She Can Endline Evaluation

Revised Report

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The She Can project was a 3-year project funded through ActionAid UK (AAUK) by DFID's Aid Match initiative, and part of ActionAid International's (AAI) global Safe Cities Campaign. The project focused on the links between violence against women and girls (VAWG) and urban public services in Bangladesh, Kenya, Myanmar and Zimbabwe. It used a Human Rights Defender (HRD) approach where poor, marginalised women were the principal change agents, a mainstay of AAI's programmes and organisational priorities. The project's overall budget was £ 1,498,418.84.

The project's aim was to "increase safety, mobility, access to justice and gender-responsive public services for 60,990 women and girls living in poverty and exclusion, who are vulnerable to violence against women and girls in 20 urban areas" in these four countries. This endline evaluation was the final phase of a two-year theory-based action-research and evaluation consultancy whose main purpose was **"**to test, validate and improve the project's Theory of Change (TOC) in different contexts to inform future programming." The other main products were a mid-term review (MTR), a review of monitoring tools and application of the ethical protocol, as well as a joint learning activity based on the MTR findings.

Methodology:
The endline methodology was similar to that of the MTR. The two primary evaluation processes used continued to be ActionAid's Safety Audit tools and the Outcome Harvesting (OH) tools introduced by the international evaluation team. This was in addition to ongoing AA country team monitoring data. For the endline, the methodology also included a case study in Kenya to further probe key components of the She Can Theory of Change as well as a ToC analysis based on data from She Can implementation in Bangladesh. For the Kenyan case study, a workshop approach was used to collectively gather and analyse data with all stakeholder groups and build a "practice of change" to compare with the theory of change. For Bangladesh, the analysis was based on monitoring and evaluation data as well as studies carried out as part of project implementation.

Outcome Harvesting is a participatory process that documents all project outcomes regardless of whether they had originally been included in the project log frame. It also works with stakeholder groups to analyse the key factors contributing to these outcomes and identify which changes are the most significant for those concerned. **Saftey Audit** tools include a street survey, focus group discussions with project beneficiaries and stakeholders, a trust mapping excerise, safety walks and safety journeys, and key informant interviews.

The She Can ToC was used as a tool in various ways in all project phases, for design, monitoring and evaluation, learning and analysis, reflection-action, and for unification. AAUK designed it based on both concept notes from the countries engaged as well as organisational and programmatic ToCs. Diverse methods were used to test the ToC, most of which involved participatory data collection and analysis with stakeholders from all sectors involved in She Can. Kartini International suggested modifications to the ToC for future programming, and presented alternative versions of the graphic. You can find a copy of She Can's simplified TOC following the Executive Summary recommendations.

Key Findings

Extent of Outcomes Realised

The endline found that She Can **met or went beyond the ToC outcome and impact statements, and also contributed to other impact-level or social norm changes in all countries.** Almost all quantitative targets for the outcome indicators were met or surpassed, demonstratating that **the project was highly successful on multiple fronts.**

For **Outcome Indicator 1** "Number of women and girls actively involved in demanding safer cities", the project surpassed its original targets in three countries (87% achievement rate).

For **Outcome Indicator 2**, "the proportion of women and girls with knowledge of referral pathways", despite the fact that only one country reached its target, in all countries over 80% of women and girls knew the referral pathways for reporting VAWG by the endline.

For **Outcome Indicator 3**, the "Number of documented cases of women's and girls demands being positively responded to by duty-bearers leading to changes in policy or practice regarding urban environments and public services," the project surpassed its target by 58%. The OH data identified multiple instances in which duty bearers responded to community demands in ways that contributed to a reduction of VAWG.

Extent of Impacts Realised

If we look solely at the project's impact indicators, their measurement would have us believe that the project's impacts were limited in degree and geographic coverage. However, the OH findings showed that the project had a very high degree of impact on changing discriminatory and violent practices – which led to increased safety and mobility for women and girls – and in making services more gender-responsive, in addition to some degree of improvement in access to justice.

Part of the difficulty with the impact indicators lied in how they were calculated, while another part of the problem was that the indicators were not necessarily the most relevant for the She Can model. This is particularly the case for impact indicator 2 on changes in men's attitudes.

Type and Effectiveness of Change Strategies Used

Through the endline and MTR evaluations, the evaluation process identified that the project had supported four primary strategies or pathways to achieve project results. These included:

1. Establishment and training of volunteer Human Rights Defenders Groups:

This was done at the community level and involved providing support for the creation of HRD groups made up principally of young and adult women. Their training reflected AA's global praxis of reflection-action-reflection; it involved learning about women's and girls' human rights, especially their right to security as well as how to mobilise communities and advocate with duty bearers and support victims/survivors of VAWG through counselling and guidance on how to access social services and navigate their way through the justice system. In Myanmar, the HRDs were trained to serve as volunteer paralegals.

The project trained 5,138 HRDs across four countries. A core of these trainees then went on to form 101 HRD groups. With the help of the HRDs, the project also helped set up 15 mechanisms to report cases and incidences of VAWG in all four countries. Universally the OH data found that women's and girls' and also men's and boys' knowledge and understanding of women's and girls' human rights increased as a result of this training, as did their knowledge of the specific referral pathways in their countries. The

HRDs also increased their knowledge and confidence to refer and accompany women in situations of violence to the police and courts and to advocate directly with duty bearers for improved and more gender-responsive services. They were also able to develop on-going working relationships with community bodies and members and other civil society organisations working in the same areas. **The HRD pathway stood out in all countries as being the most effective of all four strategies.**

2. Community mobilisation, including men and boys:
The project mobilised community members in multiple ways. One was through HRD activities – holding sensitisation and awareness sessions about women's and girls' human rights and VAWG and engaging community members to assist with advocacy efforts to lobby duty bearers to provide more gender-responsive and adequate public services. In keeping with the ToC in all four countries, the HRD groups joined up with gradually expanding networks of women and girls, as well as reaching out to men and boys in a variety of ways in each country, though to a lesser extent. The project also used media campaigns and diverse forums to mobilise community members and create greater awareness of VAWG issues and what their role could be in helping to reduce this in their communities. HRDs also mobilised community members to take direct action to help reduce VAWG through specific activities such as tearing down abandoned houses from which criminals operated or attacked women and girls.

3. Engagement with and Sensitisation of Duty Bearers:
This change process involved the training and sensitisation of duty bearers. Their training included reviews of duty bearer roles and responsibilities with regard to VAWG, relevant national laws and policies, and a review of key VAWG issues at the community level. The project trained a total of 1374 duty bearers across the four countries.

In both Zimbabwe and Kenya, the HRDs were also able to establish formal and regular meetings with duty bearers – a process which also proved to be quite successful in effecting positive change and more gender-responsive pubic services. In Bangladesh, the project also successfully engaged with duty bearers, particularly with regard to public transit issues and VAWG issues and in their work with police. The political context in Myanmar made engagement with duty bearers more difficult, but ActionAid Myanmar had made gains in this regard by the project's end. The Zimbabwean and Kenyan experiences, in particular, provided evidence that adoption of more systematic planning and accountability mechanisms to engage duty bearers and general public on VAWG is an effective strategy when working with duty bearers to reduce VAWG in public spaces.

4. Change Pathway with the General Public
All four countries were active in addressing the media and working to engage the general pubic in the period between the MTR and the endline and surpassed their original targets. In the case of Myanmar, there was a very high usage of social media, but the initial political context plus the late start of the Safe Cities campaign (at the end of the second year) contributed to low levels of engagement. All countries had implemented some media related activities by the time of the MTR, but they stepped up their media and public opinion activities after that point once they had sufficient time to get input on the key messaging needed from the HRDs in each country. Both the Safety Audit (SA) and Outcome Harvesting (OH) data clearly documented changes in men and boys' attitudes regarding women and girls' right to security and what constituted respectful behaviour and the OH sessions attributed some of this change directly to the media campaigns. There was also a clearly documented reduction of VAWG in the communities where the project was operating and that was reached by the diverse media campaigns.

Relevance

The project was highly relevant both in terms of responding to significant levels of VAWG in public spaces in all four countries and with regard to using a community-based approach which helped community members directly engage with duty bearers to advocate for change in their own communities. It was also in line with the countries' national and international commitments to reduce VAWG in general as well as with related national priorities and strategies. In all four countries, the project was also able to team up with other civil society organisations working in the same communities on similar issues and thus the different organisations were able to complement and support their work. By the same token, the fact that there were multiple partners working on similar issues also confirmed the relevance of the project's focus as well as the urgency for the project's initiatives.

Sustainability

The project's success has depended upon volunteer HRDs who are committed to fight against VAWG at the community level. However, these HRDs came from low-income households and by the endline it was not yet clear whether they will all be able to continue their work without some of the additional financial supports provided by the project. Two countries had already reported having a problem retaining the volunteer HRDs to a significant degree: Myanmar where only 10% of the paralegals indicated that they would continue with their volunteer work; and Zimbabwe, where the drop out rate was approximately 30% (but still leaving a core of over 100 HRDs in place by the end of project). In both countries, finances were a major contributing factor to the drop out rates. In Kenya, the HRDs in Mombasa will continue to be supported in different ways by the national partner, Sauti ya Wanakake, and in Bangladesh, the volunteer HRDs also indicated that they would be continuing their VAWG activism and support work.

The GBV Working Groups in Kenya will remain in place and this model is likely to be introduced in other counties. In Zimbabwe, the suspension of councillors between the MTR and endline broke the close collaboration the HRDs had developed with them but they remain in contact with the new councillors. Staff turnover, in general, however, has been a challenge to sustainability for any projects that rely on training as a major change mechanism. However, for the She Can communities the core of HRDs still in place can continue to train duty bearers as needed if the duty bearers pick up any related training costs.

Changes related to attitudes, knowledge, beliefs and related actions are also likely to be sustained as both the SA and OH data has already shown related changes in behaviour towards women and girls in public spaces such as public transit or in the streets.

