated staff who understand feminist principles and MEAL and can integrate that. In Bangladesh and Indonesia they have had 2-3 MEL officers in the past year. We're sharing guidelines with interim MEL officers, but it's hard to gauge the understanding. We haven't been able to visit the countries."

— (KII, OXFAM CANADA)

Moreover, while Feminist MEAL was promoted, it was done within a traditional project management cycle and compliance requirements from donors. As one interviewee noted,

"There is a juxtaposition of doing Feminist MEAL and RBM, which is more rigid… and we lose sight of our mission. The M&E system was really traditional in the end with surveys. If you want to fund feminist MEAL, then you have to be flexible and actually look at proposing a new system which can include elements of RBM but allows for the Feminist process".

Another Oxfam Canada program, 'Women's Voice and Leadership', a project to strengthen the capacity of women's rights organizations, is perhaps an example of how more feminist MEAL principles can be included. While it is not a direct comparison to the design and structure of CS, it illustrates the potential for more flexible design to integrate feminist principles.

Despite the low integration of feminist MEAL principles, CS has made excellent preliminary steps towards a greater understanding of feminist MEAL and its application. Under the project's Pillar 3, one notable committment and success however is the feminist research process in Year 3 of the project. Partners were involved in the co-creation of the research pieces, all of them for the first time involved in such a process, rather than relying on external consultants. Beneficiaries were trained as peer researchers and the research treated as an intervention itself, not just a research activity. In Nepal for example, facilitators of community centres were trained on ethnographic journaling. While future research initiatives and learning products can go futher to integrate feminist principles of intersectionality, this appeared to be outside the scope of CS,

Learning products…are developed in close participation with local partners and agents of change, they happen in a participatory manner, with ethics related to research in mind…. The intersectionality is a challenge. Understanding complexity is being done well. Nothing 'about me without me', we do this in terms of women as a homogeneous group, but not so much as women with disabilities or queer women, maybe our program doesn't have the scope to work on those issues."

— (KII, UNKNOWN)

3.4 Impact

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

Overall, a total of 7.3% of women surveyed (n=862) through the community survey reported experiencing violence in the past 12 months (Indicator 1000.1), with India having the highest (13.4%) and Nepal the lowest percentage (3.2%). Consistently, youth (18 – 24 years) reported experiencing violence to a higher degree than adults. Generally, it appears that the percentage of women reporting violence in the target areas is lower than that reported at baseline (30%)[80] or in the DHS country level values, suggesting the potential that Oxfam may have played a role in decreasing this.

TABLE 16: Proportion of women aged 18-49 who experienced violence[81] in the past 12 months, by country

COUNTRY	END LINE SURVEY TOTAL	END LINE SURVEY 18 TO 24 YEARS	END LINE SURVEY 25 TO 49 YEARS	DHS VALUE BASELINE[82] 15-49 YEARS	DHS VALUE END LINE 15-49 YEARS
Bangladesh	9.3%	10.6%	8.1%	-	-
India	13.4%	20.9%	11.3%	24.6% (2015/16)	-
Indonesia	1.5%	6.7%	0.0%	-	-
Nepal	3.2%	4.4%	2.5%	17.0% (2011)	13.5% (2016)
Pakistan				-	24.8% (2017/18)
Philippines	5.9%	6.9%	5.6%	15.6% (2013)	14.7% (2017)
Total	**7.3%**	**9.9%**	**6.0%**	**N/A**	**N/A**

Source: Oxfam End line Community Survey 2021 and Demographic Health Surveys (Document Review)

Oxfam Canada KIIs reported that the project achieved improved attitudes and behaviours on VAWG and CEFM within the targeted communities. In India, KII respondents noted the focus on influencing policy implementation, particularly around domestic violence and child marriage. Positive aspects of the project included the engagement of young people in promoting women's rights and social norms change, including their ability to deal with backlash and resistance. The KII with Oxfam India also noted that CS has resulted in reduction of domestic violence and CEFM within the targeted geographies, alongside commitments from local government to not allow violence against women in their communities.

In Nepal, the end line study reported that the project lowered instances of VAWG and CEFM, particularly through the advocacy and leadership work. Specific examples of CDCs and other officials responding to cases of VAWG and CEFM and providing survivors with information about support services were noted, with CDCs reporting critical cases to police and legal services. KIIs also noted the engagement of CDCs in stopping child marriages and indicated that more than 300 child marriage cases were stopped during the project. However, an increase in early marriage which is 'self-initiated,' is also noted, and the need for more efforts to address this emerging issue. Nonetheless, changes in attitudes around traditional gender norms which contribute to VAWG and CEFM have been a key success.

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80 The baseline value reported is 30% for the overall total, however the source of this data or calculation to derive the total is unknown. The target is 20%. Also, the question at the end line to assess whether women had experienced violence was reduced to one question, in comparison to the previous data collection periods where numerous questions on different types of violence were asked. Asking so many detailed questions related to experiencing violence was deemed unethical by the end line consulting team.

81 Assessed through question: 'In the last 12 months, have you experienced any form of violence against you?'

82 Percentage of ever married women who have experienced physical, or sexual or emotional violence committed by their husband/partner in the 12 months preceding the survey as per national DHS. As DHS values are generally available every five years, the two last data points have been taken.

In Pakistan, while the end line study found that child marriage had declined over the past years, it was not clear to what extent this was linked to the CS project. Further, cases of domestic violence and child marriage had reportedly increased due to COVID-19. Nonetheless, women respondents and partners in the study reported stopping child marriage and reporting cases of violence, alongside engagement with local authorities and provision of counselling and other services. The Uprooting Our Beliefs research report, highlighted that "A local teacher who was engaged through community level workshops and trainings was able to stop numerous cases of child marriage and domestic violence." This demonstrates both the effectiveness of engaging with local leaders and influencers, as well as the impact of the project.

In the Philippines, the end line reported that male influencers felt that while awareness has been increased among women beneficiaries, others remain unaware. Nonetheless, women respondents noted that CEFM has been reduced due to the CS project. KIIs with Oxfam Canada reinforced this perception, noting in particular the success of legislative advocacy under the project, focused on the 'Girls Not Brides Bill' which was passed in 2020 in the Senate. The KII stated,

> "In terms of strategy and advocacy they brought all the steps together. Right partnership, efforts towards lobbying, politician identified, right timing. There was increased conversation in the country about child marriage. They leveraged that. Last year, close to Girl Child Day, the Bill was passed in the Senate and is now being considered in the House of Commons, which may be more challenging. But getting it passed in one house is significant. This is the first time I am seeing a law passed through programmatic efforts...this has an impact on the entire country."

However, there was concern that despite achievements through the project in increasing the age of marriage, this has been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

CHILD, EARLY AND FORCED MARRIAGE

Across all countries, there were various examples of contributions to reducing CEFM, both in end line reports and in KIIs. The majority of these contributions are through advocacy efforts conducted by individuals and various influencers.

> "We work on creating space. Through organizing meetings, we stop women's oppression, rape, and child marriage in our area. We imams share our words with people through khutba and while drinking tea and we tell people how to stop child marriage If somebody organizes a child marriage, we get the information. Then we call the person and explain to him, using Quran and hadith references, that child marriage is bad."
> — (RELIGIOUS LEADER, BANGLADESH)

Also in Bangladesh, community groups report stopping child marriages, and engaging local government leaders to prevent child marriages through direct intervention with households. The KII with Oxfam Bangladesh also

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Now I believe that I am as same as my brother in my family. My five basic needs are identical to those of my brother, I have the same right to eat as he does, the same right to education as he does, and the same right to express my views as he does. However, we lacked the authority earlier We used to believe that females lacked the right to communicate. All treated women the same way in my culture. As a result of our daily Uthan Baithak and discussions about women's rights, there is no longer any discrimination between men and women."

— TEAM MEMBER, TANGAIL

indicated that in one project area, a government official declared the district as a child marriage free district, after being influenced by the CS project.

Similarly, in terms of CEFM, the Indonesia end line study reported that CS has created significant change in terms of CEFM, including through establishing regulations and policies at national, local, and village level to prevent child marriage. In part this was also due to changing norms and behaviours, and to a lesser extent through improved support services. A KII with Oxfam Indonesia also indicated that some of the changes are likely due to increased awareness about child marriage, which was also done outside of the project, in part due to legislation. However, the end line study report also noted increases in child marriage prevalence. KIIs with Oxfam Indonesia also noted that there are difficulties in measuring the number of CEFM cases due to COVID-19.

In Indonesia, the work around legislative change and awareness raising on CEFM has also resulted in increased engagement among survivors with women's rights organizations and movement building, which has strengthened the role and work of these organizations. For example, Indonesia's Marriage Act in Sept 2019 is linked to CS work: https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/unicef-welcomes-recent-amendment-indonesias-marriage-act.

The end line survey however shows a wide range of early marriage prevalence across countries, with the rate being highest in Bangladesh (47.1%) among those 20-24 years[83] (Indicator 1000.2), although this was lower than the country level values provided through demographic health surveys. Regional values where the survey occurred were also lower in India and Nepal than the country level values provided through demographic health surveys. Although data limitations must be kept in mind,[84] there does appear to be progression towards the end line target (26% for countries combined).

TABLE 17: Proportion of women between 20-24 years old who were married before age 18, by country

COUNTRY	END LINE SURVEY[85]	END LINE SECONDARY DATA (MICS/DHS)	END LINE SECONDARY DATA (HDR)[86]
Bangladesh (n=34)	47.1%	51.4% (MICS, 2019)	59.0% (HDR, 2020)
India (n=26)	23.1%	27.3% (NFHS, 2016)	27.0% (HDR, 2020)
Indonesia (n=11)	18.2%	16.3% (DHS, 2017)	16.0% (HDR, 2020)
Nepal (n=36)	22.2%	32.8% (MICS, 2019)	40.0% (HDR, 2020)
Pakistan		18.3% (DHS, 2017/18)	18.0% (HDR, 2020)
Philippines (n=24)	25.0%	16.5% (DHS, 2017)	17.0% (HDR, 2020)
Total (n=131)	29.0%	N/A	N/A

Source: Oxfam End line Community and Influencer Surveys 2021 and Demographic Health Surveys (Document Review)

Of the 71 youth,[87] aged 20 to 24 years (community survey only), that were married on or after age 18, a total of 5.6% reported being forced to marry (Indicator 1000.3). Youth from the Philippines reported the highest percentage of forced marriage (10.0%), followed by Bangladesh and Nepal with 7.1% respectively. India and Indonesia had no reported cases amongst the small number of youth surveyed. The baseline reported an overall value of 44% for forced marriage, although the confirmed source of this data or calculation to derive the total is unknown;[88] thus, results suggest that Creating Spaces has helped reduce some forced marriages in the target regions.

83 The small sample size makes it very difficult to make generalizations.
84 The small sample size. The baseline value reported is 36% for the overall total, however the source of this data or calculation to derive the total is unknown. The target is 26%.
85 Please note the small sample size (n = 131) of females between 20-24 years. These values are derived from both the community and influencer surveys.
86 Additional complementary data from the Human Development Report (2020).
87 Results should be viewed with caution due to the very small sample sizes.
88 It appears that the baseline value was derived from document review (e.g., DHS), however likely an error as the indicator is different to that being measured here.

TABLE 18: Proportion of women between 20-24 years old[89] who were married on or after age 18 who report being forced to marry, by country

COUNTRY	END LINE SURVEY
Bangladesh (n=14)	7.1%
India (n=15)	0.0%
Indonesia (n=4)	0.0%
Nepal (n=28)	7.1%
Pakistan	N/A
Philippines (n=10)	10.0%
Total (n=71)	5.6%

Source: Oxfam End line Community Survey 2021

When asking all married women (not only those 20 to 24 that could have been influenced through the project) if their parents or family members asked their permission for the marriage to take place; generally, it was found that women from India (38.7%) and Nepal (32.3%) were most likely forced into marriage (see Figure 5). Again, these higher percentages among married women in the older age group, suggest that CS may have had some role in reducing the forced marriages in those women aged 20 to 24.

FIGURE 5: Percentage of women whose parents or family members ask their permission for their marriage, by country
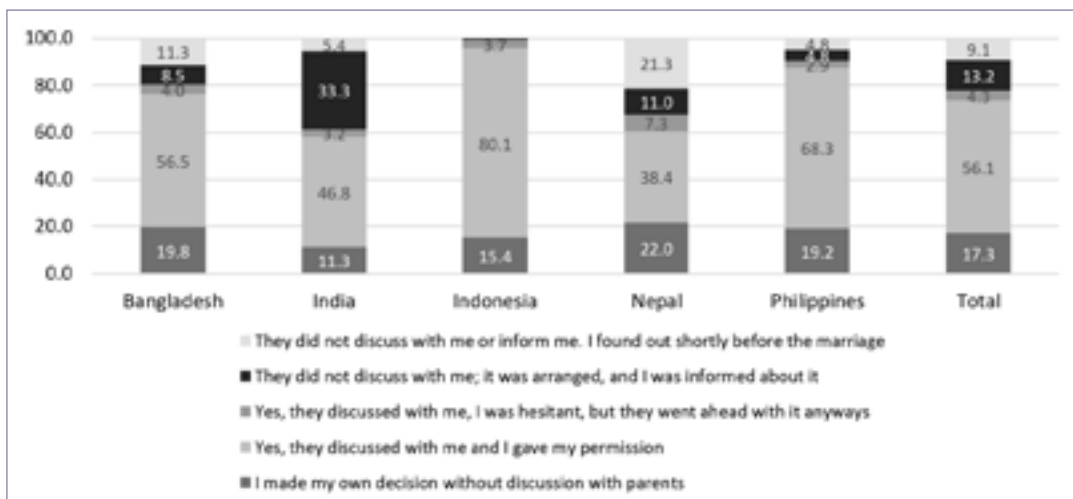
89 The age range for this indicator has resulted in a very small sub-sample from the community survey (n=71); however, removal of the age range means that we will be reporting on individuals that had no possibility of being influenced by the creating spaces program. The end line target is 34%.

Overwhelmingly, 59.0% of surveyed community beneficiaries (Bangladesh: 62.3%, India: 53.9%, Indonesia: 76.8%, Nepal: 65.8%, Philippines: 56.9%) stated that the main benefit they gained from participation in the CS project was an increase in knowledge and awareness on VAWG and CEFM. Following this, 22.6% (Bangladesh: 39.2%, India: 36.8%; Philippines: 16.3%) stated that they gained knowledge and awareness regarding women's rights. Additionally, 17.9% of individuals in the Philippines stated that their most important benefit was skills and livelihood development, and 8.9% reported general family relationship improvement. Individuals from Nepal also stated that they developed self-confidence (28.1%), knowledge on hygiene and menstruation (14.3%) and some literacy skills, such as the ability to write their name (11.2%). Women from Bangladesh mentioned a general overall benefit in making friends (14.2%), as well as gaining self-confidence (11.5%).

> 'Untouchability has decreased. I have learned to make and use homemade pads, and to speak out boldly. I learned about cleanliness and can write my own name.'
>
> — [NEPAL; ADULT WOMAN; TRANSLATED]

> 'May know especially the violence against children and child marriage problems because I'm still categorized as a student and also recognize that women can be independent also and should have insight in order not to depend on men.'
>
> — [INDONESIA; YOUNG WOMAN; TRANSLATED]

> 'The training was about how to have a good family and livelihood. And also about CEFM. I realized that I shouldn't have married early. But there's nothing I can do about it anymore. I just have to stand with my choice even though it is hard.'
>
> — [PHILIPPINES; YOUNG WOMAN; TRANSLATED]

3.5 Sustainability

Sustainability is defined as the 'extent to which the net benefits of the intervention continue or are likely to continue'[90] beyond the project period. In the CS context, this can be assessed in terms of behaviour change in attitude of individual, household and community members, continuity and quality of service provision and integration of gender responsive policies and programs to prevent and respond to VAWG and CEFM. Overall, progress towards sustaining the gains made under CS has been varied across different countries and pillars.

PILLAR 1: ENGAGING COMMUNITY ACTORS TO SUPPORT AND PROMOTE POSITIVE GENDER NORMS

Improved understanding of VAWG and CEFM and women's rights and leadership, indicated by increased CPI scores across all countries except Indonesia, indicates a good understanding about these concepts amongst community stakeholders, including targeted women and youth. In particular, the strength of the CDC and CSO members is expected to reinforce positive gender norms and capacity to advocate for policy change in the future. KIIs with key stakeholders and partners suggest that irrespective of the continuity of the women's groups, the knowledge obtained by the women and youth will continue to stay and have positive influence at the household level in the long-term. There is also evidence of influencers initiating change to promote gender equality and women's participation in various ways including employing or encouraging women

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Women do not tolerate any sort of abuse against them. Women are more confident than before. In cases where someone's husband tries to abuse them, the wife goes directly to panchayat/ kacheri, police or the ward office."

— RESPONDENT, MALE FGD, ISHANATH MUNICIPALITY, RAUTAHAT

to take part in decision-making positions; undertaking efforts to resolve cases of domestic violence; and, contributing to policy development and amendments to existing regulations. Across most countries, the engagement of religious leaders is seen to be the most effective in contributing to the promotion of positive gender norms, and the anticipated longer term, sustained impact is expected to continue to influence community and household level behaviours and gender norms beyond the life of the project. While policy and regulatory changes are expected to have a sustained long term impact due to institutionalisation, this will be dependent on influencers' ability to stop incidents of child marriage at the community and household level. Where the project has successfully prevented the occurrence of child marriage, these examples are expected to serve as a demonstration to families and communities of the positive outcomes (education, health, economic opportunities, gender equality) for girls, their future children and families.

COUNTRY EXAMPLES TO INDICATE EVIDENCE OF CHANGE:

- The continued advocacy work of CS partners, influencers and youth advocates in the Philippines led to the approval of the Senate Bill 1373 – "Prohibiting and Declaring Child Marriage as illegal".

- In India, influencers across five States stopped 10 early marriages and responded to 43 instances of domestic violence in the fifth year of the CS project alone.

- Amendments to the Marriage Act in Indonesia to raise the age of marriage for girls to equal that of boys (formally 16, now 19).

- Within the Government of North Lombok District in Indonesia, the Social Service Department appointed female cadres to become counselors for women and child survivors of violence. In the same year two Regional Regulations (Perda) at the provincial level were also developed - The West Java Provincial Perda on Child Protection and the West Nusa Tenggara Provincial Perda on the Prevention of Child Marriage. The village budget policy for the protection of women and children from violence, including the prevention of child marriage was passed in 2019–2020, and has been used as a basis for the promotion of marriage maturity and prevention of child marriage in Medana Village, Taman Baru, and Central Sekotong Villages.

- In Nepal, CDCs are very active and have been linked with local governments and agricultural cooperatives. CDCs act as a platform for raising awareness and faciliating networking opportunities for women, in addition to other functions, including to support savings and provide credit and improve literacy, amongst others. CDC members identified cases of VAWG in the community and in a single year they stopped 102 child marriages in cooperation with the local government and police authority. More than 20 advocacy and lobbying initiatives were undertaken for policy and law reform at local levels. For example, one local municipality in Rautahat district developed and initiated the implementation of a strategy to end child marriage with strategic support from the project.

- In Pakistan, following multiple campaigns including 'Enough' and 'Janay Na Du' in Punjab, influencers advocated for an increase of the minimum age of girls to 18 to match the Child Marriage Restraint Act of Sindh. In 2019 influencerrs in the Punjab Senate successfully advanced the amendment bill and key parliamentarians moved the resolution in the National Assembly.

- In Bangladesh, positive norm modelling is influencing young people's attitudes about early marriage. The country evaluation indicates positive attitude change among young men and some men have reported to be sharing care responsibilities with women and girls in the household.

PILLAR 2: SUPPORTING WOMEN AND GIRLS WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE

The focus of pillar two is to improve 'response' and quality of support provided to women and girls who have experienced violence. Strategies under this pillar with greater potential for sustainability include (a) gap analysis of relevant services and referral networks through the service mapping exercise to determine the physical availability of services (b) increased awareness of survivors and influencers of services and women's rights and (c) establishment of economic activities, linkages with business development services and access to finance to start engaging in economic activities as it creates a pathway for women to be economically empowered. Nearly 60% of women who participated in the project activities expressed greater self-confidence and the women who were

trained or took up economic activities are expected to continue to benefit from the new knowledge and skills that were gained. These women have the potential to serve as future advocates or role models in the community, as well as peer support providers because of their own experience, and who can help survivors navigate services. The continued use of training and knowledge materials developed through the project is expected to support CSOs and CDCs in their ongoing work to promote quality response to, and prevention of VAWG and CEFM, however without further support (financial, technical, other) it is not known how materials might be updated in the future.

COUNTRY EXAMPLES TO INDICATE EVIDENCE OF CHANGE:

- In Pakistan, resource directories were developed based on the mapping of available services for survivors. These serve as a key resource for service providers and community leaders to respond to VAWG and CEFM in the first instance and to seek shelter and justice for survivors. The service gap analysis has been critical for enhancing departmental capacity of the Punjab Women's Protection Authority and the Sindh Commission on the Status of Women by identifying and examining socio-cultural, practical (financial, distance), structural, and systemic challenges that prevent women and girls from accessing justice and services from these institutions.

- The service mapping in Nepal helped create a referral pathway for survivors of violence. CDC members are using the referral pathway to support response to incidents of violence. In addion, some of the women's groups and CDCs have registered with the local government and are being recognized as formal agencies. To ensure that CDC activities are sustained beyond the life of the project, the project has initiated a provision for financial savings within the groups. The savings are used to fund CDC meetings, activities and programs at the local level, amongst other initiatives. The registered clubs are coordinating with the municipality and wards to further their activities and programs.

- In the Philippines, women and youth leaders made an agreement with local service providers including the relevant local government authorities such as the Local Civil Registrar and Local Youth Development Office to strengthen support services for women, especially survivors of VAWG. The lobbying efforts of women leaders also resulted in the provision of services such as food packs for young mothers, the completion of a medical mission, and the strengthening of the VAWG desk at the barangay level in Guindulungan.

- In Nepal, 101 women were given Start and Improve Your Business training and seed money for business development and a further 256 CDC members lanched their own businesses, providing survivors of violence with skills and resources to generate income and gain independence and changing the living situations for many women.

- Similarly, in India where the CS project provided enterprise-development training and input support to 307 women, 232 (75%) of the women have started their businesses an are earning a living.

PILLAR 3: USE OF INNOVATIVE KNOWLEDGE, EMERGING PRACTICE AND SYSTEMS FOR EVAWG

Pillar 3 activities are most critical towards sustainability as it addresses the institutionalisation of change and building capacity of partner organisations and key stakeholders. Country-level KIIs with key stakeholders and project partners, project reports and country evaluation findings indicate that activities related to capacity assessment tools and workshops with CSOs and WROs, use of information to generate evidence-based policy making, learning events including web-discussions on thematic areas on women's rights issues are expected to influence long term change. In particular, the CAT workshops were reported to have helped partners identify their strengths and weaknesses, analyse power dynamics at organisational level and improve their capacity to better integrate feminist principles or perspectives to inform strategies and policies. Interviews and country reports also indicate that some of the changes brought about by partner organisations have been adopted by other organisations as shared below. These partner organisations are also reported to be key referral sources for local and national government offices. Building alliances and networks have also been critical for sustainability.

Enough Campaign in East Java during the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-based Violence, Indonesia.

COUNTRY EXAMPLES TO INDICATE EVIDENCE OF CHANGE:

- In India, country partners have used the knowledge products and learnings by the CSO alliance partners and government officials at the district and state level. In Year 5, the status report on PWDVA of Odisha was used by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to build the capacity of officers to identify gaps and take actions to close them.

- In two villages in South Sulawesi, Indonesia, a village regulation was passed concering the protection of women and children from violence and the prevention of child marriage. Inspired by the success in these villages, two other villages outside the LBH APIK areas also adopted similar regulations. The four CS partners' work on networking with government and non-government agencies in the CS project districts and provinces resulted in nine policies and regulations at the village, district, and provincial levels.

- In Bangladesh, the national partner We Can formed two alliances, the National Lawyers Forum and the National Journalists Forum. The National Lawyers Forum has enlisted 55 lawyers from 32 of 64 districts and through project trainings and workshops have enhanced their capacity to influence communities, and provide legal support to under priveledged people. Members are using current information related to GBV and CEFM cases in CS districts to take legal action following survivors' cases and to garner media attention on these issues. The Forums are, in effect, accountability mechanisms to moniotr VAWG and CEFM cases and provide policy recommendations to improve the enforcement of legal provisions and protections for survivors.

- In Pakistan, CS supported the establishment of 'Women's Alliance Pakistan' – the culmination of 10 years' work by Oxfam and the Aurat Foundation (CS partner) to bring together women's leadership groups in Pakistan. The group is committed to serving as the common voice in advocacy work to reduce VAWG, empower women in rural areas, build decision-aking capacity, and ensure that women's voices are heard by state institutions. The establishment of this group is expected to support women's leadership groups to remain connected independent of project activities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Creating Spaces youth forum group
discussion. Indonesia. Credit: Yayasan
Tunas Alam Indonesia (SANTAI)

CREATING
[ ]
SPACES
TO TAKE ACTION ON VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN & GIRLS

Overall, CS is a large, ambitious, and complex program addressing sensitive issues in six countries, with unique socio-cultural contexts and challenging operating environments to work in. During the project period, across the implementing countries, there were numerous changes in government resulting in changes in the operating environment and posing numerous challenges. From early 2020, the global Covid-19 pandemic caused repeated disruptions to planned activities and unforeseeable challenges to program implementation. The program teams should be commended for their dedication and perseverance in finding creative solutions to overcome these challenges and continuing program implementation.

Based on the findings, the following section summarizes key programmatic and operational recommendations against each f the OECD -DAC criteria with the aim to strengthen and build on lessons learned and achievements made from the CS program.

4.1 Relevance

- **Clearly define target populations of other relevant intersectionalities to meet diverse needs.** Ensuring that women are not defined as a homogenous group and strategies, messaging and specific activities are tailored to various intersectionalities will align well with Oxfam's quest to implement more Feminist MEAL principles. One clear example of this is in Nepal and opportunities to ensure Dalit women are specifically included or targeted, as one of the most marginalized groups. Another area across all countries to also consider is working with women living with disabilities, as another population group that face additional barriers and are impacted by violence.

- **Undertake evidence-informed intentional design process for future programming with adolescents and youth (Relevance and Effectiveness).** Many of the countries engaged young men and women as part of their strategy and interventions, although this was done to differing levels of effectiveness. In line with MTR, future programming with adolescents and youth should consider both younger and older adolescents, and youth, and segment strategies and interventions to ensure they are relevant for the 10-14 age group, 15-19 age group and youth age groups separately. Strategies and messaging with the groups should consider the distinct needs of younger and older adolescents and youth: physical, social and emotions development; life status (e.g., in-school/ out-of-school, employed, married, mother), the life trajectory, available opportunities, risks and vulnerabilities. In addition, in relation to CEFM and VAWG, employ strategies across the ecological model[91] (individual, interpersonal and family, community and service providers, systems and policies) to improve young women and adolescent girls' access to SRH information and services. The Youth Club model implemented by the project could serve as an entry-point for this work, in addition to MTR recommendations to engage young people through the education sector. Ensuring a clearly defined and comprehensive approach to engaging youth, particularly adolescents in and out of school, as part of programming is recommended.

- **Engagement of Parents and Families of Adolescents:** For future work with adolescents, include strategies targeting parents and families of adolescents in the program design: to improve parenting and support to adolescents; increase inter-generational understanding of issues and communication; promote gender equality in household decision-making. This will be particularly important considering the extensive work around attitudinal and perception changes which are culturally context specific.

- **Children, adolescent and youth age and sex disaggregated data (Relevance and M&E):** To support segmented programming for children, adolescent, and youth populations, develop and operationalize age and sex disaggregated routine monitoring and evaluation tools and systems to inform programming and comprehensively measure project achievements against indicators.

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91 World Health Organization. (2014). *Health for the World's Adolescents: A second chance in the second decade*. Available from: https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/112750/WHO_FWC_MCA_14.05_eng.pdf?sequence=1

- **Clearly define influencers and other stakeholders to ensure shared understanding and consistency across program locations (Relevance, Effectiveness, Sustainability).** While definitions are contextual, and Oxfam considered influencers to be broader, a clear distinction between influencers and target beneficiaries is required. Identifying characteristics of an influencer, and then using that definition to adapt to different targeted groups and approaches in each country would have mitigated some of the confusion in certain countries. The MTR recommended improving the strategic targeting of influencers in the project. Similarly, the Uprooting our Beliefs Report in 2020 recommended that the project *"apply a multi-stakeholder approach that focuses on key influencers with targeted strategies to gain their support."* Within each country, the identification of target influencers could have been improved. For example, the Philippines end line study and KII with Oxfam Philippines recommended increased engagement of Muslim religious and traditional leaders. The KII with Oxfam Philippines noted that this was particularly important given the representation of some of these leaders in the House of Representatives who are deliberating on legislation to address CEFM. In Indonesia, the KII with Oxfam Indonesia reported the need to work more closely with customary leaders, Imams, and youth, and to intervene with influencers more systematically, *"I would love to intervene with the influencers differently. In this project we responded to the issues of domestic violence and early child and forced marriage. But it would have been good if it had been a comprehensive module to intervene with the influencers in a systematic way that we have done with the young people."*. A more targeted and clearly defined approach to engaging and working with influencers in each context, developed and validated with key partners, stakeholders, and networks, is recommended to increase the effectiveness of this intervention.

- **Policy and legislation broadening.** While Oxfam was successful in advocating for policy recommendations and implementation across most countries, it will be important to look beyond the obvious policy/legislation areas to promote more systematic gender equality and protection of more marginalized women and girls (adolescents, ethnic minorities, women living with disabilities, etc.) from CEFM and VAWG. One example of this is through educational policies on return to school after pregnancy or marriage, as well as integration of CEFM and VAWG programming in the curriculum, as was initiated among local partners in Philippines.

- **Institutionalize and promote documentation of changes to country design, including rationale.** In some countries, the project focused more on CEFM than VAWG, such as in Indonesia. While this may have been appropriate for the context, there was no documented indication that this was a strategic decision taken.

4.2 Coherence

- **Greater flexibility in adapting interventions.** While the PIP recommends interlinkages across different pillars, in some countries, such as Bangladesh, the country program implemented activities across pillars sequentially, rather than concurrently. It is recommended that country programs have the flexibility, and are encouraged, to respond quickly to emerging local needs so that relevant activities can be implemented simultaneously with programmed activities, if required. For example, even if the annual plan does not mention carrying out activities under Pillar 2 in Year 1, if the situation demands, the program needs be flexible enough to adjust accordingly. Similarly, it is recommended that while a common structure is required for consistency across all countries, documentation and decision-making is simplified so that real-time adjustments can be made to respond to local needs. Interviews with Oxfam staff suggest that bureaucratic internal management structures and documentation can hinder the momentum of implementation. As with many NGOs during the pandemic, the need to be flexible and adapt to the global COVID-19 pandemic was necessary. Oxfam was quite responsive to this need and shifted to online engagement, and reallocated resources where needed. Further, Oxfam Canada indicated that flexibility on deadlines from the donor was appreciated, and important to enable the project to shift strategies and delivery modes. Ongoing collaboration, flexibility, and communication between the project teams and with the donor is essential for effective implementation.

- **Use of monitoring information to adjust strategy (also linked to relevance and effectiveness).**
  The prioritisation of different pillars was decided based on the baseline assessments. In some countries like Indonesia and Pakistan, teams identified the need to put greater focus on pillars that were not prioritised as part of the initial strategy development (e.g., Pillar 2 in Indonesia). It is recommended that country strategies are revisited annually to check for relevance and continued coherence to the local priorities based on progress, through and adaptive management approach.

- **Structured knowledge sharing mechanism (also linked to effectiveness).** Although CS systems offered several opportunities to engage in cross-country learning, interviews suggest the need to have more structured sharing of information. The MTR recommended expanding knowledge-sharing between different Oxfam teams, as well as increasing knowledge-sharing at the country level. While much of the research was only launched in the late phase of the project, including strategies to build the research capacity of partners, sharing the findings for other countries' benefit was less successful. Starting research earlier in the project and identifying key platforms for dissemination and sharing findings will improve uptake and linkages to program implementation.

4.3 Effectiveness

- **Contextualize training, sensitization and awareness raising to respond to country/ population specific drivers of VAWG and CEFM.** The MTR indicated that the project needed to update training and awareness curriculum to ensure it is customized to the audience, including marginalized groups and particular contextual issues. This need was evident in the end line findings related to perception where negative attitudes are still prevalent in various countries for both men and women (e.g. wives not having the right to refuse sexual intercourse without reason, preference for girl child, mobility of women and girls without permission, etc.) Within the project countries, various drivers of VAWG and CEFM have some commonalities, but there are particular nuances which need to be addressed through the project campaigns and interventions. For example, in Nepal, the issue of self-initiated marriages among adolescents under age 18 were not addressed by the project. In Indonesia, the issue of unwanted pregnancy leading to early marriage was raised, including a gap in legislation in which pregnancy can be used to justify marriage before the age of 19. The focus on the social and economic impacts of child marriage as part of awareness raising interventions was important but did not respond to the challenges associated with unwanted and early pregnancy. The Indonesia end line study recommended that key messages and actions to reduce unwanted pregnancy and its linkage to early marriage, including broader interventions around SRH were needed. This should include efforts to engage education leaders and others to incorporate learning around adolescent SRH. Thus, additional focus on identifying the contextual issues within targeted communities, as well as the possible gaps in messaging and programming is recommended.