Review of She Can Theory of Change Pathways and Outcomes from a Power Perspective

The endline's principal finding is that She Can's theory of change is valid, both in terms of its change pathways and the expected outcomes from these change pathways. The empowerment and social mobilisation model She Can put into practice is known as active citizenship, i.e., support for women and girls to demand and use their rights on a daily basis. This active citizenship is also fundamental for sustainability of project results. What remains remarkable about the approach taken is that the project's impact extended beyond the existing TOC impact statement. By decreasing violence and discriminatory attitudes, women are not only able to be mobile within an urban context more safely, but have also been able to exercise other rights as well – e.g., less child marriage (Bangladesh), improved access to inheritance rights (Kenya), improved awareness of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights in apostolic churches reached by She Can volunteers and improved SRH services (Zimbabwe). There was also a breaking of the silence on domestic violence at a community level as well as the organic formation of grassroots women's groups (Myanmar).

At the same time, the findings at the endline and case study provided additional suggestions on how to improve the theory of change for similar programming in the future. These have to do with the need for additional supports and protections for HRDs, and to take assumptions or external factors related to the project design into consideration to both address project limitations and facilitate greater achievements.

Lessons Learned, Conclusions and Recommendations

1. **Working with Volunteer HRDs.** The evaluation found that HRDs benefit doubly from the project. The first relates to the changes in the HRDs' own lives. The second refers to HRDs benefitting from the social transformation they have contributed to achieving, which comes about as the culmination and continuation of a virtuous circle of change or the "rippling out" dynamic of social transformation. That said, in practice adequate supports for HRDs to carry out this work were not built into the design of She Can. "Supports" refer to providing opportunities for the HRDs' virtuous cycle of empowerment, particularly as regards economic empowerment, as well as mechanisms to support HRDs' in their work, namely: psychosocial counselling or mutual support groups for HRDs; identification of possible safety risks and implementation of responses; and continuing education (relevant to sustainability). Comprehensive supports for HRDs need to be built into project design in order to make a greater contribution towards AA's organisational priorities.

   Recommendation 1: Support for HRDs
   1.1 ActionAid should facilitate empowering income-generation activities for the women HRDs who are at the centre of its social change model to ensure that the approach taken upholds its organisational commitment to a human-rights based approach and the eradication of poverty.
   1.2 ActionAid should also include psychosocial supports and mechanisms to ensure HRDs' safety. **The need to have mechanisms in place for HRDs' safety must be an organisational priority.**
   1.3 ActionAid should also work with national partners to facilitate support networks for the women and nurture women's and community organising during and after a particular project.
   1.4 ActionAid should facilitate opportunities for continuing education for HRDs to ensure their knowledge is updated and refreshed based on changing public policy and services

2. **Validity of the She Can Theory of Change.** The importance of this conclusion extends beyond the project's implementation period. This is a key indication of the likely sustainability of the project results, as HRDs and communities will continue to mobilise. It also confirms the organisational model of ActionAid, which places poor and marginalised women at the centre as the main change agents for much of its human-rights based programming. Third, it contributes to DfID's, other donors' and other development practitioners', intellectuals' and social movements' approaches on ending VAWG by providing ample evidence of the success of this model from four different countries on two continents.

   Recommendation 2: Theory of Change
   2.1 Revise the assumptions of the theory of change so that (a) they include a comprehensive approach to women's empowerment involving social, economic and political empowerment, as well as individual and collective empowerment; and (b) AA and partner programmes jointly contributing to addressing this.
   2.2 Incorporate success factors identified in the Kenyan case in future related ToCs and programming, e.g., engaging duty bearers at the national level for policy design and review as well as at the local level of implementation through programmes and services.

2.3 Consider adopting suggested revisions to the She Can ToC (see EQ 7 and annex 11) in future Safe Cities and similar programming.

2.4 Provide a dedicated focus or a pathway on women HRDs.

2.5 Pay specific attention to different outcomes related to policies and services; and add on an outcome related to joint consultation and decision-making mechanisms (where appropriate given political context).

2.6 Incorporate prevention and stopping of violence as an impact statement.

2.7 Include relevant cultural concerns as a barrier.

3. **Engagement of duty bearers.** She Can engaged a wide variety of sectors of duty bearers and in different ways in every country. Generally speaking, there were more successes regarding infrastructure than around access to justice, health and other services. That said, the results with each sector made important contributions towards the impact statement. Engagement with duty bearers worked best when their relationship with HRDs was formalised with regular meeting, dialogue and information exchange mechanisms.

   Recommendation 3: Engaging Duty Bearers
   Safe Cities project design should include activites to support establishment of a formal system of engagement and dialogue between HRDs and duty bearers from their inception.

4. One project strength was its ability to **mobilise and engage with community members, particularly women and girls, as well as men and boys.** Engaged somewhat similarly to women HRDs, community women experienced similar forms of transformation in their lives, although to a lesser extent. Successful strategies with men and boys included both other males engaging with them in male-only groups as well as initiatives led by women HRDs.

   Recommendation 4: Engaging Men and Boys
   Expand the approach of engaging men and boys, with a specific focus on prevention with young boys and contribute to building contexualised models of masculine responsibility and more equal gendered power relations, where women and girls are still the main change agents.

5. The **pathway with the general public** proved to be effective, particularly when it focused on local broadcasts that could reinforce the HRDs' work. That said, this component was not targeted adequately to specific stakeholders or utilised early enough in the project to generate its full potential.

   Recommendation 5: Country Level Communications Plans
   At the country level, Safe Cities style projects should include a communications plan in the project design and start implementation of this at the beginning to help ensure even delivery of media and communications messages and activities. These should be intensified and targeted to particular stakeholder groups, such as duty bearers and youth.

6. **Monitoring and evaluation processes have improved but need further strengthening.** The endline, MTR and related learning processes showed that extensive amounts of quantitative and, now with the use of the OH methodology, qualitative data is being collected. Every AA team used M&E findings to improve programming during the course of the project. Nevertheless, data collection needed to be streamlined to: reduce costs; ensure AA and its parters use more of the data; and to keep M&E processes ideally in house to build organisational capacity. There was very positive feedback on the OH methodology, but the

endline revealed that AA staff needs more training in it in order to use this methodology effectively.

Recommendation 6: Qualitative Indicators
Include qualitative indicators in log frame and clear methods for measuring them.

Recommendation 7: Outcome Harvesting
7.1 ActionAid should review whether the organisation has the resources to provide the training needed to effectively include Outcome Harvesting tools as part of the M&E toolbox for the Safe Cities programme and if so, add this tool to its M&E process.
7.2 Harmonise SA and OH methods by replacing FGDs and KIIs with OH, while also adapting OH method to ensure no project components are missed.

Recommendation 8: Management of Consulting Services
8.1 Adopt more rigorous hiring methods for national external evaluation consultants, including a test to gauge consultants' capacity for qualitative analysis.
8.2 Standardise consultancy processes to facilitate closer supervision of consultants. This could include a review of data and data processing and analysis prior to report writing, which could also include a joint analysis session.

Recommendation 9: Ethical Protocol
9.1 Include an adequate ethical protocol in all evaluations as well as concrete measure for its application in all phases.
9.2 Review to ensure its coherent and consistent application.

Recommendation 10: Review of M&E Tools
10.1 Decrease street survey questions to simplify this process and avoid possible risks to rigor of data that might be caused by "respondent fatigue."
10.2 Include interviews with external experts/organisations working in the same field as part of evaluation tools.

The simplified Theory of Change table follows on the next page.

Simplified She Can Global Theory of Change – 7th March 2016

Barriers	Activities (if we)	'then' Outputs	Intermediate outcomes	'and' Outcomes	'so that' Impact
Lack of awareness of rights among women and girls	Train and mentor girls and women – equipping them with knowledge, tools and confidence	Women and girls are given opportunities to learn about their rights, how to take actions to enhance their safety and access to justice	Active women, girls, women's networks and groups, engaging in dialogue with and making demands for VAWG prevention in public spaces;	Women and girls are organised and take collective action to challenge VAWG in public spaces and demand state accountability and action for gender responsive policies and public services LEADING TO CHANGES IN PUBLIC OPINION, POLICIES/IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES AND BETTER PUBLIC SERVICES	Women and girls living in poverty and exclusion in 20 urban areas in Bangladesh, Myanmar, Kenya and Zimbabwe have increased safety, mobility and access to justice and gender-responsive public services **AND** women and girls contribute to growing safe cities movement and ultimately reduction in violence against women and girls in urban places.
Patriarchal social norms leading to high levels of sexual violence against women and girls	Produce and disseminate information on violence against women through social and mass media AND engage men and boys (context specific)		VAWG kept in public view and on the news agenda to maintain pressure on duty-bearers and service providers		
Extreme socio-economic and political inequality between men and women	Conduct research for campaigning/advocacy	Campaign activities demanding safe cities are implemented in five cities to generate discussion and mobilise public support for greater respect for women and girls rights	Greater awareness and support for preventing VAWG amongst a wider audience.		
Inadequate public services and physical infrastructure	Train/build capacity of communities and local partner orgs to conduct gender audits and analysis of public services, engage in dialogue with service providers and	Women and girls' networks and coalitions mobilised and supported to actively lead local and national solidarity movements to demand an end to VAWG			
Lack of adequate laws/policies (gender blind and poorly enforced)	Sensitise, build capacity/train duty bearers in women's rights and in delivering gender-responsive public services	Duty bearers, employers and public and private sector service providers are engaged in discussion with rights holders on how to make policies and services more gender responsive			