  In addition to content, the timing, duration and frequency of trainings also needs to be contextualized to consider the demands on participant/ beneficiary time. Key informants shared that the project activities needed to be better tailored/ configured to meet the needs of the local context, for example, suggesting more frequent sensitization sessions in Pakistan; or raising concerns about too many trainings and sessions in India. Balancing the number of trainings through joint work planning needs to be considered for future programming and to ensure that delivery fosters new knowledge acquisition. For example, in India, it was noted that community members often forgot previous trainings due to the number of topics covered and hurried delivery approaches (to meet workplan targets).

- **Continued and deeper investment in women's and girls' leadership:** The project focus on strengthening women's and girls' leadership was widely considered effective as a key strategy to improve agency and empowerment. In line with the MTR, continued building the capacity and opportunities for women's leadership, through CDCs for instance or other community-based organizations are recommended. Intensifying work around women's engagement and advocacy skills to increase their influence should be considered. For example, in Nepal, building on the work of women's leadership to improve women's engagement in political processes, such as

local elections, and to work with locally elected women so that they could effectively use their platform to influence ending VAWG and CEFM. Extending the linkages between capacity building and women's leadership in local groups to broader engagement and decision-making in the community is an important next step for the project and a key approach to improve effectiveness and sustainability. This should go alongside efforts to formalize women's groups and committees, which is under way in some countries.

- **Continued and more strategic engagement of men and boys:** While CS engaged men and boys as influencers and through sensitization campaigns and other approaches, there were a number of recommendations throughout the project to improve effective engagement of men and boys. The 2020 Annual Report noted that partners found continued resistance from men on gender equality objectives. In Pakistan, the end line study recommended increased focus on engaging relatives outside of women's immediate family, as well as increasing male engagement and engagement of religious leaders. The Nepal end line similarly recommended an increased focus on engaging men and boys, while the Philippines end line recommended engaging fathers, particularly in terms of improving their parenting skills. Development of targeted strategies for engaging men and boys as part of campaigns and programming is recommended in future. KIIs with Oxfam Canada indicated that more time to engage with men and boys is needed, particularly due to the time required to shift gender norms and stereotypes. Interestingly, the quantitative findings on effectiveness suggest that women and girls are more likely than men and boys to report negative perceptions of gendered norms. Thus, efforts to engage men and boys together with women and girls, where possible, may also be important to demonstrate to women and girls that there are broader shifts in social norms at the family and community levels.

- **Informed, effective and strategic use of mass media, edutainment, and social media:** According to a global evidence review of interventions to prevent VAWG, mass media, social marketing, and edutainment have not been linked to clear evidence of reducing violence against women and girls. However, they can be useful to raise awareness and reinforce messaging and activities taking place at the community level. KII respondents also noted the importance and positive reception of edutainment activities, such as theatre groups and radio shows, by the targeted communities. The Uprooting our Beliefs report recommended the need to: *"Understand the power and influence of popular and social media, and how to better integrate them into programming. In addition, consider whether the wider application of popular and social media platforms would increase the effectiveness of prevention strategies."* Future programming should consider how to effectively use mass media, social media, and edutainment to ensure effective reinforcement of awareness and advocacy efforts taking place from community to national levels.

- **Informed and strategic investment in economic empowerment programming (see also relevance):** Overall, KIIs indicated that Pillar 2, particularly the element of economic empowerment, was among the least effective project strategies, in-part because some countries did not include it, and also because significant attention to this strategy was not given until later in the project. Similarly, the MTR noted that the limited resources invested, and fewer countries implementing these interventions reduced the project's effect on women's and girls' economic independence and fostering an enabling environment for women and girls in the economic sphere. In Indonesia, the end line study indicated the need for increased focus on economic opportunities to break the cycle of violence. This was echoed by stakeholders in Nepal, where the economic empowerment component was not fully implemented until year 3, with more limited funding than other project strategies. Although women's economic independence has been recognized as a key measure to prevent violence and increase the ability of survivors to leave abusive relationships and environments, further focus on economic constraints as a driver of violence, particularly in the form of CEFM, is recommended. For example, in the end line studies for Nepal, Pakistan, and Philippines, respondents indicated the need for recognition of poverty and economic issues as a driver of CEFM, as well as the resulting need to address this as a key contributing factor. This might require additional strategies or interventions, for instance targeting young women or adolescents for economic opportunities, as part of reducing household financial constraints. The Mid-Term Evaluation report recommended to clarify the project's economic engagement strategy, focus on longer-term women's empowerment goals, such as control over their own income, and improve engagement of community groups and family members around women's economic empowerment. It further recommended the project ensure that vocational training go beyond

gender stereotypes, so as not to reinforce these in the economic sphere. This issue was also raised by the KII from Oxfam Bangladesh, who indicated that linking women to government training on tailoring and other areas did not result in jobs, perhaps due to the limited market demand for these vocations. In Philippines, the end line study noted the need to incorporate livelihoods projects with fewer start-up costs and equipment needs, as well as ensuring that trainees have access to ongoing support. The KII with Oxfam Canada noted that although some important results had been achieved, for example through the SIYB in Nepal, economic empowerment was not an area of strength for the CS program. Rather, Oxfam has other program areas and units with this focus. The KII recommended that the project bring in a strong partner to guide program design, as has been done in other cases with linkages between SRHR and SGBV programming. Additional technical expertise, either through staffing or partnerships, on women's economic empowerment would have strengthened this component of the project.

- **Comprehensive service provision and delivery to address gaps in availability and accessibility of services.** The focus of the project on building awareness of available services and increasing capacity of service providers, and quality of service provision, achieved important results in terms of supporting survivors with their immediate needs. However, beyond awareness of services, the need to ensure availability of services, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic, was not always addressed, and needed greater attention. For example, in Nepal, *"even if we were not able to provide services, some money should have been kept ensuring that emergency needs could be met….Thinking based on what the survivor needs, had we been more strategic, we could have done that. Ensuring that survivors have access to services, such as training on livelihoods, resources, cooperatives, these are well established by the project, but the immediate needs were somehow missed, we could have done that."* (KII, Oxfam Nepal). In Bangladesh, although linking survivors to government services was sustainable and builds important local ownership and accountability, government officials are likely to be transferred, meaning that capacity building of service providers requires ongoing engagement. Measures to address immediate and emergency needs of survivors for support, or to extend or strengthen the reach and availability of services is recommended for future programming.

- **Challenges with shrinking civil society space:** Throughout the project, CS faced challenges with the shrinking space for civil society in several project countries, particularly in Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Indonesia. For instance, the KII from Oxfam Canada reported, *"The civil space is shrinking in countries we're working with. In Bangladesh there was a delay for the entirety of year 4. They need approval every 6 months and the NGO bureau that provides that approval is not very open. They often ask for bribes which we don't do. The first half of year 4 approval was delayed and so was the second half."* CS developed different approaches to address these challenges, for example developing strategic relationships with key regulating bodies, and sending in requested documentation in advance in Bangladesh; or increasing engagement with and capacity of partners in Indonesia to engage in advocacy work. In future planning, including measures to address the likely risks of shrinking CSO space and the need for mitigation measures is recommended.

- **Strategic use and capacity building around technology and digital connections:** A key lesson learned from the project is the importance of building capacity around technology and improving access to digital tools. The 2021 Annual Report noted that the transition to virtual engagement by the project was inhibited by a lack of access to technological devices, such as phones, tablets, or computers, particularly among beneficiaries, as well as a lack of access to internet and limited digital literacy. In Pakistan, at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, there were interruptions in programming, which were eventually re-started through online sessions. Women beneficiary respondents in the Pakistan end line study reported that this was an innovative experience, and they appreciated the online learning and engagement. However, there were barriers to engaging, particularly due to weak internet and limited electricity and connectivity. In future, increased attention to improving digital literacy and skills, and addressing access gaps will be important, including for extending the reach of the program.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- **Invest in the development and implementation of comprehensive M&E tools and systems as part of project design.** It is highly recommended that M&E technical support is obtained during the design phase to ensure a well developed PMF, proper targets, age disaggregation, and a focused set of indicators. In addition, there is a real need to ensure a proper M&E system inclusive of a data analysis plan (including indicator definitions and computations) is developed. This is especially important for indicators that are based on various survey questions (e.g., it is not appropriate to simply put 'see baseline report').

- **Select data collection methods aimed to measure each indicator using evidence informed processes.** It is important to use the appropriate data collection method for each indicator. For example, it was not appropriate to use the community survey to assess indicators regarding support services accessed or the quality of support services accessed, as it is not possible to know if these were CS supported services. The rapid assessment undertaken at support services that were supported by CS would have been the appropriate method to use to measure these indicators. Further considerations for balancing both quantitative and qualitative indicators is also recommended, particular around exploring experiences and perceptions. This would however require sufficient technical guidance from Oxfam Canada. The lackluster quality of qualitative work from local consultant teams also further supports the need to draw on qualified qualitative expertise.

- **Carefully plan future end line studies in their entirety, considering inputs of all stakeholders and clearly articulated roles and responsibilities of each.** The hybrid model of using local consultants with an international team to carry out end line studies is a good practice. For this to be effective, the lead design consultants need to be involved during all phases, including the development of the ToRs for local consultants so that it is clear what information is to be received in what format. A clear example of this deficit was in the qualitative information. With a variety of data collection tools developed, few quotes across countries were usable and a thorough analysis was not part of the mandate of the international consultants, thereby missing out on quality information. Future mandates using this approach have to be closely monitored and all countries clear on the approach.

- **Consider Feminist MEAL within the broader context of traditional project implementation and M&E systems.** While exemplary in terms of the promotion of Feminist MEAL, it is important to consider which aspects of Feminist MEAL are realistic to implement within a traditional project cycle and use of RBM tools. Basic ethical considerations such as informed consent, asking questions about violence through proxies or more generally so as to minimize emotional distress, and co-collection of data with partners are practical ways to apply Feminist MEAL.

- **Consider separate terms of reference and mandates for end line studies (data design, collection and analysis) and evaluators (using OECD-DAC criteria).** As noted in the limitations section, a great level of effort was spent on the technical aspects of the end line data collection and in working with local consultants. This in and of itself is not problematic, however combining both types of mandates into one dilutes the time needed to do both (e.g. not possible to do qualitative analysis at the global level). Future studies should consider separating study ToRs and evaluation ToRs, the latter which would draw on the study findings, rather than consultants focusing on both. This might facilitate greater data quality while equally building the capacity of country offices and local consultants.

4.4 Impact

- **Interventions should tackle root causes and drivers of CEFM and VAWG.** While CS's design was primarily shifting attitudes and perceptions, and increasing awareness on VAWG and CEFM, it is unreasonable to expect significant shifts in achieving impact within a five-year time span with this focus alone. In addition to addressing overall root causes and drivers of VAWG and CEFM, systematic targeted interventions should be implemented to systematically tackle context specific elements, such as early pregnancy and the influence of key groups such as men or mothers-in-law and women's rights organizations as influencers. Additional efforts to identify and target nuances in the drivers of VAWG and CEFM would improve the project impact. For example, **in Indonesia CEFM related drivers such as unwanted pregnancy were not adequately recognized or addressed, such as through adolescent SRH interventions.**[92]

- **Measurement Expectations and Ethical Considerations.** A key concern in evaluating the overall impact was the direct measurement of women who have experienced violence at the baseline and for annual surveys. The ethical implications to measurement of violence and the number of detailed questions asking women about violence goes contrary to minimizing emotional distress and risk of individuals. The end line adjusted this question to apply do-no-harm approaches and a Feminist MEAL approach. The use of secondary data, and more importantly proxy indicators focused on CSO reporting, feelings of safety by women and girls, or as done in several countries although not appearing as an indicator in the PMF is the number of child marriages that were prevented. As with the recommendation linked to more rigorous and technical support in M&E some of these challenges can be easily resolved.

4.5 Sustainability

With the understanding that effecting change in unequal gender and power relations is complex, non-linear, maintaining incremental progress achieved through the project is critical for long term transformative change.

- **Continued campaigns and advocacy with influencers and local government (Effectiveness and sustainability):** Overall, the work on campaigns and advocacy, particularly around legislative changes, was seen as effective. One factor for this was the identification and working alongside champions for policy and legislative changes from the community to the national level. Country-level KIIs suggest that although key stakeholders have participated in trainings and report being committed to positive change, such commitments are not consistently translated into practice or seen to influence decision-making. In the absence of continued social awareness, and accountability measures for perpetrators of violence, it is likely that over time people may resort to old practices.

Interviews indicated that resistance from certain religious leaders can hinder the activities of partners and in places where NGO operations have been restructured or restricted, such as in Pakistan, it has affected the local networks and momentum. These religious groups also have a significant source of uninterrupted funding, which means if they choose to campaign against any specific theme, they are able to easily compete with opposing ideas to the CS partners. For example, the amendment of the bill of child marriage in Punjab has still not been enacted due to opposition from the Islamic Council in Pakistan. Some WRO/ CSO members also expressed interest to discontinue as they were not comfortable with the organisational changes, affecting long term benefit.

Successes reported to date have been largely driven by individual champions where select individuals were personally motivated to effect change, to promote improved responses to VAWG and CEFM and to promote the prevention of VAWG and CEFM in the first instance. With

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92 Interestingly, SRH programming was incorporated in other countries.

impunity and little or no consequences for being directly or indirectly responsible for acts of violence or forced marriage, violence will continue. Until systemic accountability measures are instutionalised through formal and informal governance systems at all levels, sustained behaviour change and motivation to challenge harmful social and gender norms will not be realized, and VAWG and CEFM practices will continue. Of note, the majority of awareness-raising and advocacy events and campaigns were organised by partner organisations with the support of project funds. Without ongoing funding, partner organisations are likely to lack the resources to support the continuation of such events and campaigns beyond the life of the project.

Continued work with local, regional or national champions, including religious leaders, government agencies and women's groups and women's rights organizations should be continued and strengthened.

• **Sustainability planning for WROs:** There is no clear evidence of the self-sustainance of the WROs offering services and support to women and girls who have experienced violence. Most WROs appear to be dependent on external funding, the absence of which may risk access to services through referrals, continuity of service delivery and linkages to market or economic opporotunities. Project annual reports indicate that approximately 48% of women experienced violence during the process of seeking support or while accessing services. In the absence of project support, the long term ability of women to conitnue to seek support is limited. As part of the sustainability strategy, it is important to consider how these WRO service centers will become more self-sufficient to be able to sustain continued services for women and find alternative ways for women to access these services with reduced risks. The connection to alternative funding support is required to foster more sustainable opportnities for women's access to economic empowerment opportunities.

• **Organizational capacity building of partners (Effectiveness and sustainability).** The Uprooting Our Beliefs Report recommended continued capacity building of implementing partners on social norm change and how to monitor and measure changes in social norms, in addition to operational systems and functions. The partner organisations (WROs and CSOs) have the potential to influence and advocate for changes in cooperation with local and national governments and community leaders and to deliver critical services for women and girls who have experienced violence. Challenges with partner turnover (Pakistan) for instance requires ongoing planning for capacity building initiatives. In addition, in Indonesia it was noted the importance of engaging partners about the closing of activities and sustainability planning. Planning for ongoing capacity building and engagement with partners, alongside prioritizing the targeting of WROs for engagement, are key elements for effective programming.

APPENDICES

Girls study outside at a makeshift school set up after their village school was destroyed in the 2010 floods. Pakistan. Credit: Lucie Lalanne/Oxfam Canada

CREATING
[ ]
SPACES
TO TAKE ACTION ON VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN & GIRLS

Appendix 1 – List of Key Documents Reviewed

- Project Implementation Plan (December 2016)
- Performance Measurement Framework (multiple versions)
- Baseline analysis sheets (Excel)
- Baseline Summary and Country Reports (December 2016)
- Household Survey Tool (no version date)
- Organizational Capacity Self-Assessment Tool: Violence against Women and Girls (March 21, 2017)
- Mid-Term Review (June 2019)
- Mid-Term Review Summary (June 2019)
- Mid-Term Review Country Reports (June-July 2019)
- Management Response of Mid-Term Review (no date)
- Mid-Term Review Supplementary Guidance on Data Collection of outcome indicators (no date)
- Theory of Change brief (no date)
- Annual Survey Tool (no version date)
- Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning Strategy (July 2017)
- Supplementary MEL guidance and Feminist MEAL Approach (no date)
- Approach to Analysis of Community Index (no date)
- Annual Progress Report, FY2016-2017
- Annual Progress Report, FY2017-2018
- Annual Progress Report, FY2018-2019
- Annual Progress Report, FY2019-2020
- Annual Progress Report, FY2020-2021
- Annual Country Reports, FY2020-2021
- Final Country Study Reports, various dates
- Learning Framework, Year 5 (October 2020)
- Oxfam India Gender Equality Strategy (no date)
- Oxfam Great Britain Gender Equality Policy (October 2019)
- Terms of Reference of Country Consultants (October 2020)

Appendix 2 – Evaluation Matrix

EVALUATION QUESTIONS	SUB-EVALUATION QUESTIONS	PROPOSED METHODOLOGY
Relevance		
1.1 How relevant was the theory of change (ToC) to the context in each of the six project countries?	1.1.1 How relevant were each of the three pillars of i) engaging community actors; ii) supporting women and girls who have experienced violence; iii) building knowledge and capacity of institutions and alliances? 1.1.2 How relevant were the interventions adopted based on related best practices and innovations relevant to the country contexts? 1.13 How relevant is the project for youth and adolescents as compared to adults in terms of promoting the rights of women and girls?	Document Review Interviews with Oxfam staff and partners
1.2 How relevant were the influencers that were originally selected to be part of the project?	1.2.1 Has the relevance of influencers changed over time?	Document Review Interviews with Oxfam staff and partners
1.3 What are the key recommendations to improve relevance in future programming?	1.3.1 Are there specific recommendations for responding to the needs of youth and adolescent populations?	Document Review Interviews with Oxfam staff and partners
Coherence		
2.1 To what extent has there been internal coherence in the project?	2.1.1 How closely were country programs aligned with the ToC? 2.1.2 How have interventions been similar or different across the countries of implementation? 2.1.3 To what extent has the project supported linkages between existing and country-level partners?	Document Review Interviews with Oxfam staff and partners
2.2 To what extent has there been external coherence in the project?	2.2.1 How closely linked were local interventions to the social (including gender), educational, and economic context of each country's public, private and non-profit sector?	Document Review Interviews with Oxfam staff and partners
2.3 What are the key recommendations to improve coherence in future programming?	2.3.1 What level of internal coherence, particularly for multi-country projects, and across different contexts, has CS had? 2.3.2 How can external coherence for similar programming be improved in the future?	Document Review, Annual Reports Interviews with Oxfam staff

EVALUATION QUESTIONS	SUB-EVALUATION QUESTIONS	PROPOSED METHODOLOGY
Effectiveness		
3.1 How effective was the project in achieving its intended outcomes?	3.1.1 How effective was the project in achieving the intended intermediate outcomes based on PMF indicators and data collected from Creating Spaces' Annual Survey and other data collection methods? 3.1.2 How effective was the project in achieving the intended immediate outcomes based on PMF indicators and other data collection methods? 3.1.3 What evidence is there of changes around the three Creating Spaces pillars of i) engaging community actors to support and promote positive gender norms; ii) supporting women and girls who have experienced violence; and iii) building knowledge and capacity of institutions and alliances? 3.1.4 What degree of change (and variance) has occurred against each key performance indicator in the PMF, and their disaggregation, particularly around age, gender, and country? 3.1.5 What are the reasons behind the project's achievement (or not) of its outcomes? 3.1.6 How has the COVID-19 pandemic effected the ability of the project to meet its outcomes as originally envisioned?	Document Review of annual Reports, PMF Creating Space Annual Survey Interviews with Oxfam staff and partners FGDs with project beneficiaries
3.2 To what extent have Creating Spaces' efforts increased local partner capacities and other stakeholders in advocating for EVAWG?	3.2.1 In which ways have capacity building efforts been implemented? For partners? For local CSOs and Influencers? 3.2.2 What capacity gaps (if any) have impacted the program and in what ways? 3.2.3 What have been the most promising advocacy approaches in addressing VAWG and CEFM?	Document Review Interviews with Oxfam staff and partners CAT Evaluation Report
3.3 How effectively have implementers used project learnings (i.e.. MTLR) in adaptations?	3.3.1 What have been the mechanisms to generate and share project learnings? 3.3.2 How effectively have new learnings been adopted, if at all?	Document Review Interviews with Oxfam staff and partner
3.4 To what degree has feminist MEAL been integrated into the program?	3.4.1 What are the key recommendations for consolidating feminist MEAL principles and approaches in future programs?	Document Review Interviews with Oxfam staff and partners
3.5 How effective has the M&E system been to capture and detect change and results?	3.5.1 What are the recommendations for the M&E system to improve future learnings and programmes?	Document Review Interviews with Oxfam staff and partners
3.6 What are the key recommendations to improve effectiveness in future programming?	3.6.1 What are the recommendations to improve similar intended outcomes? 3.6.2 What are the lessons learned for VAWG/CEFM, WEE and SRHR programming, including design, structure, and implementation? 3.6.3 What are the recommendations around adaptations during pandemics or crises that could be adopted?	Document Review Interviews with Oxfam staff and partners FGDs with project beneficiaries.

EVALUATION QUESTIONS	SUB-EVALUATION QUESTIONS	PROPOSED METHODOLOGY
Impact		
4.1 What evidence of impact has the program achieved?	4.1.1 How many women and girls have been impacted by Creating Spaces? Influencers and other organizations? 4.1.2 What evidence is there of the contribution that Creating Spaces has made toward the reduction of VAWG and CEFM as stated in its ultimate outcome in targeted areas of each country?	Document Review of Annual reports and DHS Community/ Influencer Survey Interviews with Oxfam staff and partners
4.2 What unintended outcomes (positive and negative) did Creating Spaces have?	4.2.1 What have been the unintended outcomes of the project? 4.2.2 How has the project's intended impact been affected by the global pandemic (COVID-19)? 4.2.3 How have COVID-19 adaptations to programming positively/ negatively impacted expected outcomes?	Review of FGD data Interviews with Oxfam staff and partners Document Review FGDs with project beneficiaries
Sustainability		
5.1 What evidence is there that gains achieved during the project will be sustained beyond the life of the project?	5.1.1 What were the most effective/least effective approaches towards sustainability? 5.1.2 How can Oxfam Canada and its partners sustain changes that occurred beyond the life of the project at three levels- influencers, service providers and with service providers? 5.1.3 To what extent have Creating Spaces' training and capacity building efforts been embedded in local partner practices across the three pillars? 5.1.4 What changes have been adopted at the service provision,[93] policy/advocacy, and institutional levels, influenced by project activities.	Document Review Interviews with Oxfam staff and partners Influencer Survey IDI with National Influencer
5.2 What evidence is there for the adoption or sustained uptake of program strategies and approaches at national, institutional, and community and household levels?	5.2.1 To what extent has there been policy or programmatic take-up of Creating Spaces' approaches at national or district levels in country? 5.2.2 To what extent have programme strategies been adopted at community and household levels?	Document Review, PMF Interviews with Oxfam staff and partners

Appendix 3 - List of Interviewees

COUNTRY	ORGANIZATION	POSITION/ROLE
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Nari Progati Sangha	Project Coordinator
Bangladesh	Oxfam Bangladesh	Gender Justice and Social Justice Programme Manager
Bangladesh	Oxfam Bangladesh	Gender Justice and Social Justice Coordinator
Bangladesh	Oxfam Bangladesh	Project Coordinator –Securing Rights of Domestic Worker
Canada	Oxfam Canada	Program Officer MEL, 1
Canada	Oxfam Canada	Program Officer MEL, 2
Canada	Oxfam Canada	Program Manager
India	Oxfam India	Programme Officer - Gender Justice
India	Oxfam India	MEAL Manager
Indonesia	Oxfam Indonesia	Head of Program Management
Indonesia	Oxfam Indonesia	Project Manager
Indonesia	Oxfam Indonesia	MEAL Coordinator
Nepal	Oxfam Nepal	Programme Manager
Nepal	Oxfam Nepal	Technical Coordinator 1
Nepal	Oxfam Nepal	Technical Coordinator 2
Nepal	Oxfam Nepal	MEAL Officer
Pakistan	Oxfam Pakistan	Project Manager
Pakistan	Oxfam Pakistan	Project Officer
Pakistan	Oxfam Pakistan	MEAL Coordinator
Philippines	Oxfam Philippines	Project Manager

Appendix 4 – Quantitative Data Collection Tools

COMMUNITY SURVEY

(In-Person Informed Consent Statement)

Hello, my name is _____, and I would like to survey you on behalf of Oxfam [country] as you have participated in Creating Spaces project activities – this is a project implemented by Oxfam and through [names of local implementing partners], which you may be familiar with. Creating Spaces was implemented in [name of country] and 5 other countries over the past 5 years. This project worked with different local stakeholders such as public officials, community leaders, youth, educators, as well as men, women, boys and girls on strengthening their engagement in advancing women's leadership, women's rights, promoting healthy relationships between men and women and supporting people in the community to access quality services.

I would like to ask several questions on the roles of men and women at the household and community levels and ask some questions about your opinions on intimate partner relationships. These topics may be sensitive and so you can choose whether to participate in the survey or not. If you choose to participate, you can refuse to answer any question, and I will skip to the next one, or you may end the survey at any time. There are no consequences to you if you want to skip a question or stop at any time. We will not be asking your name or your address, and no one will know what your answers were. All the information will also be stored in a place that only the survey supervisors can access.

I will be noting your responses on my tablet. There are around 40 questions, and it will take no longer than 60 minutes (1 hour) to finish. Before we start, let us make sure that this is a good place to have the survey, meaning we want to make sure that other people cannot hear the questions and answers, and where you feel comfortable and safe.

I will leave my supervisor's name and phone number if you have any questions or concerns after we are finished. I would also like to remind you that you can stop the survey at any point of time. [check with participant if she/he has any questions and answer to the best of your ability].

Do I have your permission to start? [provide informed consent statement form for their signature or marking. Leave a copy of the supervisor's/Oxfam country contact information]

(Telephone Informed Consent Statement)

Hello, my name is _____, and I am calling from _____. I received your name and contact information from Oxfam [country] and [implementing partner name] as a past participant in a project called Creating Spaces. This was a project implemented by [names of local implementing partners], which you may be familiar with. Creating Spaces was implemented in [name of country] and 5 other countries over the past 5 years. This project worked with different local stakeholders such as public officials, community leaders, youth, educators, as well as men, women, boys and girls on strengthening their engagement in advancing women's leadership, women's rights, promoting healthy relationships between men and women and supporting people in the community to access quality services.

We are now conducting a survey and would like to know if you are available to speak with me now. If this is not a good time, we can also schedule a date and time this week which is more convenient for you. Before we start, I would like to tell you that your participation is completed voluntary.

[if re-scheduling, note in participant list for call-back]. [If yes, continue]

Thank you for agreeing. Before we start, I would like to tell you that the survey will focus on the roles of men and women at the household and community levels and will include some questions about your opinions about intimate partner relationships. These topics may be sensitive and so you can choose whether to participate or not. If you choose to participate, you can refuse to answer any question, and I will skip to the next one, or you may end the survey at any time. There are no consequences to you if you want to skip a question or stop at any time. We will not be asking your name or your address, and no one will know what your answers were. All the information will also be stored in a place that only the survey supervisors can access.

I will be noting your responses on my tablet. There are around 55 questions, and it will take no longer than 60 minutes (1 hour) to finish. Are you in a place where it is private so that other people cannot hear the questions and answers? [If yes, proceed]. [If not] I can give you a few moments to find a better place to speak.

At the end of the survey, I will also leave my supervisor's name and phone number if you have any questions or concerns after we are finished. I would also like to remind you that you can stop the survey at any point of time. [check with participant if she/he has any questions and answer to the best of your ability].

Do I have your permission to start?

BASIC INFORMATION

Country:			Respondent ID	
Province:		District:		Cluster:
Interviewer Name:		Supervisor Name:		
Date [automatic in CTO]:		Interview Start and End Time Date [automatic in CTO]:		

SECTION A: RESPONDENT PROFILE

For enumerator to note: All questions are *'do not prompt'*, *meaning the response categories are not read out loud to respondents, unless it is noted to read response options. Read: I would like to start by asking a few questions about yourself. Remember, if you are not comfortable to answer a question, just let me know and we skip to the next question.*

1.	Gender	Male		Female		Other, please specify:			PNTR
2	How old are you?								
3.	Religion	Muslim	Hindu	Christian		Buddhist		Other, please specify:	PNTR
4.	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	No schooling	Primary	Secondary		Vocational/College/University		Monastic/Religious	PNTR
5.	What is your current marital status?	Single (Skip to Q8)		Married/Common-Law		Divorced/Separated		Widowed	PNTR
6.	At what age did you first get married?	[enter number]							
7.	Before you got married, did your parents or family members ask your permission?	I made my own decision without discussion with parents	Yes, they discussed with me and I gave my permission	Yes, they discussed with me, I was hesitant, but they went ahead with it anyways		They did not discuss with me; it was arranged, and I was informed about it		They did not discuss with me or inform me. I found out shortly before the marriage	PNTR

8.	What do you do to earn money?							

No employment or income generating activities	Farming/agriculture	Fishing/aquaculture/forestry	Cottage/Craft work	Domestic Service	Teaching/Education	Government/Public Service
Proprietor/Small business owner	Sales/Service	Technical/Professional managerial	Other Skilled Labour	Other Unskilled Labour	Other, please specify:	PNTA

SECTION B: CREATING SPACES PARTICIPATION

9.	What project activities did you participate in?	Training	Community Awareness	Events/Meetings	Advocacy	Other (Specify)	Do not Know	PNTR
10.	What was the main benefit you gained from this participation?						Do not Know	

SECTION C: PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES (COMMUNITY INDEX COMBINED)

Linked to 1100.2: Perspectives of beneficiaries on VAWG (*) and CEFM (**), and women's rights and leadership (***)

Read: *The next few questions I am going to ask will be about your perceptions about various aspects of relationships between members of a household. To understand this, I will read a statement and you need to tell me what YOU think about these issues. Remember there are no right or wrong answers. For the following, please rate the statements on a scale of 1-5 on your personal opinions on topics related to violence against women or girls.*

16	For each statement, please let me know if you strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree or agree, agree, or strongly agree.					
	Strongly Disagree	2 - Disagree	3 - Neither Disagree or Agree	4 -Agree	5 - Strongly Agree	PNTR
	Work and Education/Women's Rights***:					
Pos	Girls/women have the right to continue their education after they are married					
Pos	Girls and women have the right to work					
Pos	Men engage in household and care work if their wife is working to earn a living					
Pos	Women can keep and manage their earnings					
	Marriage/CEFM**					
Pos	Girls/women have the right to choose who they marry					
Pos	Boys/men have the right to choose who they marry					
Neg	It is acceptable for a girl to be married before the legal age of consent in your country.					
Neg	It is acceptable for a boy to be married before the legal age of consent in your country.					
	Intimate Relationships/VAWG*					
Pos	Wives have the right to refuse sexual intercourse with their husbands without giving any particular reason					
Neg	It is acceptable for a husband to verbally abuse or scare and intimidate his wife if he is unhappy with her about something					
Neg	It is acceptable for a wife to verbally abuse or scare and intimidate her husband if she is unhappy with him about something					
Neg	It is acceptable for family members to physically abuse boys and girls if they are unhappy with them.					
Neg	It is acceptable for a husband to physically abuse his wife such as slapping, beating or hitting with objects if he is unhappy with her					
Pos	When a woman is physically assaulted or abused by her husband, she is able to seek support from family/friends or community members or community organizations for help					

	Health and Nutrition/Women's Rights***		
Neg	Typically, a family prefers it if a girl child is born		
Neg	Typically, a family prefers it if a boy child is born		
Pos	Women should be able to visit the doctor on their own if they are unwell		
	Family and Friends Relationships		
Pos	Girls/women can go out on their own to meet friends and family without seeking prior permission		
Pos	Girls/women can speak to men who are not their family members or relatives		
	Leadership**		
Neg	Women should ask permission for participation in community activities		
Neg	Men are stronger leaders than women		
Pos	I am willing to support any woman in my community if they want to report a case of violence		

SECTION D: UNDERSTANDING AND CAPACITY TO ADVOCATE FOR EVAWG AND CEFM (WOMEN AND GIRLS ONLY)

Read: Now, I would like to ask you some questions about your understanding and experiences in the last year (12 months) as it pertains to involvement in your community.