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List of Acronyms

AA	ActionAid
AAI	ActionAid International
AAB	ActionAid Bangladesh
AAK	ActionAid Kenya
AAM	ActionAid Myanmar
AAUK	ActionAid United Kingdom
AAZ	ActionAid Zimbabwe
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CSO	Civil society organisation
CWG	Community Watch Group, Bangladesh
DfID	Department for International Development, United Kingdom
EoP	End of Project
EQ	Evaluation question
FGD	Focus group discussion
DB	Duty Bearer
GRPS	Gender-responsive public service
HRD	Human Rights Defender
IPAT	International Project Accountability Team
IGA	Income-generating activity
IPM	International Project Manager
KII	Key informant interview
LCM	Legal Clinic Myanmar
LRDP	Labour Rights Defenders and Promoters, Myanmar
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTR	Mid Term Review
OH	Outcome Harvesting
RAG	Reflection Action Group
SA	Safety Audit
SAYWHAT	Students and Youth Working on Reproductive Health Action Team, Zimbabwe
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SSCN	Safe Cities Campaign Network
SRHR	Sexual and reproductive health (and) rights
SYW	Sauti ya Wanakake (Women's Group in Mombasa)
ToC	Theory of Change
VAWG	Violence against women and girls
WAG	Women's Action Group, Kenya
ZWLA	Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association

Acknowledgements

ActionAid – She Can Project: Endline Evaluation Report

1. Introduction

The She Can project is a three-year project funded through ActionAid UK (AAUK) by DfID's Aid Match initiative and is part of ActionAid International's (AAI) global Safe Cities Campaign. She Can is one of the first programmes funded within that framework. Its design is informed by both AAI's years of related experience as well as by previous pilot studies on women's safety in cities and urban spaces, incorporating various components that have proven effective in previous AA programming. The project's overall budget was £ 1,498,418.84.

The project's aim was to "increase safety, mobility, access to justice and gender-responsive public services for 60,990 women and girls living in poverty and exclusion, who are vulnerable to violence against women and girls (VAWG) in 20 urban areas in Bangladesh, Myanmar, Kenya and Zimbabwe." Starting from a human-rights based approach and placing women in the centre, ActionAid with its local partner organisations identified, mobilised and trained groups of volunteer Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) who were predominantly women from the participating communities. Using a "rippling out" theory of change (ToC), the HRDs were instrumental to the effective implementation of the other pathways, namely helping to mobilise and sensitise community members and the general public, as well as advocate with duty bearers for more effective and gender-responsive public services and improved access to justice at the local level. While the annexes contain more information on the project (Annex 1) and the ToC (Annex 2), the following table provides a simple visualisation of the She Can ToC:

Table 1: Simplified version of ToC Barriers, Pathways and Impact Statement

Barriers	Pathways (Each one contains inputs, outputs, and two levels of outcomes)	Impact
Lack of awareness of rights among women and girls	**Pathway 1:** Training and organising women (and men) HRDs, and other women's and girls' networks in the community	"Women and girls living in poverty and exclusion in 20 urban areas in Bangladesh, Myanmar, Kenya and Zimbabwe have increased safety, mobility and access to justice and gender-responsive public services"
-Patriarchal social norms -Socio-economic and political gender inequality	**Pathway 2:** Raising awareness and mobilising community members (including men and boys) and the general public	
-Inadequate public services and physical infrastructure -Lack of adequate laws/ policies	**Pathway 3:** Raising awareness and engaging duty bearers to improve services, programmes and policies	

1.1 Overview of Evaluation Purpose, Scope and Objectives

Both AA and DfID wanted to carry out a joint evaluation of this project to test the theory of change and add to the evidence of successful VAWG interventions. The main objective of this

two-year consultancy was **"**to test, validate and improve the project's theory of change in different contexts to inform future programming." The main purpose of the consultancy was for learning purposes, primarily for the ActionAid federation programme staff and partners; DfID; and beneficiaries, i.e., women's groups involved in the programme. The secondary audience includes AA peers such as members of the gender and development and Safe Cities Campaign Networks in the UK and the four project countries, feminists and activists engaged in the safe cities movement and to end VAWG, as well as donors and policy makers.

AA hired Kartini International, a Canadian social enterprise specialising in gender equality services[1], to lead the joint action-research and evaluation. The scope of the consultancy, as implemented over its three phases, was:

- **Phase one** (January-May 2016) consisted of the inception process and report.
- **Phase two** (June 2016 – July 2017) encompassed: the mid-term review (MTR) which was carried out along with a review of monitoring tools and a review of ethical protocol; a joint learning activity based on the MTR; and preparations for the endline evaluation.
- In the **third phase** (August 2017 – January 2018), the endline evaluation with case studies were conducted.

The Endline Evaluation's objectives were to:

General Objective:
Assess the overall implementation of the change pathways used and achievement of project outcomes across all four countries in accordance with the She Can logic framework and theory of change throughout the project's implementation.

Specific Objectives:
1. Collect and analyse data and compare the Endline data with that of the baseline and MTR as well as assess the extent to which the project achieved its anticipated outcomes.
2. Facilitate learning processes regarding the project logic framework and theory of change using the Safety Audit Toolkit and the Outcome Harvesting methods, as well as available monitoring data.
3. Conduct a theory-based evaluation based on the Safety Audit and Outcome Harvesting data collected, the participatory analysis processes of this data by AA country team and national partners and an in-depth case study in two countries to verify outcomes and further explore both the effect of and the factors that influenced the change processes between particularly relevant parts of the theory of change that have shown the promise to contribute towards development impact.

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[1] Kartini International has been in operation for 22 years and is based in Toronto. The social enterprise provides evaluation, training, research and analysis and project management services, all related to diverse themes connected with gender equality and human rights. Clients include civil society organisations, UN agencies, international financial institutions and national development cooperation agencies. Kartini has won several international awards for its gender equality work.

1.2 Theory of Change: Concept and Application in the She Can project and its evaluation

1.2.1 Theory of Change Concept
A theory of change captures a particular group's strategic view of the problems it faces, its vision of the community with the problem solved, and the processes – called pathways, and encompasses inputs, strategies/activities and different levels of results – to reach that vision (Stein and Valters, 2012; Vogel, 2012). Even though a theory of change may be a donor requirement and be quite technical, it is extremely useful for actors to define their strategic vision, and to review it periodically based on the results of ongoing actions.

A theory of change is especially useful for charting how to solve complex social issues, such as VAWG. It focuses our actions to ensure we address both what is most relevant as well as what is feasible. It identifies the various actors and factors that are relevant to reaching our goal, the strategies we will use with each, and how they are connected. Also, those involved in a project or other initiative review it periodically to assess the connections between theory and the evidence generated by the project.

1.2.2 Design and Evolution of the She Can ToC
The design of the She Can ToC has two fundamental inputs: one set comprised the ActionAid ToCs at the organisational and programmatic levels, and the other set was the inputs from the ActionAid teams in the four project countries, as well as their organisational partners. Throughout the design, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and learning processes of She Can, the ToC has been used in various ways:
- A design tool
- A monitoring and evaluation tool
- A learning and analysis tool
- A reflection-action tool
- A unifying tool

The She Can Theory of Change (ToC) closely fitted with a subset of the Safe Cities Programme's outcomes and outputs, in addition to both the ActionAid organisational TOC and the TOC for "Tackling Violence against Women and Girls" developed by ActionAid in consultation with the Gender and Development Network for DFID. Key features included: empowerment of girls and women as a means and an end, changing attitudes (as a contribution towards changing social norms), building coalitions, working with men and boys, and engaging with the state so that it complies with its obligations as a duty bearer.

AAUK prepared the initial design of the ToC based on concept notes prepared by the four implementing countries (ActionAid International, 2015). All the ActionAid teams involved in She Can met for a week-long inception workshop at the start of the implementation project, during which they reviewed the ToC. The original ToC was rather complex, with several elements included for each item and the pathways to change were not necessarily clearly identified. The original complexity reflected the concern to ensure that the specificity of each country's analysis and approach were clearly captured in the ToC.

AAUK conducted monitoring visits to each country at the end of the first year, during which time they reviewed the ToC. The report of that process explains how all the ActionAid teams and their partners validated the project ToC; it also contains a simplified ToC graphic (ActionAid

International, 2016). During the inception phase of this evaluation, Kartini learned that those visits were very effective in building both ownership on the part of each team as well as unifying all the teams around that vision. ActionAid and Kartini Interntional used the revised version of the ToC graphic throughout the project and its evaluation, which can be found in table 2 (below).

1.2.3 Use of the She Can ToC in This Theory-Based Evaluation
The theory of change was tested and analysed five times during the evaluation. These testing processes occurred during:
- the inception phase,
- the mid-term review,
- the joint learning activity,
- the endline evaluation, and
- the case study.

At all of these moments when Kartini International analysed the ToC along with ActionAid and its partners, suggestions made for revisions were kept for consideration at the organisational and programmatic levels, including for future projects, but ActionAid and Kartini International agreed to not make them to the actual ToC being used by She Can, as this could have had implications for the implementation and logframe, did make recommendations for the future.

The graphic representation of the analysis carried out at the inception phase (2016) can be found in annex 26 (table 26-1; submitted separately). In that graphic, Kartini International attempted to more clearly link the actors with the pathways, as well as with the four levels of power used in the theoretical framework of the evaluation. Annex 27, which documents the joint learning activity and discussions, contains reflections on the ToC as well as the ToC graphics that Kartini International and ActionAid used during the joint learning activity in mid-2017 to facilitate the analysis and learning processes (tables 27.4-1 and 27.4-2; also under separate cover). Finally, Kartini International's suggested revisions to the ToC at the endline can be found in annex 11 (table 11-1; in this volume).