*Linked to Indicators: 1130.1 Percentage of women and girl leaders reporting improved understanding of VAWG and CEFM, and women's rights and leadership**

17*	At what age do you think girls/women are legally able to get married?	[enter number]			
18*	At what age do you think boys/men are legally able to get married?	[enter number]			
19a*	Do you think it is a crime to force a girl to get married?	Yes		No	PNTA
19b*	Do you think it is a crime to force a boy to get married?	Yes		No	PNTA
20	How common do you think it is in your community for a girl to be married before the legal age of consent?	Not common at all	Somewhat common	Very Common	PNTA
21*	In your opinion, does a husband have the right to force his wife to have sex if she does not want to?	Yes		No	PNTA
22*	In your opinion, when is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband in any of the following circumstances (May read options)? Please select all that are relevant (when the individual agrees)				

Husband has STD	Husband has HIV/AIDS	Husband has sex with women other than his wife/wives	Wife has just given birth		Wife is tired	Wife is unwell/ sick	Wife is not in the mood	Wife is menstruating	Others, please specify:	Not Justified to refuse	PNTA
23*	What can a woman do if she is being forced to have sex with her husband against her will? Please select all that are relevant . Do not read options.										
Talk to her mother	Tell relatives or friends what happened and ask them to intervene	Go to the hospital, health care center or doctor	Go to police or courts	Go to village elders/ community leaders	Seek advice from lawyer	Seek help or counselling from religious leaders	Ask husband's employer to intervene	Go to a women's shelter or help center	Keep quiet/do nothing	Don't know	Others, please specify:	PNTA
24*	In your opinion, if a married woman or girl from your community has been raped, do you think she has committed adultery?						Yes	No		Don't Know	PNTA
25*	In your opinion, if a woman or girl from your community has been raped, is it her fault?						Yes	No		Don't know	PNTA
26	Since the pandemic (COVID-19) started, do you think violence against women and girls has increased, stayed the same or decreased			Decreased		Stayed the same	Increased			Don't know	PNTA

1130.2 Perspectives (on a scale of 1 to 5) of women and girl leaders on their capacity to advocate to end VAWG and CEFM

27	For each statement, please let me know if you strongly disagree (1), disagree (2), neither disagree or agree (3), agree (4), or strongly agree (5).					
	1 - Strongly Disagree	2 - Disagree	3 - Neither Disagree or Agree	4 - Agree	5 - Strongly Disagree	PNTR
A	I feel I have enough information on what to do if someone I know has experienced violence					
B	I feel I have enough information on where to report cases of violence in my community					
C	I feel confident enough to raise the issue of violence against women in local community meetings on my own					
D	I feel confident enough only if other women in my community help me to raise the issue of violence against women in local community meetings					
E	I feel I have enough information on what to do if a girl is being forced to marry					
F	I feel confident enough to approach a girl's family on my own if she is being forced to marry					
G	I feel confident only if other women in my community help me to approach a girl's family if she is being forced to marry					
H	I feel confident enough to raise the issue of child and early marriage in local community meetings on my own					

I	I feel confident only if other women in my community help me to speak out against child and early marriage in local community meetings					
28	Can you site an example of where you have been successful in your advocacy efforts?					
29	Do you feel that your capacity to respond or advocate on VAWG or CEFM has changed in the past few years? If yes, in what ways? Why do you think this has changed?					

No linked indicator – to capture changes in decision making

30	Are you part of any Creating Space community group or club?		Yes (Skip to 32)		No		PNTA
31	What is the reason why you do not attend any groups or clubs?	Not interested	Not allowed		Pandemic	Other (Specify)	PNTA
32	Have you been able to travel to markets or other spaces on your own without seeking prior permission?		Yes		No		PNTA
33	Who in your household typically makes the decisions about the following? Your choices are myself, together with a spouse, my spouse only, jointly with another family member or another family member						
a.	When a girl/daughter should get married	Myself	Together with Spouse	My Spouse Only	Together w/ another family member	Another family member	Not applicable	PNTA
b.	Making large household purchases	Myself	Together with Spouse	My Spouse Only	Together w/ another family member	Another family member	Not applicable	PNTA
c.	Making small household purchases	Myself	Together with Spouse	My Spouse Only	Together w/ another family member	Another family member	Not applicable	PNTA
d.	Seeking health care for your self	Myself	Together with Spouse	My Spouse Only	Together w/ another family member	Another family member	Not applicable	PNTA
34a	How much do you think your ability to be involved in decisions has changed in your household since participating in the CS project?		Decreased	Stayed the same (skip to 35)	Increased	PNTA (Skip to 35)
34b	What do you think the reason for this change is?	Creating Spaces Training	Other (Specify)		Don't Know		PNTA

SECTION E: SUPPORT SERVICES (WOMEN AND YOUNG WOMEN ONLY)

Linked to Indicators:

1210.1 Percentage of women and girls reached reporting increased awareness of their rights and ability to access support services

1200.1 Percentage of women and girls who have experienced violence accessing quality support services

1200.2 Percentage of women and girls reporting satisfaction with the quality of support services

Read: *Finally, I will ask you a few questions about what services are available in your community for women and girls who have experienced violence. Please remember if you do not feel comfortable to answer a question, you can skip to the next one. If you are upset by a question or would like to talk to someone about a problem you have, I can get someone to help you (refer to list of contacts for referrals to local service providers, if needed) .*

35	In your community or village, what type of services are available for women and girls who have experienced violence? Do not read options.									
Community authorities	Police	Lawyer Legal Aid	NGOs or agencies that offer shelter	NGOs or agencies that offer counselling support	Health center/clinic	Other, please specify:	None	Do not Know	PNTA	

36	Do you think that women in your community have been able to access services during the current pandemic? Read Options	No, not accessible		Sometimes accessible			Always accessible			PNTA
37	How have you learned about the support services that are available in your community?	Training by Oxfam	Training by other organization	Hotline		Local Health Worker	Family/ Friends	Local Leader	Other, please specify:	PNTA
38	Has anyone you know accessed these services?	Yes		No			Do not Know			PNTA
39	In the last 12 months, have you experienced any form of violence against you?	Yes		No (skip to 43)			Do not Know (skip to 43)			PNTA (skip to 43)
40	Did you access any services or support?	Yes	No (Skip to 43)				Do not Know (Skip to 43)	PNTA (Skip to 43)		

41	Who or what service did you seek help from (outside of your family) Do not read options									
Communal authorities	Police	Lawyer Legal Aid	NGOs or agencies that offer shelter	NGOs or agencies that offer counselling support	Health center/clinic	Other, please specify:	None (Skip to 43)	Do not Know (Skip to 43)	PNTA (Skip to 43)	

42. Thinking back about the professional staff that you met and dealt with during your visit, how would you rate your experience on a scale of 1 to 5 (1=very poor, 2=poor, 3=neutral/ unsure, 4=good, 5=very good) on the following:		
Reception/welcome	1 2 3 4 5	PNTA
Respect/Courteousness	1 2 3 4 5	PNTA
Concern about your safety and well-being	1 2 3 4 5	PNTA
Confidentiality	1 2 3 4 5	PNTA
Providing you with a safe space/area to discuss your problem	1 2 3 4 5	PNTA

SECTION F: EXPERIENCES OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES (WOMEN AND YOUNG WOMEN ONLY)

Linked to Indicators:

1220.1: Percentage of women and girls reporting increased skills, knowledge, and confidence to participate in economic activities

1220.2 Percentage of women and girls who report on positive support from family to participate in economic activities

1200.3: Percentage of women and girls who are participating in economic activities

Now, I would like to ask you some questions about your experiences with economic activities

43	Have you participated in any economic training or activities by the Creating Spaces Project? (Do not prompt)	Yes	No (Skip to 45)	Don't Know (Skip to 46)	PNTA (Skip to 46)
44	What were they? (do not prompt) – Once answered skip to 46			Don't Know	PNTA
45	If not, what is the main reason?	Not interested	Not allowed	Cancelled Not available	Others; please specify	PNTA
46	Since participating in the project/training do you feel that your skills and knowledge to participate in economic activities have decreased, stayed the same, increased a little, or increased a lot?	Decreased	Stayed about the same (Skip to 48)	Increased a little bit	Increased a lot	PNTA
47	What is the reason for this change?					PNTA
48	Since participating in the project/training, do you feel that your confidence to participate in economic activities has changed?	Decreased	Stayed about the same	Increased a little bit	Increased a lot	PNTA
49	In the last 12 months did you generate any new income from income generating activities or small businesses?		Yes	No (Skip to Next Section)	PNTA
50	How much has your income generating activity or small business impacted by the pandemic?	Not impacted at all	Somewhat impacted	Impacted a lot		PNTA

51	Did you make any financial contributions to your household as a result of working/new income?	Yes	No		Don't Know		PNTA
52	How supportive has your family been of your involvement in economic activities, if any?	Not supportive at all	Somewhat supportive		Very Supportive		PNTA
53	How supportive has your family been in sharing in household work so you can use your time in economic activities?	Not supportive at all	Somewhat supportive		Very Supportive		PNTA
54	Do you make decisions alone, jointly with family members or not at all, about how the money you earned is used?	Yes, alone	Yes, jointly with family members		No, I don't make any decision		PNTA
55	Do you feel your relationship with others in your household has worsened, stayed the same or improved as a result of you working to earn money?	Worsened	Stayed the same		Improved		PNTA

Concluding questions (optional)

a		For Respondent: Do you have anything else you'd like to add that hasn't been covered in this survey?	
b		For Enumerator: Do you have anything to add about the interview? Related to the quality the survey, for example; if other individuals were in hearing distance, if person was rushed	
To read to Respondent: Thank you for your time! Your responses have been recorded.			

End of Survey

INFLUENCER SURVEY

(In-Person Statement)

Hello, my name is _____, and I would like to interview on behalf of Oxfam [country] as you as you have participated in Creating Spaces project activities – this is a project implemented by Oxfam and through [names of local implementing partners], which you may be familiar with. Creating Spaces was implemented in [name of country] and 5 other countries over the past 5 years. This project worked with different local stakeholders such as public officials, community leaders, youth, educators as well as men, women, boys and girls on strengthening their engagement in advancing women's leadership, women's rights, promoting healthy relationships between men and women, and supporting people in the community to access quality services.

I would like to ask several questions on the roles of men and women at the household and community levels and ask some questions about your opinions on intimate partner relationships. These topics may be sensitive and so you can choose whether to participate or not. If you choose to participate, you can refuse to answer any question, and I will skip to the next one, or you may end the survey at any time. There are no consequences to you if you want to skip a question or stop at any time. We will not be asking your name or your address, and no one will know what your answers were. All the information will also be stored in a place that only the survey supervisors can access.

I will be noting your responses on my tablet. There are around 40 questions, and it will take no longer than 60 minutes (1 hour) to finish. Before we start, let us make sure that this is a good place to have the survey, meaning we want to make sure that other people cannot hear the questions and answers, and where you feel comfortable and safe.

I will leave my supervisor's name and phone number if you have any questions or concerns after we are finished. I would also like to remind you that you can stop the survey at any point of time.

[check with participant if she/he has any questions and answer to the best of your ability].

Do I have your permission to start? [provide informed consent statement form for their signature or marking. Leave a copy of the supervisor's/Oxfam country contact information]

Survey with Influencers (Telephone Statement)

Hello, my name is _____, and I am calling from _____. I received your name and contact information from Oxfam [country] and [implementing partner name] as a past participant in a project called Creating Spaces. This was a project implemented by [names of local implementing partners], which you may be familiar with. Creating Spaces was implemented in [name of country] and 5 other countries over the past 5 years. This project worked with different local stakeholders such as public officials, community leaders, youth, educators, as well as men, women, boys and girls on strengthening their engagement in advancing women's leadership, women's rights, promoting healthy relationships between men and women and supporting people in the community to access quality services.

We are now conducting a survey and would like to know if you are available to speak with me now. If this is not a good time, we can also schedule a date and time this week which is more convenient for you. Before we start, I would like to tell you that your participation is completed voluntary.

[if re-scheduling, note in participant list for call-back]. [If yes, continue]

Thank you for agreeing. Before we start, I would like to tell you that the survey will focus on the roles of men and women at the household and community level and will include some questions about your opinions about intimate partner relationships. These topics may be sensitive and so you can choose whether to participate or not. If you choose to participate, you can refuse to answer any question, and I will skip to the next one, or you may end the survey at any time. There are no consequences to you if you want to skip a question or stop at any time. We will not be asking your name or your address, and no one will know what your answers were. All the information will also be stored in a place that only the survey supervisors can access.

I will be noting your responses on my tablet. There are around 45 questions and it will take no longer than 60 minutes (1 hour) to finish. Are you in a place where it is private so that other people cannot hear the questions and answers? [If yes, proceed]. [If not] I can give you a few moments to find a better place to speak.

At the end of the survey, I will also leave my supervisor's name and phone number if you have any questions or concerns after we are finished. I would also like to remind you that you can stop the interview at any point of time.

[check with participant if she/he has any questions and answer to the best of your ability].

Do I have your permission to start? [provide informed consent statement form for their signature or making.

BASIC INFORMATION

Country:		Respondent ID			
Province:		District:		Cluster:	
Interviewer Name:		Supervisor Name			
Date [automatic in CTO]:		Interview Start and End Time Date [automatic in CTO]:			

Influencer type	Religious Leader	Community Leader	Government Official	CSO/CBO Leader	Other, please specify:	Not an Influencer (please go back and select "community" survey)

SECTION A: RESPONDENT PROFILE

1.	Gender	Male		Female	Other, please specify:		PNTR
2.	How old are you?						
3.	Religion	Muslim	Hindu	Christian	Buddhist	Others, please specify:	PNTR
4.	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	No schooling	Primary	Secondary	Vocational/College/University	Monastic/Religious	PNTR
5.	What is your current marital status?	Single (Skip to Q8)	Married/Common-Law		Divorced/Separated	Widowed	PNTR
6.	At what age did you first get married?						PNTR

SECTION B: CREATING SPACES PARTICIPATION

7.	What project activities did you participate in?	Training	Community Awareness	Event	Advocacy	Did not participate	Others, please specify:	Do not Know	PNTR

SECTION C: PERSONAL OPINION AND UNDERSTANDING ON EVAWG (INFLUENCER ONLY)

Read: *The next few questions I am going to ask will be about your personal opinion and understanding on Violence against Women and Girls. Please note that you can always choose not to answer the questions or stop the survey. If you are upset by a question or would like to talk to someone about a problem you have, I can get someone to help you (refer to list of contacts for referrals to local service providers, if needed) .*

Linked Indicator: 1120.1 Percentage of influencers reporting improved understanding of the rights and entitlements of girls

8	How many years of education do you feel is sufficient for a boy?						
No schooling		Primary	Secondary	Technical/Vocational	University	Don't Know	PNTA
9	How many years of education do you feel is sufficient for a girl?						
No schooling		Primary	Secondary	Technical/Vocational	University	Don't Know	PNTA
10	Do you think a woman should be allowed to earn a living/income?			Yes	No		PNTA
11	In your opinion, name ONE appropriate profession for a woman to pursue?						PNTA
12	If a woman has an income, does she have the right to spend it how she thinks is right?			Yes	No		PNTA
13	Do you think a girl has a right to choose when and to whom she should get married?			Yes	No		PNTA
14	Do you think a boy has the right to choose when and to whom he should get married?			Yes	No		PNTA
15a	How important is it for women/girls to get permission from their families to get married?			Not important	Important		PNTA
15b	How important is it for men/boys to get permission from their families to get married?			Not important	Important		PNTA
16	In your community, under what circumstances do girls get married before the legal age of consent? Please select all that are relevant						

Poverty (unable to pay for girl)	To save on dowry	Family tradition	Social practice/ Local Custom	Lack of awareness	Family honor (due to external environment)	Family honor (due to girls starting secondary school)	
Family honor (because girl is in love/dating)		Family honor (due to pregnancy)	Family honor (due to rape)	Don't Know		Other, please specify:	PNTA

17	In your community, under what circumstances do boys get married before the legal age of consent?						
Poverty (unable to pay for boy)	To save on dowry	Family tradition	Social practice/ Local Custom	Lack of awareness	Family honor (due to external environment)	Family honor (due to boys starting secondary school)	PNTA
Family honor (because boy is in love/dating)	Family honor (due to pregnancy)	Family honor (due to rape)		Don't Know		Other, please specify:	
18	What do you think a girl/woman or boy/man can do if she is being forced to marry against her will? Please select all that are relevant						
Tell relatives or friends what happened and ask them to intervene	Go to the hospital, health care center or doctor	Go to police/ courts			Go to village elders/ community leaders	Seek advice from lawyer	PNTA
Seek help or counselling from religious leaders (e.g. priests, imams)	Go to the person's school and ask them to intervene	Go to a help center/NGO			Keep quiet/do nothing	Don't Know	Other, please specify:

Linked Indicators:

1120.2 Percentage of influencers who can identify different forms of VAWG and CEFM

1110.1 Percentage of influencers reporting improved knowledge and skills to influence laws**

19**	Do you know what the legal age is for girls/women to get married in your country? Please state.											
20**	Do you know what the legal age is for boys/men to get married in your country? Please state.											
21a	Do you think it is a crime to force a girl to get married?							Yes		No		PNTA
21b	Do you think it is a crime to force a boy to get married?							Yes		No		PNTA
22	In your opinion, is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband in any of the following circumstances (May read options)? Please select all that are relevant (when the individual agrees)											
Husband has STD	Husband has HIV/ AIDS	Husband has sex with women other than his wife/wives		Wife has just given birth	Wife is tired	Wife is unwell/ sick	Wife is not in the mood	Wife is menstruating	Others, please specify:		Not Justified to refuse	PNTA
23	What can a woman do if she is being forced to have sex with her husband against her will? Please select all that are relevant. Do not read options.											
Talk to her mother	Tell relatives or friends what happened and ask them to intervene	Go to the hospital, health care center or doctor	Go to police or courts	Go to village elders/ community leaders	Seek advice from lawyer	Seek help or counselling from religious leaders	Ask husband's employer to intervene	Go to a women's shelter or help center	Keep quiet/ do nothing	Others, please specify:	Don't know	PNTA

24	In your opinion, if a married woman or girl from your community has been raped, do you think she has committed adultery?		Yes		No	Don't Know		PNTA
25	In your opinion, if a woman or girl from your community has been raped, is it her fault?		Yes		No	Don't know		PNTA
26	In your opinion do you think sex workers can experience rape?		Yes		No	Don't know		
27	Since the pandemic (COVID-19) started, do you think violence against women and girls has increased, stayed the same or decreased	Decreased	Stayed the same		Increased		Don't know	PNTA

SECTION D: PERCEPTIONS AND ATTITUDES (COMMUNITY INDEX COMBINED)

Linked to 1100.2: Perspectives of beneficiaries on VAWG (*) and CEFM (**), and women's rights and leadership (***)

Read: *The next few questions I am going to ask will be about you about your own perceptions about various aspects of relationships between members of a household. To understand this, I will read a statement and you need to tell me what YOU think about these issues. Remember there are no right or wrong answers. For the following, please rate the statements on a scale of 1-5 on your personal opinions on topics related to violence against women or girls.*

28	For each statement, please let me know if you strongly disagree, disagree, neither disagree or agree, agree, or strongly agree.					
	1 -Strongly Disagree	2 - Disagree	3 - Neither Disagree or Agree	4 - Agree	5 - Strongly Disagree	PNTR
	Work and Education/Women's Rights***:					
Pos	Girls/women have the right to continue their education after they are married					
Pos	Girls and women have the right to work					
Pos	Men engage in household and care work if their wife is working to earn a living					
Pos	Women can keep and manage their earnings					
	Marriage/CEFM**					
Pos	Girls/women have the right to choose who they marry					
Pos	Boys/men have the right to choose who they marry					
Neg	It is acceptable for a girl to be married before the age of consent in your country					
Neg	It is acceptable for a boy to be married before the age of consent in your country					
	Intimate Relationships/VAWG*					
Pos	Wives have the right to refuse sexual intercourse with their husbands without giving any particular reason					
Neg	It is acceptable for a husband to verbally abuse or scare and intimidate his wife if he is unhappy with her about something					

Neg	It is acceptable for a wife to verbally abuse or scare and intimidate her husband if she is unhappy with him about something
Neg	It is acceptable for family members to physically abuse boys and girls if they are unhappy with them.
Neg	It is acceptable for a husband to physically abuse his wife such as slapping, beating or hitting with objects if he is unhappy with her
Pos	When a woman is physically assaulted or abused by her husband, she is able to seek support from family/friends or community members or community organizations for help
	Health and Nutrition/Women's Rights***
Neg	Typically, a family prefers it if a girl child is born
Neg	Typically, a family prefers it if a boy child is born
Pos	Women should be able to visit the doctor on their own if they are unwell
	Family and Friends Relationships
Pos	Girls/women can go out on their own to meet friends and family without seeking prior permission
Pos	Girls/women can speak to men who are not their family members or relatives
	Leadership**
Neg	Women should ask permission for participation in community activities
Neg	Men are stronger leaders than women
Pos	I am willing to support any woman in my community if they want to report a case of violence

29	Considering your responses to some of the previous statements, do you feel that your own perception has changed about some of these areas over the past few years? Can you give an example?	

SECTION E: INFLUENCING LAWS/POLICIES (INFLUENCERS ONLY)

Read: *Finally, I would like to ask a few remaining questions on your role as an influencer in the community.*

1110.1 Percentage of influencers reporting improved knowledge and skills to influence laws

30	Have you been involved in making any recommendations, speaking at events or any local, regional, or national opportunities to influence the laws related to VAWG and CEFM in your country?	Yes (Q31)	No (Q32)	Do not Know (Q32)	PNTA (Q32)
31	If yes, can you give ONE example of your involvement and what was the result?				
32	As a community influencer, how much do you think it is your role to influence laws and adherence to laws in your community? Is it not a lot, somewhat or a lot?	Not a lot	Somewhat	A lot	PNTA
33	Do you agree, somewhat agree, or disagree with the following statement: I feel I have the skills to make recommendations to local authorities/duty bearers about issues related to VAWG and CEFM?	Agree (Q34)	Somewhat Agree (Q34)	Disagree (Q35)	PNTA (Q35)
34	If you agree or somewhat agree, which new skills have you built?				
35	Do you agree, somewhat agree, or disagree with the following statement: I feel I have the ability to communicate issues of VAWG and CEFM with communities?	Agree	Somewhat Agree	Disagree (Q37)	PNTA (Q37)
36	If you agree or somewhat agree, can you give an example of what the last thing you communicated to your community?				
37	Do you think the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted your ability to influence your community when it comes to issues related to VAWG and CEMF?	Yes (q37.1)	No (end of section)		
37.1.	If yes, please explain how:				

Concluding questions (optional)

Read to respondent: *Those are all the program-specific questions, but before we wrap-up I would like to provide you with an opportunity to add anything that you think is important related to our programming that we haven't covered in this survey.*

a	For Respondent: Do you have anything else you'd like to add that hasn't been covered in this survey?	
To read to Respondent: *Thank you for your time! Your responses have been recorded.*		
b	For Enumerator: Do you have anything to add about the interview? Related to the quality of the survey, for example; if other individuals were in hearing distance, if person was rushed	

End of Survey

Appendix 5 – Qualitative Data Collection Tools

TOOL 1: KIIS WITH OXFAM COUNTRY OFFICE STAFF

(Conducted by National Consultants and International Evaluation Team, where possible)

Hello, my name is _____. Thank you for meeting with us today. As you know, we are carrying out the evaluation for Creating Spaces with Oxfam. As part of this evaluation, we wanted to meet with you to gain a deeper understanding beyond project documentation and really hear about your experiences and insights, particularly around the evaluation questions, strategies, challenges and successes and overall outcomes of the project.

The information generated from the interview will be used to support evaluation findings of Creating Spaces which is aimed to provide Oxfam and partners on how to improve future programming and approaches. All your responses are completely confidential and no one outside of the people here today will see your individual responses. Your name will not be used in any way. If a quote is used, however we would like to reference your country, with your permission.

Participation in this interview is voluntary. If you choose to participate now, you can also change your mind at any time during the interview. You can also choose to skip a question without any problems, and I will move to the next one. If you choose to end the interview, we will not use any responses provided by you up to this point.

Our discussion today should take approximately 60 minutes. I would like to record the discussion so that I can refer to the points you have highlighted. The recordings will be destroyed after the evaluation and will only be used by the evaluation team. Are you comfortable with me recording? [if not, say, I would like to take notes during the discussion to better remember your ideas]. The notes will also be destroyed after the evaluation. We hope that you will feel comfortable to speak freely and openly about your experiences. If you have any questions about the evaluation, you can contact your focal point at the Oxfam Canada office.

Do you have any questions before we begin?

Do I have your consent to start the discussion? And, to record the conversation?

Do I have your consent to reference your country if any quotes are used in the report?

INTRODUCTION:

To start, please tell us about your role in the Creating Spaces Project.

RELEVANCE:

1.1 How relevant do you feel that the design was in terms of the context and situation of target communities with whom the project worked? Why?

    1.1.1 What about the targeted beneficiaries, specifically women and girls within the target communities?

    1.1.2 Who were some of the influencers targeted in the project? How relevant were they to the project's theory of change?

1..2 Which activities/outputs do you feel were the most relevant for each of the pillars that your organization focused on, and why:

    1.2.1 Pillar 1: Engaging Community Actors to support and promote gender norms?

    1.2.2 Pillar 2: Supporting and women and girls who have experienced violence?

    1.2.3 Pillar 3: Building Knowledge and capacity of institutions and alliances?

COHERENCE:

2.1 How were you involved in the design of the program? How did you identify and prioritize activities? Who was consulted? If you were not involved, why not?

2.2 Were there opportunities to share best practices with other Creating Spaces countries? Please explain how opportunities or best practices were shared.

2.3 How well do you think Creating Spaces was aligned with country level policies related to VAWG? What are they?

EFFECTIVENESS:

3.1 In your opinion, what have been the most significant changes that the program has facilitated and with whom?

3.2 What achievements are you most proud of related to each pillar? Why?

    3.2.1 Pillar 1: Engaging Community Actors to support and promote gender norms?

    Probe around: a) working with youth and adolescents? b) advocacy strategies, c) engaging influencers, d) civil society strategies especially women's governance

    3.2.2 Pillar 2: Supporting and women and girls who have experienced violence?

    Probe around: a) mentors and influencers, b) quality service provision, c) economic opportunities for women

    3.2.3 Pillar 3: Building Knowledge and capacity of institutions and alliances?

    Probe around: organizational capacity, Capacity Assessment Tool, feminist research, alliance-building

3.2 In your opinion, in which areas has the project had the least impact? Why?

3.3 How could the activities or results have been improved?

    3.3.1 With working with adolescents and youth?

    3.3.2 Supporting advocacy strategies?

    3.3.3 Influencers?

    3.3.4 Enhancing women's empowerment and leadership capacity?

    3.3.5 Economic activities for women?

    3.3.6 Capacity building of service providers

3.4 What types of challenges did the project face? Which ones were addressed, and which ones could not be addressed? (Probe around contextual changes, conflict, shocks)

3.7 Did your country implement any Innovation Fund Projects? Tell me a little bit about them? When did they start? How were these implemented? What value did they bring to the project? What value did they bring to the recipients?

3.8 In terms of the partners, to what extent were these organizations able to implement the project activities? What were some of the benefits and challenges of working with these partners?

3.9 What was the biggest challenge as it relates to monitoring and evaluation? How could things have been done differently? (probe around learning processes and integration of learning and their role in the process)

3.10 How do you understand Feminist MEAL? In your opinion how was this integrated into the project? Can you provide some specific examples?

IMPACT

4.1 What contributions do you think the project made towards achieving its ultimate outcome of reducing VAWG and CEFM in the project targeted areas?

4.2 Are there things that occured that you did not expect would happen?

4.3   How was the project affected by the COVID-19 pandemic? What kind of adaptations was the country able to make? What issues have not been able to be addressed?

4.4   What about the effects of any other crises/conflict or natural disasters? What kind of adaptations were countries able to make? What issues have not been able to be addressed?

SUSTAINABILITY

5.1   What progress or achievements do you think will be sustained beyond the project? Why?

    5.1.1   Which sustainability strategy do you consider will be the most successful? Why?

5.2   Have you seen any shifts in policy or service provision as a result of the interventions across different levels? If yes, what are they?

5.3   What interventions or approaches do you think will not be sustained after the project ends? Why not?

5.4   If you had more time to implement this project, what would you have done differently in terms of the strategies? In terms of the outputs? In terms of the approach?

Is there anything we did not cover, that you would like to add?

Many thanks for your input.

TOOL 2: KIIS WITH OXFAM CANADA STAFF

Hello, my name is _____. Thank you for meeting with us today. As part of the Creating Spaces evaluation, we wanted to meet with you to gain a deeper understanding beyond project documentation and really hear about your experiences and insights, particularly around the evaluation questions, strategies, challenges and successes and overall outcomes of the project.

The information generated from the interview will be used to support evaluation findings of Creating Spaces which is aimed to provide Oxfam and partners on how to improve future programming and approaches. All your responses are completely confidential and no one outside of the people here today will see your individual responses. Your names will not be used in any way. If a quote is used, however we would like to reference Oxfam Canada, with your permission

Participation in this interview is voluntary. If you choose to participate now, you can also change your mind at any time during the interview. You can also choose to skip a question without any problems, and I will move to the next one. If you choose to end the interview, we will not use any responses provided by you up to this point.

Our discussion today should take approximately 60 minutes. I would like to record the discussion so that I can refer to the points you have highlighted. The recordings will be destroyed after the evaluation and will only be used by the evaluation team. Are you comfortable with me recording? [if not, say, I would like to take notes during the discussion to better remember your ideas]. The notes will also be destroyed after the evaluation. We hope that you will feel comfortable to speak freely and openly about your experiences.

Do you have any questions before we begin?

Do I have your consent to start the discussion? And, to record the conversation?

Do I have your consent to reference Oxfam Canada if any quotes are used in the report?

INTRODUCTION:

To start, please tell us about your role in the Creating Spaces Project, including how long you have worked on the project?

RELEVANCE:

1.1   How relevant do you feel that the design was in terms of the context and situation of target communities with whom the project worked? Why?

1.1.1   What about the targeted beneficiaries, specifically women and girls within the target communities?

1.1.2   How do you see the key influencers as relevant to the project's theory of change?

1.2   Which activities/outputs do you feel were the most relevant for each of the pillars and why:

1.2.1   Pillar 1: Engaging Community Actors to support and promote gender norms?

1.2.2   Pillar 2: Supporting and women and girls who have experienced violence?

1.2.3   Pillar 3: Building Knowledge and capacity of institutions and alliances?

COHERENCE:

2.1   How was the design of the program conceptualized? How were activities prioritized? Who was consulted?

2.2   Have there been opportunities to share best practices among Creating Spaces countries? Please explain how opportunities or best practices are shared.

2.3   How well do you think Creating Spaces was aligned with country level policies? Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy (FIAP) and Strategies? Please explain.

EFFECTIVENESS:

3.1   In your opinion, what have been the most significant changes that the program has facilitated? What achievements are you most proud of related to each pillar? Why?

3.1.1   Pillar 1: Engaging Community Actors to support and promote gender norms?

Probe around: a) working with youth and adolescents? b) advocacy strategies, c) engaging influencers, d) civil society strategies especially women's governance

3.1.2   Pillar 2: Supporting and women and girls who have experienced violence?

Probe around: a) mentors and influencers, b) quality service provision, c) economic opportunities for women

3.1.3   Pillar 3: Building Knowledge and capacity of institutions and alliances?

Probe around: organizational capacity, Capacity Assessment Tool, feminist research, alliance-building

3.2   How could the activities or results have been improved?

3.2.1   With working with adolescents and youth?

3.2.2   Supporting advocacy strategies?

3.2.3   Influencers?

3.2.4   Enhancing women's empowerment and leadership capacity?

3.2.5   Economic activities for women?

3.2.6   Capacity building of service providers

3.3   In your opinion, in which areas has the project had the least impact? Why?

3.4   What types of challenges has the project faced? Which ones were addressed, and which ones could not be addressed? (Probe around contextual changes, conflict, shocks)

3.5   Tell me a little bit about the innovation grants? When did they start? How were these implemented? What value do you think they have brought to the project?

3.6　In terms of the partners, to what extent were these organizations able to implement the project activities? What were some of the benefits and challenges of working with these partners?

3.7　What was the biggest challenge as it relates to monitoring and evaluation? How could things have been done differently? (probe around learning processes and integration of learning and their role in the process)

3.8　Could you share any example of how the information gathered from the MEAL process was used in the project activities or decision making?

3.9　In your opinion how has Feminist MEAL been integrated into the project? Can you provide some specific examples? What improvements do you think could be done to strengthen Feminist MEAL in this or other similar projects?

IMPACT

4.1　What contributions do you think the project made towards achieving its ultimate outcome of reducing VAWG and CEFM overall?

4.2　Are there things that occured that you did not expect would happen?

4.3　How was the project affected by the COVID-19 pandemic? What kind of adaptations were countries able to make? What issues have not been able to be addressed?

4.4　What about the effects of any other crises/conflict or natural disasters? What kind of adaptations were countries able to make? What issues have not been able to be addressed?

SUSTAINABILITY

5.1　What progress or achievements do you think will be sustained beyond the project? Why?

　　5.1.1　Which sustainability strategy do you consider will be the most successful? Why?

5.2　Have you seen any shifts in policy or service provision in any country as a result of the interventions across different levels? If yes, what are they?