Table 2: Simplified She Can Global Theory of Change – 7th March 2016

Barriers	Activities (if we)	'then' Outputs	Intermediate outcomes	'and' Outcomes	'so that' Impact
Lack of awareness of rights among women and girls	Train and mentor girls and women – equipping them with knowledge, tools and confidence	Women and girls are given opportunities to learn about their rights, how to take actions to enhance their safety and access to justice	Active women, girls, women's networks and groups, engaging in dialogue with and making demands for VAWG prevention in public spaces;	Women and girls are organised and take collective action to challenge VAWG in public spaces and demand state accountability and action for gender responsive policies and public services	Women and girls living in poverty and exclusion in 20 urban areas in Bangladesh, Myanmar, Kenya and Zimbabwe have increased safety, mobility and access to justice and gender-responsive public services
Patriarchal social norms leading to high levels of sexual violence against women and girls	Produce and disseminate information on violence against women through social and mass media AND engage men and boys (context specific)		VAWG kept in public view and on the news agenda to maintain pressure on duty-bearers and service providers		
Extreme socio-economic and political inequality between men and women	Conduct research for campaigning/advocacy	Campaign activities demanding safe cities are implemented in five cities to generate discussion and mobilise public support for greater respect for women and girls rights	Greater awareness and support for preventing VAWG amongst a wider audience.	LEADING TO CHANGES IN PUBLIC OPINION, POLICIES/IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES AND BETTER PUBLIC SERVICES	**AND** women and girls contribute to growing safe cities movement and ultimately reduction in violence against women and girls in urban places.
Inadequate public services and physical infrastructure	Train/build capacity of communities and local partner orgs to conduct gender audits and analysis of public services, engage in dialogue with service providers and	Women and girls' networks and coalitions mobilised and supported to actively lead local and national solidarity movements to demand an end to VAWG			
Lack of adequate laws/policies (gender blind and poorly enforced)	Sensitise, build capacity/train duty bearers in women's rights and in delivering gender-responsive public services	Duty bearers, employers and public and private sector service providers are engaged in discussion with rights holders on how to make policies and services more gender responsive			

1.3 Theoretical Framework of the Evaluation

Since this is a theory-based consultancy primarily focused on the She Can ToC, Kartini developed a theoretical framework to guide the analysis. You can find the full theoretical framework in the inception report (separate). Here we focus on two prime elements: violence against women as well as women's empowerment and the four interlocking forms of power.

1.3.1 Violence against Women
The starting point of the theoretical framework[2] is the approach to violence against women and girls begins with the United Nations' internally accepted definition, which is also used in the Safe Cities programme.

> "'violence against women' means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life" (UN General Assembly, 1993).

This definition covers many different forms of violence against women. While the most studied forms of VAW are those carried out by a current or former intimate partner (WHO, 2005), violence can take on a number of forms, including economic, along a continuum towards loss of life, can happen in any location and be committed most often by a man who is known or unknown to the victim/survivor. Since violence is linked to discrimination and unequal gender power relations, those who are most vulnerable are those women and girls who are most marginal based on gender and other relations of power (class, migration status, race, religion, among others) (Fenster , 2005).

Violence against women in urban and peri-urban spaces is a growing problem. This is, in part, because of continued rural-urban migration around the world as well as increased inequalities and exclusions that have developed as a fundamental characteristic of globalisation. Another factor is the lack of effective state action (Falú, 2009). ActionAid's research on women's safety in the city points to two broad categories of insecurity: gender-based violence against women in public spaces and insecurities related to urban poverty. This violence and related insecurities in urban areas are partial consequences of the lack of gender-responsive public services and access to justice (Taylor, 2011).

The consequences are great and demand effective and coordinated action by all stakeholders. Since all human rights are indivisible, women and girls who suffer violence against women or insecurities (such as the fear of violence) are effectively denied their full "right to the city". Women's right to the city draws on David Harvey's influential analysis about the human right to reshape cities and individuals through "the exercise of collective power" (Ghatak and Abraham, 2013). Our analysis views that women's right to the city means we need to "question the way the city is thought and organised and recognise that it is tailored to men [i.e., gender biased]. Thus there is a need to make conscious changes that will allow women to have a good life, in a

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[2] The full theoretical framework, presented in the revised inception report, addresses all the fundamental concepts (including active agency/citizenship; due diligence; gender analysis, gender justice and GRPS; action research and theory of change) and addresses the connections among them.

city and society that are more just and equitable" (Massolo, 2006). This definition is important because it suggests that cities are fundamentally social spaces, and like all components of society, produce and reproduce structural relations of power, such as gender-based bias and discrimination. It also highlights an agenda for change rooted in equality and justice. Because of this power exercised against women, which many women respond to through forms of self-censorship (e.g., not going out at night, changing how they dress, or avoiding certain locations), Falú suggests that cities are currently "spaces of control" as opposed to being "spaces of freedom [that] strengthen citizen interaction, both individually and collectively" (Falú, 2009: 23). In this sense the right to the city is both a human and citizen right; and requires cities that are "more equitable, democratic and inclusive". To do so requires analysing the right to the city using an in-depth gender and intersectional analysis.

1.3.2 Women's Empowerment and the Four Overlapping Levels of Power

Based on the preceding analysis, we propose, in keeping with the She Can ToC that women's empowerment, active agency or citizenship, be at the centre of responses to eliminate VAWG in urban, public spaces. This collective action can lead to transformational "power shifts". While all actors recognise women's empowerment as fundamental to preventing and ending violence against women, some raise concerns that it is a concept that lacks precision, which makes it difficult to clearly analyse how it works to end violence.

The consultant team grounded its approach to women's empowerment in the four overlapping forms of power: power over, power from within, power with, and power to (Townsend et al. (1999) cited in Manuh, 2006). These are defined as follows:

- ❖ **Power over**: subordination, exclusion, inequalities;
- ❖ **Power within**: women's personal and collective self-reflection, self-recognition as subjects of rights and agents, and capacity development;
- ❖ **Power with**: networking and coalition building at the local, national and transnational levels. This may be with both other women's and girls' organizations as well as other social and even state actors;
- ❖ **Power to**: vision and goal of empowerment, including women living free from violence and fully exercising all their rights as well as state actors implementing their role as primary duty bearers.

To explain the links among these forms of power, we need to recognize that women's empowerment is a complex process. Empowerment involves systemic transformation of unequal power structures (Malhotra, Schuler and Boender, 2002). For this reason, empowerment cannot be understood to have occurred simply by change at the individual level without reference to overall societal power relations. Instead empowerment of individuals is usually part of a collective process with others. In this way, 'power within' refers to changes that strengthen both the individual's inner capacity to realize their rights as well as that of their closest group (e.g., a women's collective). Existing power structures ('power over') limit the choices and opportunities available to women. The empowerment process leads to women shaping both their own goals and the choices and opportunities available to them ('power to'). Women's strategic vision is achieved and re-shaped as they network and coordinate with others to further strengthen their movement ('power with'). The sustainability of their demands depends in part on institutional mechanisms that facilitate women's participation and their access to opportunities. These institutional mechanisms can contribute to agency and breaking down unequal power structures in society's bedrock.

While empowerment is a goal to reach, it represents a journey of ongoing negotiation (Cornwall and Edwards, 2010). Key characteristics of this journey are:

- ☑ It is a non-linear progression because of the socially embedded nature of unequal power relations;
- ☑ The various domains of empowerment – social, economic, political – are interdependent. This also holds true for individual and collective forms of empowerment. The gains in one may contribute to gains in others (virtuous circle), and vice versa (vicious circle);
- ☑ A holistic approach to achieving empowerment involves various spheres of empowerment, strategies, circumstances and actors.

These characteristics explain why there is not a simple or universal ('one size fits all') definition of empowerment. It is a "fuzzy concept" (Kabeer, 2013) because each woman or group shapes the meaning of empowerment as she/they define themselves as agents of change and their agenda for transformation (Manuh, 2006). Our approach to this action-research and evaluation process embraced this open-ended, collective, and interwoven approach to analysing empowerment that informs the She Can ToC.

1.4 Evaluation Questions, Links across the Main Analytical Components, and Endline Process and Report

The evaluation questions (EQ) contained in the ToRs were adapted and expanded principally during the inception phase. They were expanded to cover the main OECD/DAC evaluation criteria; the assessment and application of the theoretical framework and the learning focus of the consultancy. At the time of the MTR we made a slight adjustment to EQ 6 so the purpose of the question – i.e. application of the theoretical framework to test the She Can ToC – was clearer. We also changed the order of the EQs on relevance (initially EQ 5) and sustainability (EQ 4) to reflect the logical order of analysis. All these adjustments were documented in the respective inception and MTR reports. The full evaluation matrix can be found in annex 3a. The case study questions relate directly to the EQs and are designed to facilitate the "deep-dive" analysis. Table 3 draws the links among the three sets of questions.

Table 3: Evaluation Questions: Links across original ToR, Evaluation Matrix and the Case Study

Orginal ToR Questions	Questions Used in the Evaluation Matrix	Case Study Questions
1. How does the ActionAid programme work: a) to support women's groups and movements in the prevention of VAWG?	No change	1. How did She Can contribute to the HRDs' process of empowerment?

1. How does the ActionAid programme work: b) to engage men and boys in VAWG community mobilisation programmes?	No change	2. How have the HRDs contributed to organising and mobilising their communities to increase women's safety?
1. How does the ActionAid programme work: c) to improve city governments' approach to VAWG?	1. How does the ActionAid programme work: c. to improve the approach of public authorities and public services at the local level to VAWG?	3. How did HRDs engage with duty bearers and service providers in order to bring about more gender responsive services and policies?
Not included.	1. How does the ActionAid programme work: d) to change public opinion regarding VAWG?	Not applicable.
2. What are the most effective strategies in the project for getting people in power to change their behaviour in response to issues of VAWG?	2. What are the most effective strategies for reducing VAWG in public, urban spaces and improving accountability, safety and access to justice when working with the project's primary groups of women and girls, people in power (duty bearers), community networks, men and boys, women's movements, and general public (including media)?	4. How have the pathways together contributed to identifiable changes in social norms, decreased barriers, and increased poor and excluded women's safety, mobility, access to justice and GRPS in two She Can cities?
3. To what extent has the project been able to realise its intended outcomes?	No change	
Not included.	4. How relevant are the approaches used by She Can for the different country contexts?	Not applicable.
Not included.	5. How sustainable are She Can's outcomes?	Not applicable.
Not included.	6. What insights do we learn about She Can change pathways and outcomes/results by applying the four levels of power outlined in the empowerment framework?[3]	Not applicable.