5.3　What interventions or approaches do you think will not be sustained after the project ends? Why not?

5.4　If you had more time to implement this project, what would you have done differently in terms of the strategies? In terms of the outputs? In terms of the approach?

Is there anything we did not cover, that you would like to add?

Many thanks for your input.

TOOL 3: KIIS WITH OXFAM LOCAL PARTNERS (CONDUCTED BY NATIONAL CONSULTANTS)

Hello, my name is _____. Thank you for meeting with us today. As part of the Creating Spaces evaluation, we wanted to meet with you to gain a deeper understanding and really hear about your experiences and insights as a partner of the project, particularly around the evaluation questions, strategies, challenges and successes and overall outcomes of the project.

The information generated from the interview will be used provide Oxfam on how to improve future programming and approaches. All your responses are completely confidential and no one outside of the people here today will see your individual responses. Your names will not be used in any way. If a quote is used, however we would like to reference your country only (not your organization name), with your permission

Participation in this interview is voluntary. If you choose to participate now, you can also change your mind at any time during the interview. You can also choose to skip a question without any problems, and I will move to the next one. If you choose to end the interview, we will not use any responses provided by you up to this point.

Our discussion today should take approximately 60 minutes. I would like to record the discussion so that I can refer to the points you have highlighted. The recordings will be destroyed after the evaluation and will only be used by the evaluation team. Are you comfortable with me recording? [if not, say, I would like to take notes during the discussion to better remember your ideas]. The notes will also be destroyed after the evaluation. We hope that you will feel comfortable to speak freely and openly about your experiences.

Do you have any questions before we begin?

Do I have your consent to start the discussion? And, to record the conversation?

Do I have your consent to reference your country if any quotes are used in the report?

INTRODUCTION:

To start, please tell us about your role in the Creating Spaces Project, including how long you have worked on the project?

How did your organization become a partner of Creating Spaces? Why did your organization want to be involved?

RELEVANCE:

1.1   How relevant do you feel that the design was in terms of the context and situation of target communities with whom the project worked? Why?

    1.1.1   What about the targeted beneficiaries, specifically women and girls within the target communities?

    1.1.2   Who were some of the influencers targeted in the project? How do you see them as relevant to the achieving the goal of the project?

1.2   Which activities/outputs do you feel were the most relevant for each of the pillars and why:

    1.2.1   Pillar 1: Engaging Community Actors to support and promote gender norms?

    1.2.2   Pillar 2: Supporting and women and girls who have experienced violence?

    1.2.3   Pillar 3: Building Knowledge and capacity of institutions and alliances?

COHERENCE:

2.1   Were you involved in the design of the project? If so, how?

2.2   Have there been opportunities to share best practices among other partners in country? Please explain how opportunities or best practices are shared.

2.3   How well do you think Creating Spaces was aligned with country level policies or strategies? Please explain.

EFFECTIVENESS:

3.1   In your opinion, what have been the most significant changes that the program has facilitated? What achievements are you most proud of related to each pillar? Why?

    3.1.1   Pillar 1: Engaging Community Actors to support and promote gender norms?

    Probe around: a) working with youth and adolescents? b) advocacy strategies, c) engaging influencers, d) civil society strategies especially women's governance

    3.1.2   Pillar 2: Supporting and women and girls who have experienced violence?

    Probe around: a) mentors and influencers, b) quality service provision, c) economic opportunities for women

    3.1.3   Pillar 3: Building Knowledge and capacity of institutions and alliances?

    Probe around: organizational capacity, feminist research, alliance-building

3.2   How could the activities or results have been improved?

    3.2.1   With working with adolescents and youth?

    3.2.2   Supporting advocacy strategies?

    3.2.3   Influencers?

    3.2.4   Enhancing women's empowerment and leadership capacity?

    3.2.5   Economic activities for women?

    3.2.6   Capacity building of service providers

3.3.   In your opinion, in which areas has the project had the least impact? Why?

3.4   What types of challenges has the program faced? Which ones were addressed, and which ones could not be addressed? (Probe around contextual changes, conflict, shocks)

3.5   Have you received any capacity building opportunities for your organization? Please explain. How have you applied any new learnings, if at all?

3.6   Did you receive any guidance on applying participatory and/or Feminist MEAL approaches? Please explain the guidance and how you used it?

3.7   What was the biggest challenge as it relates to monitoring and evaluation? How could things have been done differently? (probe around learning processes and integration of learning and their role in the process)

IMPACT

4.1   Overall, what contributions do you think the project made towards achieving its ultimate outcome of reducing VAWG and CEFM overall?

4.2   Are there things that occured that you did not expect would happen?

4.3   How was the project affected by the COVID-19 pandemic? What kind of adaptations was the project able to make? What issues have not been able to be addressed?

4.4   What about the effects of any other crises/conflict or natural disasters? What kind of adaptations were countries able to make? What issues have not been able to be addressed?

SUSTAINABILITY

5.1   What progress or achievements do you think will be sustained beyond the project? Why?

5.2   Which sustainability strategy do you consider will be the most successful? Why?

5.3   What interventions or approaches do you think will not be sustained after the project ends? Why not?

5.4   If you had more time to implement this project, what would you have done differently in terms of the strategies? In terms of the outputs? In terms of the approach?

Is there anything we did not cover, that you would like to add?

Many thanks for your input.

TOOL 4: FGD FOR WOMEN (ADULTS)

Hello, my name is _____ and I work with _____. Thank you for joining our conversation today. As part of the project implemented by Oxfam and [implementing partner name], Creating Spaces, we wanted to meet with you to gain a deeper understanding of how this project has assisted the community and about your opinions and perceptions about violence against women and girls and changes that may have occurred in this community. Creating Spaces was implemented in [name of country] and 5 other countries over the past 5 years. This project worked with different local stakeholders such as public officials, community leaders, youth, educators as well as men, women, boys and girls on strengthening their engagement in advancing women's leadership, women's rights, promoting healthy relationships between men and women, and supporting people in the community to access quality services.

The information we discuss today will be used to improve future projects. All your responses are completely confidential and no one outside of the people here today will see your individual responses. Your names or village will not be used in any way. We request that you also do not share key points from the discussion with others.

Participation in this discussion is voluntary. If you choose to participate now, you can also change your mind at any time during the discussion without any problems.

Our discussion today should take approximately 90 minutes. I would like to record the discussion so that I can refer to the points you have highlighted. The recordings will be destroyed after the evaluation and will only be used by the evaluation team. Are you comfortable with me recording? [if not, say, I would like to take notes during the discussion to better remember your ideas]. The notes will also be destroyed after the evaluation. We hope that you will feel comfortable to speak freely and openly about your perspectives and experiences.

Do you have any questions before we begin?

Do I have your consent to start the discussion? And, to record the conversation?

[Facilitators: Please provide information sheet to participants with Oxfam or local partner contact]

[Facilitators: Ensure you have with you a list of local service providers for referrals]

Introduction	Welcome everyone and thank you for joining us. Let us go around the group and do an introduction. Simply state your name.
Participation in Creating Spaces	1. I wanted to start by asking if anyone here has participated in any activities by [implementing partner] and the Creating Spaces project. Can you remember what these activities were? (probe around training, advocacy, community awareness, etc.)
	2. How have your perceptions around the causes or consequences of violence against women and girls and child marriage changed as a result of participating in the project? What about your perceptions on women's and girls' rights? Please give me an example.
	3. Did you make any changes in your own life because of your participation? What were they? (probe around household decision making, participation in community organizations, advocacy, etc.).
	4. What about during the pandemic (COVID-19), did this affect the activities you were able to participate in?
	5. Do you think the project activities facilitated any changes in this community? Why or why not? What were they?
	6. How could the project activities be improved?
Economic Activities (for countries where this is relevant)	7. Has anyone here participated in any activities to improve your income or create income generating activities by the project? [if not relevant for country or participants do not know if it was creating spaces, note and move to next section]
	8. Has this helped you to generate some extra income? How/for what purpose have you been able to use that income?
	If yes, how has the additional income changed what your family members think of you? Other community members? (probe around decision making at home and in the community).
Perceptions on VAWG	Now I would like to discuss a more sensitive topic. Remember you do not need to answer or participate, but this is a safe space, and I will not ask anything about your personal life, only general questions about the community.
	9. How has the pandemic impacted the safety and security of women and girls? Why do you say that? Are there particular types of violence (sexual, physical, verbal, psychological, economic) that have gotten worse, better, or stayed the same?
	10. Have you seen any positive changes in the community in terms of how women and girls who have experienced violence are supported? (probe around services, leaders, male family members and what has influenced those changes)?
	11. To further reduce violence against women and girls, what do you think needs to happen?
Perceptions on CEFM practices	Now, I would like to explore some of the beliefs that people in your community have around marriage.
	12. At what age do most men and women get married in this community? Is it different for men and women?
	13. Do you think these practices around when women/girls get married have changed over the past few years? Please explain (Probe around what has influenced those changes)
	14. To further reduce early marriage of girls, what do you think needs to happen?
Closing	15. Are there other changes you have noticed in your community or with yourself as it relates to women and girls' rights that we have not yet discussed?

TOOL 5: FGD FOR YOUTH CLUBS/LEADERS

Hello, my name is _____ and I work with _____. Thank you for joining our conversation today. As part of the project implemented by Oxfam and [implementing partner name], Creating Spaces, we wanted to meet with you to gain a deeper understanding of how this project has assisted your youth club, and your opinions and perceptions about violence against women and girls, and changes that may have occurred in this community. Creating Spaces was implemented in [name of country] and 5 other countries over the past 5 years. This project worked with different local stakeholders such as public officials, community leaders, youth, educators as well as men, women, boys and girls on strengthening their engagement in advancing women's leadership, women's rights, promoting healthy relationships between men and women, and supporting people in the community to access quality services.

The information we discuss today will be used to improve future projects. All your responses are completely confidential and no one outside of the people here today will see your individual responses. Your names or village will not be used in any way. We request that you also do not share key points from the discussion with others.

Participation in this discussion is voluntary. If you choose to participate now, you can also change your mind at any time during the discussion without any problems.

Our discussion today should take approximately 60 minutes. I would like to record the discussion so that I can refer to the points you have highlighted. The recordings will be destroyed after the evaluation and will only be used by the evaluation team. Are you comfortable with me recording? [if not, say, I would like to take notes during the discussion to better remember your ideas]. The notes will also be destroyed after the evaluation. We hope that you will feel comfortable to speak freely and openly about your perspectives and experiences.

Do you have any questions before we begin?

Do I have your consent to start the discussion? And, to record the conversation?

[Facilitators: Please provide information sheet to participants with Oxfam or local partner contact]

[Facilitators: Ensure you have with you a list of local service providers for referrals]

Introduction	Welcome everyone and thank you for joining us. Let us go around the group and do an introduction. Simply state your name.
Participation in Creating Spaces	1. I wanted to start by asking about your Creating Spaces formed youth club. When did it start? What do you do in the club? – 2. Do you remember participating in any other activities by the Creating Spaces project? If so, what was most useful about [activity name/type]? 3. Since participating in the Creating Spaces activities, how have your opinions or beliefs changed about violence against women and girls and child marriage? 4. Did you make any changes in your own life because of your participation? What were they? 5. What about during the pandemic (COVID-19), did this affect the activities you were able to participate in? 6. How could the youth group or other Creating Spaces activities have been improved?
Perceptions on VAWG	Now I would like to discuss a more sensitive topic. Remember you do not need to answer or participate, but this is a safe space, and I will not ask anything about your personal life, only general questions about the community. 7. Have you taken any steps to educate others on VAWG /CEFM? If so, can you share some examples? Have you talked to your family, peers, or others in your community about VAWG/ CEFM? What was that like? Did you see any positive changes as a result? What has been your proudest moment? 8. How have your perceptions around the causes or consequences of violence against women and girls changed as a result of participating in the project? Please give me an example.

Perceptions on VAWG cont.	9. How has the pandemic impacted the safety and security of women and girls? Why do you say that? Are there particular types of violence (sexual, physical, verbal, psychological, economic) that have gotten worse, better, or stayed the same?
	10. Have you seen any positive changes in the community in terms of how women and girls who have experienced violence are supported? (probe around services, leaders, male family members and what has influenced those changes)?
	11. To further reduce violence against women and girls, what do you think needs to happen? (probe around influencers, adults, etc.)
Perceptions on CEFM practices	Now, I would like to explore some of the beliefs that people in your community have around marriage.
	12. At what age do most men and women get married in this community? Is it different for men and women?
	13. Do you think these practices around when women/girls get married have changed over the past few years? Please explain (Probe around what has influenced those changes)
	14. To further reduce early marriage of girls, what do you think needs to happen?
Closing	15. Are there other changes you have noticed in your community or with yourself as it relates to women and girls' rights that we have not yet discussed?

TOOL 6: FGD FOR MEN (ADULTS)

Hello, my name is _____ and I work with _____. Thank you for joining our conversation today. As part of the project implemented by Oxfam and [implementing partner name], Creating Spaces, we wanted to meet with you to gain a deeper understanding of how this project has assisted the community and about your opinions and perceptions about violence against women and girls and changes that may have occurred in this community. Creating Spaces was implemented in [name of country] and 5 other countries over the past 5 years. This project worked with different local stakeholders such as public officials, community leaders, youth, educators as well as men, women, boys and girls on strengthening their engagement in advancing women's leadership, women's rights, promoting healthy relationships between men and women, and supporting people in the community to access quality services.

The information we discuss today will be used to improve future projects. All your responses are completely confidential and no one outside of the people here today will see your individual responses. Your names or village will not be used in any way. We request that you also do not share key points from the discussion with others.

Participation in this discussion is voluntary. If you choose to participate now, you can also change your mind at any time during the discussion without any problems.

Our discussion today should take approximately 60 minutes. I would like to record the discussion so that I can refer to the points you have highlighted. The recordings will be destroyed after the evaluation and will only be used by the evaluation team. Are you comfortable with me recording? [if not, say, I would like to take notes during the discussion to better remember your ideas]. The notes will also be destroyed after the evaluation. We hope that you will feel comfortable to speak freely and openly about your perspectives and experiences.

Do you have any questions before we begin?

Do I have your consent to start the discussion? And, to record the conversation?

[Facilitators: Please provide information sheet to participants with Oxfam or local partner contact]

[Facilitators: Ensure you have with you a list of local service providers for referrals]

Introduction	Welcome everyone and thank you for joining us. Let us go around the group and do an introduction. Simply state your name.
Participation in Creating Spaces	1. I wanted to start by asking if anyone here has participated in any activities by [implementing partner] and the Creating Spaces project. Can you remember what these activities were? (probe around training, advocacy, community awareness, etc.)
	2.]? How have your perceptions changed around the causes or consequences of violence against women and girls and child marriage as a result of participating in the project? What about your perceptions on women's and girls' rights? Please give me an example.
	3. Did you make any changes in your own life because of your participation? What were they? (probe around household decision making, participation in community organizations, advocacy, etc.)
	4. What about during the pandemic (COVID-19), did this affect the activities you were able to participate in?
	5. Do you think the project activities facilitated any changes in this community? Why or why not? What were they?
	6. How could the project activities be improved?
Perceptions on VAWG	Now I would like to discuss a more sensitive topic. Remember you do not need to answer or participate, but this is a safe space, and I will not ask anything about your personal life, only general questions about the community.
	7. Are you aware of problems with the safety and security of women and girls in this community? (Ask for examples. If no one speaks specifically about VAWG, evaluate the group to decide whether you want to bring up the issue now or wait until the group has developed more comfort talking about these issues.)
	8. In your opinion, why does violence occur for women and girls in this community?
	9. How has the pandemic impacted the safety and security of women and girls? Why do you say that? Are there particular types of violence (sexual, physical, verbal, psychological, economic, child marriage) that have gotten worse, better, or stayed the same?
	10. Have you seen any positive changes in the community in terms of how women and girls who have experienced violence are supported? (probe around services, leaders, male family members and what has influenced those changes)?
	11. To further reduce violence against women and girls, what do you think needs to happen?
Perceptions on CEFM practices	Now, I would like to explore some of the beliefs that people in your community have around marriage.
	12. At what age do most men and women get married in this community? Is it different for men and women?
	13. Do you think these practices around when women/girls get married have changed over the past few years? Please explain (Probe around what has influenced those changes)
	14. To further reduce early marriage of girls, what do you think needs to happen?
Closing	15. Are there other changes you have noticed in your community or with yourself as it relates to women and girls' rights that we have not yet discussed?

TOOL 7: IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW – NATIONAL INFLUENCER

Hello, my name is _____. Thank you for meeting with us today. As part of the Creating Spaces evaluation, we wanted to meet with you to gain a deeper understanding hear about your experiences and insights as a national level representative, particularly around your involvement in the project and influencing changes around violence against women and girls and other policies and strategies in place.