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[3] At the mid-term we changed this question from what we had proposed in the inception report. The earlier iteration was, "How well do the project's different interventions address changes in power from the perspective of power over, power from within, power with and power to?"

Not included.	7. How has ActionAid used the learning process to change its approaches and ToC?	Not applicable.

This endline report reflects the main results and findings of the entire She Can project and this consultancy. The evaluation process used a combination of an international external evaluation team fielded by Kartini International, national consultants in each participating country and participatory inputs from ActionAid country teams and national partners. The evaluation was designed to be highly participatory in nature and use an action research approach over the course of the project.

The endline evaluation process was divided into several phases:
1. An inception period to identify the core evaluation methodology (May -June 2017);
2. An endline assessment process in each country, including hiring of national consultants, data collection and analysis, and report writing and revisions (July-November 2017);
3. Case study research conducted in Kenya by Kartini (October 2017) and in Bangladesh by the national consultants (October – November 2017);
4. Preparation of the final global endline report (November – December 2017); and
5. Preparation of an academic article as part of the communications plan (January 2018).[4]

Table 4 summarises and shows the linkages across the main analytical components and the report's structure. Each evaluation question is joined with: the main content in this report, respective logframe indicators, corresponding elements of the theory of change, relevant component(s) of the theoretical framework, and how the question was addressed in the evaluation.

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[4] This delivery was not included in the original ToR; it was negotiated as part of changes to the contract. The main products of the communications plan for She Can were: (a) academic article; (b) Learning workshop held in London in November 2017 with initial endline findings; (c) External learning event with GADN network members discussing endline findings in November 2017; (d) Learning Brief to be disseminated to relevant stakeholders to the project and relevant networks (internal and external such as GADN) in February 2018 (this will summarise key learning drawn from the learning workshop, endline and final project report); and (e) She Can webpage where ultimately all the final documents will sit: https://www.actionaid.org.uk/about-us/how-were-funded/she-can-addressing-violence-against-women-in-urban-contexts

Table 4: Main Analytical Components of the Evaluation and Links to Report Structure and Content					
Evaluation Questions	**Links to Main Analytical Components**			**Links to Report Structure and Content**	
	Logframe Indicators	**Element of Theory of Change**	**Theoretical framework: Form of power**	**Main Content**	**How and where addressed in Evaluation**
1. How does the ActionAid programme work: a. to support women's groups and movements in the prevention of violence against women *(Report section 4.1)*	-Output 1 indicators Output 2 indicators	-Pathway 1: Training and organising women (and men) HRDs and other women's and girls' networks	-Power within -Power with	Presents how each pathway was implemented per country followed by an analysis of each one's effectiveness across the countries as well as the related successes and challenges at the output level. EQ 1 and 2 data and analysis presented together. I.e., the effectiveness of each strategy is analysed after reviewing how each one was implemented *(Report sections 4.1 – 4.4)*	-Safety Audit -Outcome Harvesting -National reports -Global report
1. How does the ActionAid programme work: b. to engage men and boys in VAWG community mobilisation programmes? *(Report section 4.2)*	-Outputs 2 and 4 indicators	-Pathway 2: Raising awareness and mobilising community members (including men) and the general public	-Power with		-Safety Audit -Outcome Harvesting -National reports -Global report
1. How does the ActionAid programme work: c. to improve the approach of public authorities and public services at the local level to VAWG? *(Report section 4.3)*	-Output 3 indicators	-Pathway 3: Raising awareness and engaging duty bearers	-Power with		-Safety Audit -Outcome Harvesting -National reports -Global report
1. How does the ActionAid programme work: d. to change public opinion regarding VAWG? *(Report section 4.4)*	-Output 4 indicators	-Pathway 2: Raising awarenesss and mobilising community members (including men) and the general public	-Power with		-Safety Audit -Outcome Harvesting -National reports -Global report

Table 4: Main Analytical Components of the Evaluation and Links to Report Structure and Content					
Evaluation Questions	**Links to Main Analytical Components**			**Links to Report Structure and Content**	
	Logframe Indicators	**Element of Theory of Change**	**Theoretical framework: Form of power**	**Main Content**	**How and where addressed in Evaluation**
2. What are the most effective strategies for: a) reducing VAWG in public, urban spaces; b) improving accountability, safety and access to justice when working with the project's primary groups of women and girls [or mixed groups of women and men / girls and boys], people in power (duty bearers), community networks, men and boys, women's movements, and general public (including media)?	-Impact and outcome indicators	For all pathways: -Changes in barriers -intermediate outcomes -'and' outcomes	-Power over (changes in)	EQ 1 and 2 data and analysis presented together. I.e., the effectiveness of each strategy is analysed after reviewing how each one was implemented (Report sections 4.1-4)	-Safety Audit -Outcome Harvesting -National reports -Global report
3. To what extent has the project been able to realise its intended outcomes?	Milestones for all outputs, outcome and impact indicators	For all pathways: -Intermediate outcomes -'and' outcomes -And 'so that' impact statement	-'Power to' -Overview of links across 4 levels of power	Analysed both outcome and impact indicators. (Report section 5)	-Safety Audit -Outcome Harvesting -Conclusions for National reports -Global report
6. How well do the project's different interventions address changes in power from the perspective of power over, power from within, power with and power to?	Overview of logframe	Overview of ToC	All	EQ3 and EQ6 analyses presented sequentially to facilitate the flow of the analysis (Report section 6)	-Outcome Harvesting -Analysis by country teams and international consultants -Global report

Table 4: Main Analytical Components of the Evaluation and Links to Report Structure and Content					
Evaluation Questions	**Links to Main Analytical Components**			**Links to Report Structure and Content**	
	Logframe Indicators	**Element of Theory of Change**	**Theoretical framework: Form of power**	**Main Content**	**How and where addressed in Evaluation**
4. How relevant are She Can's outcomes?	Outcome and impact	-intermediate outcomes -'and' outcomes -'so that' impact	Overview	Relevance & sustainability of project pathways and outcomes	-Outcome Harvesting -Global report
5. How sustainable are the approaches used by She Can for the different country contexts?	Outputs and outcome	-Activities ('if we') -outputs ('then') -intermediate outcomes -'then' outcomes	Overview	*(Report sections 7 and 8)*	-Safety Audit -Outcome Harvesting -Country-level analysis & reflection
7. How has Action Aid used the learning process to change its approaches and TOC?	Overview of logframe	Overview of Theory of Change	All	This section analysed the lessons learned from the MTR process regarding the TOC, monitoring tools and processes, as well as the ethical protocol. *(Report section 9)*	-Review of monitoring tools -Review of ethical protocol -Joint Learning Activity -Global report

The endline process produced seven reports. These include: four national endline reports generated by the national consultants, two case study reports from Kenya and Bangladesh, and a global endline evaluation report based on the findings and analysis of the other six reports, project baseline reports and the MTR reports.

The structure of this global report is largely based on the evaluation questions. The first section of the report includes the methodology, a brief review of the theoretical framework and the project context. The second section presents the main endline findings. The final section covers conclusions and recommendations, while lessons learned are incorporated in the evaluation question on learning (EQ 7). For ease of reading, the first part of the annexes are attached to this document, while others are joined together separately. The national endline reports are available under separate cover.

2.0 Context

2.1 Organisational and Programmatic Context of ActionAid and DfID and Broader Developmental Context

2.1.1 ActionAid

The She Can project itself and this action-research evaluation addressed several organisational priorities for ActionAid. They also fitted within DfID's institutional priorities related to gender and evaluation.

'She Can' was designed to contribute to meeting the objectives of ActionAid's larger Safe Cities Campaign. ActionAid decided to include a focus on cities in 2011/2012 because consultations revealed that expanding urbanisation has been characterised by an increase in insecurity, specifically increased sexual violence and other forms or drivers of insecurity which disproportionately affect women and girls. These included factors such as poor living conditions, public services and weak social safety nets. The basis of the Safe Cities Programme continues to be "Women's right to the city" (ActionAid, 2013).

The Safe Cities Campaign was designed to contribute to AA's organisational strategy for 2012-2017 (ActionAid, 2012) as well as its organisational guidelines for human rights based approach (ActionAid, 2011). In 2017, AAI and AAUK updated their organisational strategies (AAI, 2017; AAUK, 2017), and VAWG commitments figured more prominently in both of them. In the current AAI strategy, "address[ing] the structural causes of VAWG and secur[ing] women's economic justice" are its foremost progamming priority (AAI, 2017: 12). All these strategies emphasise AA's organisational commitment to working with women so they can exercise and enjoy their human rights and social justice.

This framework is rooted in ActionAid's choice to work with women from excluded social groups in the analysis of the causes of poverty and injustice, which are deeply gendered. From this perspective, it is important to assess the She Can ToC as to whether it contributed to these interlinked priorities.

Another organisational objective is improving ActionAid's own work by improving its monitoring and evaluation processes. In both the previous and current AAI and AAUK strategies, strengthening M&E systems is considered a "cross-cutting pathway to success" (AAUK, 2017).

ActionAid's concern is to find the most effective means of shifting power towards those who are systematically excluded, which is prominently featured ActionAid's theory of change.

> "Social justice, gender equality and poverty eradication are achieved through purposeful individual and collective action to shift unequal and unjust power, whether it is hidden, visible or invisible, from the household level to local, national and international levels,"

where ActionAid's mission is to be "both a catalyst and a contributor to social change processes" (AAI, 2017: 7). The introduction to the She Can ToC is well reflected in this organisational framework. For this reason, the results of this evaluation are likely to be applicable to similar initiatives that AA will undertake in the coming years.

Other elements and principles of ActionAid's human rights-based approach relevant to the evaluation's design include:

- the three axes of all ActionAid work: empowerment, solidarity and campaigning;
- empowerment facilitated through participatory action-reflection processes with the most excluded groups at the local level;
- a focus on changing attitudes, behaviours and social norms;
- the view that poverty reduction requires a multi-dimensional approach that includes addressing the human rights violations that lead to social exclusion and further exacerbate poverty;
- the view that it is critical to strengthen the agency of the excluded, especially women and girls to help them work to change the structural causes and consequences of poverty.

2.1.2 DfID and Other International Development Actors

This evaluation is also designed to contribute to DfID's commitment to gender equality and women's rights. "*A New Strategic Vision for Girls and Women: Stopping Poverty Before It Starts*" identifies preventing violence against women as one of four key pillars. Some of the work of this pillar include the VAWG helpdesk, a global research program called "What Works to Prevent Violence against Women", as well as targeted, in-depth evaluations. In addition to this in-depth evaluation of ActionAid's theory of change, DfID has also funded other evaluations, such as other NGOs' approach to gender and other programmes for preventing VAWG. This evaluation and action research process also reflected some key findings from the "What Works" research programme, namely the fact that there is:

- less data from low and middle income countries;
- less data on prevention of VAWG;
- more focus on single intervention responses, not holistic approaches looking at social norms
- little focus on women's empowerment as a holistic intervention.

DFID's new Strategic Vision for Gender Equality, on which ActionAid has been consulting and which is due to be launched this year, is expected to maintain a discreet focus on VAWG and recognise the role of grassroots women's movements, amongst a range of other issues.

In recent years, attention to violation of women's rights in urban settings has blossomed. Both UN Habitat and UN Women carry out programmes in this field, and many international, national, and local women's organisations, research and policy organisations, are increasingly paying attention to these concerns. The concerns addressed in this project are relevant to both Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 on gender equality and women's empowerment as well as SDG 11 on sustainable, safe and inclusive cities. Furthermore, OECD-DAC recently recognised the promotion of women's empowerment and women's movements' leadership as fundamental for reaching gender equality and broader development priorities (OECD-DAC, 2016).

3.0 Methodology

3.1 Methodologies Used

The evaluation relied on two main assessment methodologies: the Safety Audit process Action Aid developed for use in its Safe Cities programmes and an adaptation of Outcome Harvesting. The same Safety Audit tools were used to develop the project's baseline, MTR and Endline reports. OH was added to the evaluation methodology by the international evaluation team to provide more qualitative data and analysis and was used for both the MTR and Endline.

Outcome Harvesting (OH) is:

> "an utilization-focused, participatory tool that enables evaluators, grant makers, and managers to identify, formulate, verify, and make sense of outcomes they have influenced when it is not necessarily clear what are the relationships between cause and effect or when there are multiple factors that may have contributed to them. Unlike some evaluation/monitoring methods, Outcome Harvesting does not measure progress on the predetermined outcomes or objectives outlined in a project's results log frame. Instead it is a process that collects evidence of any kind of change observed, and works backward to determine whether and how the project or intervention contributed to the change" (Wilson-Grau and Britt. 2012).

The Safety Audit processes include an extensive basket of assessment tools that are primarily (but not solely) quantitative in nature. The evaluation used selected Safety Audit processes for both the MTR and the Endline process to permit the tracking of project progress over time. These tools respond to the project's logframe indicators, as well as provide other insights into people's perceptions regarding the safety situation for women and men in each community. The national consultants used the same Safety Audit tools in the baseline and MTR for three countries (except for Myanmar). [5]

The Safety Audit processes also require fairly sophisticated interviewing, facilitation and statistical analysis skills as well as are fairly time consuming to apply. For this reason, Action Aid included some limited funds in the evaluation budget to hire national consultants to conduct the Safety Audit assessment and analysis as opposed to asking the Country Team Monitoring and Evaluation Officers to do this.

Tables 5 and 6 below outline the specific Safety Audit and Outcome Harvessting tools the project used to track and assess project progress as well as indicate which type of data the project collected with each tool.

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[5] ActionAid Myanmar determined that safety, political, cultural and other considerations at the time of the baseline prohibited the implementation of some of the Safety Audit tools (e.g. street survey and safety walk). Therefore, AAM adapted an existing organisational monitoring methodology to this urban setting ("The Urban Book").

Table 5: Saftey Audit Assessment Tools Used in Baseline, MTR and Endline Evaluation		
Safety Audit Tools	Type of data	Source of information
Safety Walk (Tools 10, 11 and/or Tool 13) • Includes the standardised Safety Walk Checklist and/or the Safety Journey if public transport is a key issue • Was designed to assess specific project indicators and/or revisit specific project locations to determine if any key changes public safety have taken place.	Quantitative and qualitative data	Project participants, especially HRDs
Key Informant Interviews (Tool 7) • Used a semi-structured interview guide, and a closed, structured question list) • Conducted with purposively selected stakeholders • Used to find out what changes duty bearers and partner organisations observed as a result of project interventions	Qualitative data	Duty bearers; Also can be used with partner organisations ('She Can' or Safe Cities Campaign Network)
Focus Group Discussion Guide (Tool 8) Conducted with purposively selected groups of stakeholders to assess various project indicators, contribute to the project's action research process and triangulate data from other methods and/or other evaluation participants.	Qualitative	Project participants (women and men; youth and adults)
Trust Mapping (Tool 6) • This tool was used following the FGDs It was designed to assess the level of confidence in public officials of members of the women's groups or HRDs involved in the project.	Quantitative and Qualitative	Project participants (Women only, youth and adults)
Street Survey (Tool 13) Conducted in communities where the project operated. Designed to assess key project results by selecting random community members to answer questions about VAWG and safety issues in the community based on the project log frame indicators.	Quantitative	Men and women adults and youth of the general public

Table 6: Outcome Harvesting Tools Used in MTR and Endline		
Outcome Harvesting Tools Used	**Type of data**	**Source of information**
Initial Session's Discussion and Joint Analysis Process • AA Country Team members and national partners asked to identify key changes that had taken place as a result of project interventions at the outputs and outcomes levels Then asked to assess the key factors that contributed to these changes	Qualitative In all project locations	Action Action Country Team members National Partners
OH Sessions • Held with specific target groups and direct project participants • Designed to identify key changes that had taken place as a result of project interventions at the outputs and outcomes levels • Facilitators also asked participants to analyse which factors contributed to the key changes they identified	Qualitative Location specific	Representative sample of the following groups from communities (at least two urban areas per country Human Rights Defenders Community Members Duty Bearers
Final Session and Joint Analysis Process • National consultants presented summary of all changes outlined by project participants • AA Country Team members and national partners then compared these with their own initial observations from the first joint data collection and analysis session and grouped the key changes identified into the 7 change categories outlined in the project's Theory of Change[6] • They then analysed which factors contributed to these changes (both internal and external) as well as assessed which project strategies they thought had been most effective in bringing about these changes and how these fit with the project's TOC	Qualitative In all project locations	Action Action Country Team members National Partners

The Annexes include copies of the Safety Audit and Outcome Harvesting tools used.

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[6] 1. Individual level (changes in knowledge and skills, practices, etc.) – corresponds with 'power within'; 2. Women's groups (corresponds to 'power with'); 3. Community collaboration (also corresponds to 'power with'); 4. Changes in services, policy and laws (corresponds with 'power to'); 5. Changes in social norms (corresponds with transformed 'power over' category); and 6. Any other significant changes observed.

While the Safety Audit tools developed for the Safe Cities programme include some qualitative data they predominantly collect quantitative data related to She Can's log frame indicators. These indicators are also mainly quantitative in nature. This is the reason, the evaluation team included Outcome Harvesting for both the MTR and endline evaluation processes. It is a participatory, qualitative approach which also made it possible to document change within specific project locations to complement the wider community impact approach used in some of the Safety Audit tools.

Outcome Harvesting methodology is apt for analysing the She Can or Safe Cities program model for several reasons. It was useful for gathering disparate information, including unexpected outcomes whereas the Safety Audit process was designed more to track outcomes directly related to the project's logframe and indicators. The second is that, even though this multi-country project has a single logframe and theory of change, each country implemented it in somewhat different ways. OH methodology also provided an opportunity to develop and apply a lens that went 'outside the box' to find commonalities and differences across the countries and, as a result, to test She Can's Theory of Change. The third is that it is complementary to both the project's TOC and objectives in that it contributes to the HRDs and other participants in the method becoming producers of knowledge, and as such contributed to their knowledge, capacity and empowerment.

The fourth is that with the Safety Audit data with its greater focus on quantitative data at the broader community level, it is sometimes hard to document the extent and reach of the qualitative changes that have taken place. Thus, it was even more important to ensure that the outcomes the national consultants recorded were confirmed by more than one type and group of stakeholders so that these results would not be seen as being just anecdotal evidence. The national consultants also gathered specific information around the location and date (or period) in which the change had occurred so they could be verified independently and compared across countries in a way that meets both standards of validity and reliability.

For this evaluation, therefore use of Outcome Harvesting methodology helped triangulate the data collected through the Safety Audit process as well as allowed for the collection of a more in-depth level of qualitative data about the changes to which She Can contributed and an analysis of the related factors that influenced these changes.

3.1.1 Data Analysis Method
In addition to providing a template for the national reports, Kartini also developed a table for national consultants to enter all the relevant data related to the indicators to facilitate their analysis, as well as share and discuss these findings with ActionAid and national partners. Table 27.7g-1 "Endline Data and Analysis Table by Logframe Indicator" can be found in annex 27 (submitted separately).

3.1.2 Validity, Reliability, Bias and Triangulation
Two forms of triangulation were used: sources of information and methods. Sources of information refers to the participation of ActionAid, its national partners as well as all the indirect and direct project beneficiaries and stakeholders, as well as documentary evidence. The triangulation of methods encompassed both the mix of qualitative and quantitative methods used in the Safety Audit, as well as the comparative analysis of the findings from the Safety Audit and the Outcome Harvesting and, finally, the case study methodology.