The information generated from the interview will be used provide Oxfam on how to improve future programming and approaches. All your responses are completely confidential and no one outside of the people here today will see your individual responses. Your names will not be used in any way. If a quote is used, however we would like to reference your country only (not your organization name), with your permission.

Participation in this interview is voluntary. If you choose to participate now, you can also change your mind at any time during the interview. You can also choose to skip a question without any problems, and I will move to the next one. If you choose to end the interview, we will not use any responses provided by you up to this point.

Our discussion today should take approximately 60 minutes. I would like to record the discussion so that I can refer to the points you have highlighted. The recordings will be destroyed after the evaluation and will only be used by the evaluation team. Are you comfortable with me recording? [if not, say, I would like to take notes during the discussion to better remember your ideas]. The notes will also be destroyed after the evaluation. We hope that you will feel comfortable to speak freely and openly about your experiences.

Do you have any questions before we begin?

Do I have your consent to start the discussion? And, to record the conversation?

Do I have your consent to reference your country if any quotes are used in the report?

1. To start, please tell us a little bit about yourself. What is your role?
2. How did you come to hear about the Creating Spaces Project? How have you been involved?
3. Were you involved in the design of the project, or consulted in any way? If so, how?
4. How well do you think Creating Spaces was aligned with country level policies or strategies on VAWG and CEFM? Please explain.
5. What do you see some of the main issues in addressing and responding to VAWG and CEFM are in the country?
6. What policies or strategies are in place at the national level that you think address these?
7. Did you participate in any of the project's activities? If so, what were they? (probe around meetings, conferences, capacity building).
8. What did you gain from this participation in terms of how it affected your own work, if at all?
9. How has your involvement in the project changed your own perspectives on VAWG and CEFM, if at all?
10. Over the past couple of years, have you been able to influence any policy or strategy related to VAWG or CEMF? Why or why not? Can you provide some examples?
11. How has this been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic?
12. For other organizations who may want to undertake work in VAWG and CEFM, do you have any recommendations for them?

Is there anything we did not cover, that you would like to add?

Many thanks for your input.

Appendix 6 – Country Profiles

6.1 – Bangladesh Profile

BENEFICIARIES REACHED

AGE GROUP	WOMEN/GIRLS	MEN/BOYS	TOTAL	% WOMEN AND GIRLS
Children (0-14)	790	621	1,411	56.0%
Youth & Adolescents (15-24)	14,275	8,949	23,224	61.5%
Adults (25+)	13,700	6,801	20,501	66.8%
Total	28,765	16,371	45,136	63.7%

Outcomes Achieved

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATION	RESULT
1000.1 Proportion of women aged 18-49 who experienced violence in the past 12 months	Total	9.3%
	18-24	10.6%
	25-49	8.1%
	DHS Value 15-49	–
Indicator 1000.2: Proportion of women between 20-24 years old who were married before age 18	Total	47.1%
	Secondary Data (MICS/DHS)	51.4% (MICS, 2019)
	Secondary Data (HDR)	59.0% (2020)
Indicator 1000.3 Proportion of women between 20-24 years olds who were married on or after age 18 who report on being forced to marry	Total	7.1%
Indicator 1100.2: Perspectives of beneficiaries on VAWG and CEFM, and women's rights and leadership (-4 to 4)	Total	1.822
	Community	1.828
	Influencers	1.814
Indicator 1110.1: Percentage of influencers reporting improved knowledge and skills to influence laws	Total	90.2%
	Females	94.6%
	Males	84.9%
Indicator 1120.1: Percentage of influencers reporting improved understanding of the rights and entitlements of girls	Total	96.1%
	Females	95.5%
	Males	96.8%
Indicator 1120.2: Percentage of influencers who can identify different forms of VAWG and CEFM	Total	87.7%
	Females	90.1%
	Males	84.9%
Indicator 1130.1: Percentage of women and girl leaders reporting improved understanding of VAWG and CEFM, and women's rights and leadership	Total	93,1%
	Adult Females (25+)	95.9%
	Youth Females (18-24)	89.4%

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATION	RESULT
Indicator 1130.2: Perspectives (on a scale of 1 to 5) of women and girl leaders on their capacity to advocate to end VAWG and CEFM	Total	4.77
	Adult Females (25+)	4.79
	Youth Females (18-24)	4.75
Indicator 1200.1: Percentage of women and girls who have experienced violence accessing quality support services	Total	25.0%
	Adult Females (25+)	16.7%
	Youth Females (18-24)	33.3%
Indicator 1200.2: Percentage of women and girls reporting satisfaction with the quality of support services	Total	66.7%
Indicator 1200.3: Percentage of women and girls accessing economic opportunities	Total	42.7%
	Adult Females (25+)	53.7%
	Youth Females (18-24)	28.3%
Indicator 1210.1: Percentage of women and girls reached reporting increased awareness of their rights and ability to access support services	Total	80.4%
	Adult Females (25+)	85.7%
	Youth Females (18-24)	73.5%
Indicator 1220.1: Percentage of women and girls reporting increased skills, knowledge, and confidence to participate in economic activities	Total	70.4%
	Adult Females (25+)	70.1%
	Youth Females (18-24)	70.8%
Indicator 1220.2: Percentage of women and girls who report on positive support from family to participate in economic activities	Total	91.6%
	Adult Females (25+)	89.5%
	Youth Females (18-24)	96.8%

6.2 – India Profile

BENEFICIARIES REACHED

AGE GROUP	WOMEN/GIRLS	MEN/BOYS	TOTAL	% WOMEN AND GIRLS
Children (0-14)	1,209	952	2,161	55.9%
Youth & Adolescents (15-24)	16,292	17,436	33,728	48.3%
Adults (25+)	16,363	6,210	22,573	72.5%
Total	**33,864**	**24,598**	**58,462**	**57.9%**

OUTCOMES ACHIEVED

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATION	RESULT
1000.1 Proportion of women aged 18-49 who experienced violence in the past 12 months	Total	13.4%
	18-24	20.9%
	25-49	11.3%
	DHS Value 15-49	–

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATION	RESULT
Indicator 1000.2: Proportion of women between 20-24 years old who were married before age 18	Total	23.1%
	Secondary Data (MICS/DHS)	27.3% (NFHS, 2016)
	Secondary Data (HDR)	27.0% (2020)
Indicator 1000.3 Proportion of women between 20-24 years olds who were married on or after age 18 who report on being forced to marry	Total	-
Indicator 1100.2: Perspectives of beneficiaries on VAWG and CEFM, and women's rights and leadership (-4 to 4)	Total	1.563
	Community	1.616
	Influencers	1.512
Indicator 1110.1: Percentage of influencers reporting improved knowledge and skills to influence laws	Total	89.0%
	Females	85.3%
	Males	90.7%
Indicator 1120.1: Percentage of influencers reporting improved understanding of the rights and entitlements of girls	Total	94.5%
	Females	98.5%
	Males	92.7%
Indicator 1120.2: Percentage of influencers who can identify different forms of VAWG and CEFM	Total	53.9%
	Females	57.4%
	Males	52.3%
Indicator 1130.1: Percentage of women and girl leaders reporting improved understanding of VAWG and CEFM, and women's rights and leadership	Total	77.0%
	Adult Females (25+)	73.5%
	Youth Females (18-24)	90.7%
Indicator 1130.2: Perspectives (on a scale of 1 to 5) of women and girl leaders on their capacity to advocate to end VAWG and CEFM	Total	4.17
	Adult Females (25+)	4.17
	Youth Females (18-24)	4.20
Indicator 1200.1: Percentage of women and girls who have experienced violence accessing quality support services	Total	53.8%
	Adult Females (25+)	52.9%
	Youth Females (18-24)	55.6%
Indicator 1200.2: Percentage of women and girls reporting satisfaction with the quality of support services	Total	85.7%
Indicator 1200.3: Percentage of women and girls accessing economic opportunities	Total	25.8%
	Adult Females (25+)	26.5%
	Youth Females (18-24)	23.3%
Indicator 1210.1: Percentage of women and girls reached reporting increased awareness of their rights and ability to access support services	Total	81.8%
	Adult Females (25+)	80.7%
	Youth Females (18-24)	86.0%

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATION	RESULT
Indicator 1220.1: Percentage of women and girls reporting increased skills, knowledge, and confidence to participate in economic activities	Total	56.9%
	Adult Females (25+)	55.4%
	Youth Females (18-24)	62.8%
Indicator 1220.2: Percentage of women and girls who report on positive support from family to participate in economic activities	Total	97.9%
	Adult Females (25+)	100.0%
	Youth Females (18-24)	88.9%

6.3 – Indonesia Profile

BENEFICIARIES REACHED

AGE GROUP	WOMEN/GIRLS	MEN/BOYS	TOTAL	% WOMEN AND GIRLS
Children (0-14)	1,931	1,169	3,100	62.3%
Youth & Adolescents (15-24)	4,143	2,156	6,299	65.8%
Adults (25+)	8,598	4,429	13,027	66.0%
Unknown	184	125	309	59.5%
Total	14,856	7,879	22,735	65.3%

OUTCOMES ACHIEVED

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATION	RESULT
1000.1 Proportion of women aged 18-49 who experienced violence in the past 12 months	Total	1.5%
	18-24	6.7%
	25-49	0.0%
	DHS Value 15-49	-
Indicator 1000.2: Proportion of women between 20-24 years old who were married before age 18	Total	18.2%
	Secondary Data (MICS/DHS)	16.3% (DHS, 2017)
	Secondary Data (HDR)	16.0% (2020)
Indicator 1000.3 Proportion of women between 20-24 years olds who were married on or after age 18 who report on being forced to marry	Total	-
Indicator 1100.2: Perspectives of beneficiaries on VAWG and CEFM, and women's rights and leadership (-4 to 4)	Total	-0.058
	Community	-0.059
	Influencers	-0.056
Indicator 1110.1: Percentage of influencers reporting improved knowledge and skills to influence laws	Total	47.6%
	Females	47.7%
	Males	47.2%

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATION	RESULT
Indicator 1120.1: Percentage of influencers reporting improved understanding of the rights and entitlements of girls	Total	90.3%
	Females	92.4%
	Males	84.9%
Indicator 1120.2: Percentage of influencers who can identify different forms of VAWG and CEFM	Total	67.6%
	Females	72.7%
	Males	54.7%
Indicator 1130.1: Percentage of women and girl leaders reporting improved understanding of VAWG and CEFM, and women's rights and leadership	Total	68.3%
	Adult Females (25+)	67.9%
	Youth Females (18-24)	70.0%
Indicator 1130.2: Perspectives (on a scale of 1 to 5) of women and girl leaders on their capacity to advocate to end VAWG and CEFM	Total	3.56
	Adult Females (25+)	3.56
	Youth Females (18-24)	3.56

6.4 – Nepal Profile

BENEFICIARIES REACHED

AGE GROUP	WOMEN/GIRLS	MEN/BOYS	TOTAL	% WOMEN AND GIRLS
Children (0-14)	7,245	5,036	12,281	59.0%
Youth & Adolescents (15-24)	17,032	7,050	24,082	70.7%
Adults (25+)	28,317	14,660	42,977	65.9%
Total	52,594	26,746	79,340	66.3%

OUTCOMES ACHIEVED

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATION	RESULT
1000.1 Proportion of women aged 18-49 who experienced violence in the past 12 months	Total	3.2%
	18-24	4.4%
	25-49	2.5%
	DHS Value 15-49	13.5% (2016)
Indicator 1000.2: Proportion of women between 20-24 years old who were married before age 18	Total	22.2%
	Secondary Data (MICS/DHS)	32.8% (MICS, 2019)
	Secondary Data (HDR)	40.0% (HDR,2020)
Indicator 1000.3 Proportion of women between 20-24 years olds who were married on or after age 18 who report on being forced to marry	Total	7.1%

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATION	RESULT
Indicator 1100.2: Perspectives of beneficiaries on VAWG and CEFM, and women's rights and leadership (-4 to 4)	Total	2.025
	Community	2.072
	Influencers	1.875
Indicator 1110.1: Percentage of influencers reporting improved knowledge and skills to influence laws	Total	38.3%
	Females	50.0%
	Males	33.3%
Indicator 1120.1: Percentage of influencers reporting improved understanding of the rights and entitlements of girls	Total	98.3%
	Females	94.4%
	Males	100.0%
Indicator 1120.2: Percentage of influencers who can identify different forms of VAWG and CEFM	Total	66.7%
	Females	66.7%
	Males	66.7%
Indicator 1130.1: Percentage of women and girl leaders reporting improved understanding of VAWG and CEFM, and women's rights and leadership	Total	97.4%
	Adult Females (25+)	99.2%
	Youth Females (18-24)	94.1%
Indicator 1130.2: Perspectives (on a scale of 1 to 5) of women and girl leaders on their capacity to advocate to end VAWG and CEFM	Total	3.55
	Adult Females (25+)	3.51
	Youth Females (18-24)	3.63
Indicator 1210.1: Percentage of women and girls reached reporting increased awareness of their rights and ability to access support services	Total	81.6%
	Adult Females (25+)	82.8%
	Youth Females (18-24)	79.4%
Indicator 1220.1: Percentage of women and girls reporting increased skills, knowledge, and confidence to participate in economic activities	Total	67.3%
	Adult Females (25+)	64.1%
	Youth Females (18-24)	73.5%
Indicator 1220.2: Percentage of women and girls who report on positive support from family to participate in economic activities	Total	92.2%
	Adult Females (25+)	94.4%
	Youth Females (18-24)	86.7%

6.5 – Philippines Profile

BENEFICIARIES REACHED

AGE GROUP	WOMEN/GIRLS	MEN/BOYS	TOTAL	% WOMEN AND GIRLS
Children (0-14)	4,659	4,181	8,840	52.70%
Youth & Adolescents (15-24)	10,360	10,318	20,678	50.10%
Adults (25+)	21,455	19,674	41,129	52.17%
Unknown	102	37	139	73.38%
Total	**58,086**	**59,299**	**9470,786**	**51.67%**

OUTCOMES ACHIEVED

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATION	RESULT
1000.1 Proportion of women aged 18-49 who experienced violence in the past 12 months	Total	5.9%
	18-24	6.9%
	25-49	5.6%
	DHS Value 15-49	24.8% (2017/18)
Indicator 1000.2: Proportion of women between 20-24 years old who were married before age 18	Total	25.0%
	Secondary Data (MICS/DHS)	16.5% (DHS, 2017)
	Secondary Data (HDR)	17.0% (HDR, 2020)
Indicator 1000.3 Proportion of women between 20-24 years olds who were married on or after age 18 who report on being forced to marry	Total	10.0%
Indicator 1100.2: Perspectives of beneficiaries on VAWG and CEFM, and women's rights and leadership (-4 to 4)	Total	1.241
	Community	1.313
	Influencers	1.203
Indicator 1120.1: Percentage of influencers reporting improved understanding of the rights and entitlements of girls	Total	35.5%
	Females	39.2%
	Males	26.2%
Indicator 1120.2: Percentage of influencers who can identify different forms of VAWG and CEFM	Total	43.3%
	Females	43.4%
	Males	43.1%
Indicator 1130.1: Percentage of women and girl leaders reporting improved understanding of VAWG and CEFM, and women's rights and leadership	Total	44.7%
	Adult Females (25+)	42.6%
	Youth Females (18-24)	51.7%

INDICATOR	DISAGGREGATION	RESULT
Indicator 1130.2: Perspectives (on a scale of 1 to 5) of women and girl leaders on their capacity to advocate to end VAWG and CEFM	Total	3.80
	Adult Females (25+)	3.88
	Youth Females (18-24)	3.56
Indicator 1200.1: Percentage of women and girls who have experienced violence accessing quality support services	Total	66.7%
	Adult Females (25+)	50.0%
	Youth Females (18-24)	100.0%
Indicator 1200.2: Percentage of women and girls reporting satisfaction with the quality of support services	Total	50.0%
Indicator 1200.3: Percentage of women and girls accessing economic opportunities	Total	47.2%
	Adult Females (25+)	47.9%
	Youth Females (18-24)	44.8%
Indicator 1210.1: Percentage of women and girls reached reporting increased awareness of their rights and ability to access support services	Total	38.2%
	Adult Females (25+)	40.4%
	Youth Females (18-24)	31.0%
Indicator 1220.1: Percentage of women and girls reporting increased skills, knowledge, and confidence to participate in economic activities	Total	46.3%
	Adult Females (25+)	44.7%
	Youth Females (18-24)	51.7%
Indicator 1220.2: Percentage of women and girls who report on positive support from family to participate in economic activities	Total	92.6%
	Adult Females (25+)	92.9%
	Youth Females (18-24)	91.7%