The methodology addressed potential bias through using both mixed qualitative and quantitative methods as well as using different sampling techniques. The street survey, though it involved a small size, was carried in the same or similar locations at the baseline, MTR and endline. It contributed to the generalizability of evaluation findings by interviewing members of the general public. The qualitative methods used purposive sampling with people knowledgable and experienced in the project and related work, which ensured a depth of understanding. Furthermore, the Outcome Harvesting methodology and focus group discussion questions were applied to multiple groups of project beneficiaries and stakeholders in more than one community in each participating country in two (OH) or three (FGDs) intervals.

The consultancy provided means to improve accuracy and reliability of the findings. One of these was that the consultancy drew on the joint design and review processes for the ToC and the baseline instruments that ActionAid had already carried out internally. Another was the technical accompaniment and piloting of outcome harvesting and other methods with the evaluation consultants in country, in addition to periodical virtual accompaniment throughout the project.

External validity was acquired through comparative analysis across the four countries at both the MTR and endline. The testing of the theory of change was in itself a form of measuring validity, in that it measured the appropriateness of the theory of change to the country- and intervention-specific contexts.

3.1.2 Attribution
The Outcome Harvesting methodology explicitly includes a participatory analysis process that asks participants (project beneficiaries, duty bearers, project staff and national partners) to identify both the internal and external factors that have contributed to any results they have listed in their communities related to violence against women and girls in public spaces. These internal and external change factors are outlined in detail in the Outcome Harvesting section and related annexes as well as in Section 4.1. In the Safety Audit, the key informant interviews and focus group discussions address attribution. The Case Study method also established attribution by having participants from all stakeholder groups identify inputs directly related to the project, other inputs from AA or its partner, or those provided by third parties.

3.2 Case Study Methodology

Kartini began to design the case study from the inception report. Through the interviews we gathered AA and DfID staff's expectations for what might be the topic of the "deep dive" case study. They all expressed great interest in exploring an element of the ToC that closely reflected the organisational approach to social change in its VAWG and Safe Cities programming, as well as more generally. Another concern raised in the interviews was the need to explore more carefully the dynamics of empowerment, since empowerment is a term that is often used but its meaning is not very specific.

In the inception report Kartini included an adapted graphic representation of the She Can theory of change (see Inception Report Annex F "Proposed Theory of Change Graphic") that reflected our understanding of the ToC at that point (see Endline Report annex 15). In that graphic, after

the barriers, the training, mentoring and organising of She Can HRDs and HRD groups occupy a single column, then their actions ripple out into the pathways with the other actors in the community (women's and girls' groups, as well as men and boys), the general public, and public duty bearers and private service providers. These are followed by the outcome and impact level statements.

Alongside the joint learning and reflection activity in the second trimester of 2017, Kartini and ActionAid discussed and agreed on the thematic and geographic scope of the case study. The original plan was to conduct more in-depth case studies in two countries where the ToC had been implemented successfully to test and validate key aspects of She Can's Theory of Change. However, based on the data available ActionAid decided that it would be more useful to use only the data from Kenya for the case study and subsequently write a more in-depth theory-based academic article exploring all the different themes covered in the She Can Theory of Change as applied to the field context using the Kenyan experience to showcase key findings. A separate and shorter report on the achievements of Bangladesh was also produced, drawing on data produced throughout the project.

The thematic scope was defined in terms of ToC pathways and relevant evaluation question(s). The HRDs were the clear choice for the case study topic for a host of reasons. One, they played essential roles in all the ToC pathways as prime change agents. Two, by studying different aspects of their involvement in She Can, we could gain greater insights into the four interrelated forms of power that make up the empowerment framework, as defined in EQ 6. Three, this was the topic that best suited the criteria laid out in the ToRs for this consultancy. Four, community mobilising via HRDs was fundamental to ActionAid's organisational approach and theory of change. Thus, delving into this topic would be relevant not only to She Can, ActionAid VAWG programming and the Safe Cities Campaign, but also to other aspects of ActionAid's work and that of its development partners at the international, national and local levels.

3.2.2 Data Collection and Analysis Methods for the Case Study

- *Use of existing data*

Considerable data had already been collected for the case study through monitoring, the baseline, MTR and endline evaluations. This included: monitoring data, project documents, MTR data, and endline data.

- *Primary data collection for the case study*

Like the OH method, the case study method involved a participatory data collection and analysis process. HRDs were involved in the data collection as well as validation and analysis processes. Other participants included ActionAid and the national partners, community members and duty bearers. In this way project "beneficiaries" and stakeholders were largely shaped by beneficiary feedback.

In each session, participants gradually constructed a "practice of change." Together they filled out charts on:
- ☑ Direct changes achieved through She Can – organised as regards knowledge, attitudes and practices at the individual, group and/or institutional levels;
- ☑ Inputs: how She Can and other actors/factors contributed to those changes;

☑ Further changes achieved – i.e. with a view towards contributions to social norm change;
☑ Barriers overcome and remaining challenges; and
☑ Personal impact and missed opportunities.

In the final session dedicated to the collective analysis of the workshop results, ActionAid and national partner staff reviewed a synthesis of the findings, and discussed its validity. Then they collectively compared these results with the project's theory of change to identify similarities and differences. Participants then identified key points relevant to answering the four case study questions. Finally, they assessed the workshop itself and its outcomes.

Please note that for the Kenya case study (annex 24), Kartini International used all the above methods. For Bangladesh, Kartini International produced a ToC report (annex 27) based on existing monitoring and evaluation data for the joint evaluation, as well as studies produced specifically in Bangladesh.

3.3. Challenges to the application of the SA and OH methodologies

3.3.1 Evaluation Budget
The evaluation budget was under-resourced for a truly participatory and reflective evaluation process which requires more inputs from all those involved on an on-going basis than a more traditional evaluation approach. The fall in value of the British currency due to the Brexit vote outcome further restricted the funds available for national consultants and the Country Teams to collect data based on the in-depth, comprehensive and complicated evaluation and monitoring processes the project uses. To ensure consistent methodology application across all four countries, the project ideally needed to host a face-to-face training for the national consultants – who were different than those hired for the MTR in three of the countries – on how to apply the different methodologies involved. In lieu of this, the international evaluation consultants provided detailed instructions and guidelines in the endline evaluation approach documents and reviewed these with each national consultant and AA Country Team by skype.

3.3.2 Endline Report and Case Study in Bangladesh
For Bangladesh, the quality of the national endline report was mostly of very poor quality, with significant gaps in the data and almost no analysis of the primary data. There was not sufficient time for revisions that could significantly improve the quality of the analysis and report. Therefore it was agreed to go ahead with the available data that was of a sufficient quality, and draw upon MTR findings to support related findings. Consequently, there remained some gaps with regard to the Bangladesh data and analysis and in several instances the global endline report had to rely on the MTR data as the basis for some of its conclusions. Where this is the case or where we continued to have concerns about the quality or credibility of some of the data, we have either indicated this to be the case or not used the specific data in question. The case study data was used sparingly, and only if confirmed by the endline and MTR data.

3.4 Evaluation Scope

3.4.1 Timing
The endline evaluation process was carried out between August and November 2017. The period analysed covered the full implementation period of the project, until approximately September 2017.

3.4.2 Geographic Coverage
The endline evaluation was carried out in all four project countries. Each country implemented the project in several locations based in urban informal settlements. Each country team selected a representative sample of these locations to be assessed based on project implementation to that date, the evaluation budget, security considerations and other pertinent factors based on the country context.

In Bangladesh, the project operated in seven urban areas that covered 17 different slum areas. For both the MTR and endline evaluation process the following three cities and nine communities were included in the study: Khulna - Shonadanga Moyla Pota Slum, and Natun Bazaar Char-Rupsha; Chittagong - Udayan Goli Slum, Kacha Rally Slum; and Narayangonj - Refugee Colony, Rally Bagan Slum, Kumudini Slum, Zimkhana Slum and Rishipara Slum. These areas were selected to maintain consistency with the baseline and MTR processes.

In Kenya, the project operated in seven communities and both the MTR and endline evaluation processes were conducted in all seven communities, namely: Mwakirunge, Mworoto, Bangladesh, Ziwa la Ngombe and Ouru Owino in Mombasa and Mukuru Kwa Njenga and Mukuru Kwa Reuben in Nairobi.

In Myanmar, the project was implemented in seven townships: Hlaing Thar Yar, Mingalar Done, Daw Pone, Tharkayta, Insein, Dala and South Dagon. The endline evaluation sampling was conducted in Dala, Hlaingtharyar (HTY) and South Dagaon.

In Zimbabwe, She Can operated in 16 of the 25 administrative wards of Chitungwiza and the endline evaluation process carried out in three townships in these wards: Seke, Zengeza and St. Mary's. All were selected as these wards are both high density in terms of population size and low income.

3.5 Sample Sizes and Scope for Safety Audit

The endline evaluation Safety Audit process consulted a total of 2,237 people across the four countries using the diverse data collection tools. The summary tables below are disaggregated by data collection tool, country and sex.[7]

The Safety Audit used two different sampling methods, systematic random sampling and purposive sampling. For the baseline, the sample was deliberately non-random and not large enough to be statistically representative. For the endline evaluation, the national consultant took samples from a representative sample of project locations, using the same ones included

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[7] Except for the street survey, which was anonymous, national consultants collected confidential participation lists and submitted them to the AA country office for accountability purposes.

in the baseline and MTR where and when possible. You can find copies of all of the Safety Audit evaluation instruments in the Methodology Annexes.

Table 7 summarises the participants in all the data collection and joint analysis methods, Safety Audit, Outcome Harvesting and the case study. The data is also disaggregated as much as possible by gender. Annex 3 provides more detailed sample size tables broken down by country and evaluation process. The country-specific sample size tables also provide age-related data for some of the evaluation processes.

Table 7: Total Number of Persons Who Participated in Evaluation Processes

Evaluation Tool	# of Women (& girls)	# Men (& boys)	Aggregated W/M	Total
Street Survey	538	463		1,001
Safety Walks/Journeys	54	10		64
Key Informant Interviews	N/A	N/A	50	50
Focus Group Discussions	245	90		335
Trust Mapping	238	30		268
Outcome Harvesting Sessions	246	143		389
Case study	102	28		130
Sub-Totals	**1,423**	**764**	**50**	**2,237**
% of Total W/M *	**65%**	**35%**		**100%**

* Calculation does not include key informant interview numbers.

Street Surveys

The street survey used a closed-ended, pre-coded questionnaire. The sampling criterion used three approaches: i) a random selection of people on the street; (ii) targeting people in safe premises;[8] and iii) people belonging to a group targeted by the project to allow the results to be generalised at the programme level. Different countries used different sampling areas. Within each project area selected, a sample size was allocated using a probability sampling technique.

Street Safety Walks and Journeys

The national evaluation teams also conducted Safety Walks (as well Safety journeys where there was a strong public transit component involved) with women project participants and in two cases also some men from each of the respective project areas selected. The purpose of the safety walk/journey was to assess the feeling of safety in the communities where the She Can Project was implemented. The walks were conducted in the same locations as the rest of the Safety Audit processeses and done using a checklist focused on the project objectives.

Key Informant Interviews

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[8] The survey tool explained that interviewers should select well-lit, safe locations, where they could speak to people in private. The methodological sections of the national consultant reports all confirmed that they did so, and that surveys were carried out in the daytime.

The Safety Audit process also conducted detailed interviews using semi-structured checklists with a combination of diverse duty bearers and national/local partner personnel.

FGDs and Trust Mapping Exercise
The Safety Audit process also used a trust mapping exercise to identify the institutions, groups and individuals who women see as having a role in protecting their safety and security; as well as to find out how much women currently trust these institutions, groups and individuals and how far they have linkages to these institutions and people. It also monitored how these relationships changed over time. The participants of this exercise were selected based on their knowledge and involvement in the She Can project.

3.6. Sample Size and Scope for Outcome Harvesting Process for Endline Evaluation

Three of the four countries conducted the Outcome Harvesting process as outlined in the detailed methodology approach document. Unfortunately, the numbers that participated in some of the OH sessions in Myanmar were too low to triangulate the data collected (just 1 or 2 people per session). Therefore, while we include this data in the analysis, where this was the situation the national consultant noted that the comments/data shared was based on input from just one person. This was predominantly a challenge in Myanmar for the OH sessions with duty bearers. For the other three countries, all session participants were purposively selected with between 5 to 10 persons per group to ensure input from community members, HRDs, duty bearers and AA country teams and national partners.

3.7 Other Methodological Considerations

3.7.1 Stakeholder and Contributors' Participation in the Evaluation
Given the breadth of contributors to this evaluation both within and beyond ActionAid, it is important to clarify the contributor groups and how they participated. This can be found in table 8 below. A specific discussion of how stakeholders participated in and provided feedback to the evaluation can be found in table 9. Both tables indicate that the evaluation was highly participatory and that the legitimacy of the results were procured both at the organisational level by ActionAid, as well by the extensive participation of outside external groups.

It is also important to highlight the learning component of this consultancy and who benefitted from it. Through the various components of the evaluation, ActionAid and its partners built their capacity regarding monitoring and evaluation methods and tools, especially the Outcome Harvesting approach and collective analysis with ActionAid, partners and stakeholders. Furthermore, ActionAid country members shared and jointly analysed how they had each adjusted She Can programming in response to certain M&E findings. They shared first amongst themselves, the through an online workshop prepared for the ActionAid federation. How the different groups participated in key components or moments of the She Can evaluation is captured in table 8.

Table 8: Contributors to Key Moments of the She Can Evaluation

Actors / Moments	Consultancy Design	Inception Report Analysis, Writing, Revision	MTR, Endline and Case Study					Other
			Design	National report	Review of National report	Global report	Review of Global report	
AAUK	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	Case study & learning activity
AA International	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	Case study & learning activity
AA country teams	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Case study & learning activity
International Project Manager	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Case study
International Project Accountability Team (IPAT)[9]	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	Case study & learning activity
AA Federation								Learning Activity
National Partners	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	Case study & learning activity
Stakeholder groups	✓			✓	✓		✓	Case study
National Consultants			✓	✓			✓	Case study
DfID (Quality Assurance)	✓	✓					✓	
Kartini International		✓	✓		✓	✓		Case study & learning activity

Given how essential beneficiary (stakeholder) participation is in the She Can project and its evaluation, a separate table (table 8) details what forms of one-way and two-way feedback with

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[9] The IPAT is explained in the section on evaluation management.

stakeholders took place in which evaluation steps (i.e., design, data collection, validation and analysis, and dissemination and communication).

Table 9: Stakeholder Participation and Feedback

	One-way feedback to stakeholders	One-way feedback from stakeholders	Two-way feedback – interactive conversation between stakeholders and evaluators	Two-way feedback through participatory evaluation
Evaluation Design	Inception report	Stakeholders consulted by AA's national partners for design of consultancy	Design of final evaluation and case study will be informed by stakeholder feedback in previous action research and evaluation moments (especially MTR)	
Data Collection		Monitoring tools	Outcome harvesting (OH) & Safety audit (SA)	
Validation and Analysis		• Focus group discussions used in safety audit tools • Annual Participatory Review and Reflection Process (PRRP)	Outcome harvesting (OH) tools	Selected beneficiaries engaged in final case studies
Dissemination and Communication	MRT and final reports		• Workshop on She Can M&E learnings provided to ActionAid Federation; • Findings from end-line study and cumulative evaluation learning reviewed during case study fieldwork	

3.7.2 Evaluation Governance, Management and Coordination
A steering committee comprised of ActionAid UK, ActionAid International and DfID had a strategic oversight over the project.

An International Project Accountability Team (IPAT) oversaw the evaluation, revisions, and DfID quality assurance, in keeping with ActionAid's standard way of working.

The evaluation coordinator from AAUK directly managed the evaluation. That person was the direct supervisor of Kartini International and the main conduit for information and communications from ActionAid, DfID and its partners with Kartini International.

The International Project Manager was also in close contact with Kartini International.

Quality assurance was provided through DfID internal mechanisms.

4.0 Findings

Evaluation Question One: Analysis and Structure
The report combines evaluation questions (EQs) 1 and 2, where for each pathway – i.e. EQ 1a, 1b, 1c and 1d – we both describe the particular pathway or change strategy and analyse its effectiveness. In other words, the analysis of each subsection of EQ 1 is followed by the effectiveness analysis asked by EQ2. Since EQ 2 analyses the effectivess of the pathways, not the project overall, discussing these two questions together avoids unnecessary repetition. The effectiveness of the project overall is dealt with in EQ3. The structure of this section of the report is:

1. Brief description of the strategies used to effect change for each pathway, with country-specific data related to the extent and scope of each each strategy provided in the Data Annexes; (EQ 1 a, b, c and d)
2. Summary of any negative changes documented;
3. Analysis of the effectiveness of the different strategies used for each change pathway from the perspective of the external and internal factors that contributed to (or detracted from) its effectiveness of the change pathway (EQ2); and
4. Assessment of the different challenges the She Can project encountered for each change pathway and set of strategies across the four countries (EQ2).

4.1 HRD Change Pathway

EQ1 a: How does the ActionAid programme work to support women's groups and movements in the prevention of violence against women

4.1.1 HRD Change Pathway Strategies

All four countries adopted the training of volunteer HRDs, predominantly women, as the core change model and pathway. The HRD groups in each country were trained about:
- women and girls' human rights
- how to organise themselves as a group within in a community
- how to mobilise community action and support
- how to advocate with duty bearers
- how to support victims of VAWG to both access referral services and present their cases in the court system.

The project met or surpassed all of its targets related to HRDs.

Most of the training of the HRDs took place in the first two years of the project so the work done with the HRDs between the MTR and the endline was predominantly to consolidate these learnings and group mobilisation.

The project trained 5,138 HRDs across the four countries.[10] A core of these trainees then went

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[10] Includes Bangladesh endline data.

on to form 101 HRD groups. The project also helped set up 15 mechanisms to report cases and incidences of VAWG in the four countries. Universally, the OH data found that women's and girls' and also men's and boys' knowledge and understanding of women's and girls' human rights increased as a result of this training, as did their knowledge of the specific referral pathways in their cities. The HRDs trained also increased their knowledge and confidence to refer women and girls in situations of violence to the police and courts and to advocate directly with duty bearers to demand improved and more gender-responsive services. The HRD groups were then able to develop on-going working relationships with diverse community bodies and members as well as with other civil society organisations working in the area (refer to Annex 2 for Indicator Output data related to the HRD change pathway).

OH Data on HRD Pathway
The OH process also found that the HRDs are now recognised as leaders and community members actively ask for their support on violence-related issues and sometimes on other issues as well. The women and girls trained became change agents who were able to actively and effectively demand justice for women and girls who had suffered violence.

Men and boys involved in the project also reported changes in their understanding of women's and girls' human rights and indicated they had changed their behaviour related to sexual harassment and teasing in public spaces. As a result, they offered women and girls greater respect. In two countries, Kenya and Bangladesh, younger participants also observed that they had been able to improve their relationships with their parents due to their improved knowledge of human rights and VAWG.

Significant changes in the lives of individuals due to their training as HRDs and HRD actions included:
• In Bangladesh, eve teasing was reduced in public spaces.
• In Kenya, there was an increase in the number of people now willing to report VAWG to the authorities. In turn, this has helped deter perpetrators of violence as they now understand there is less impunity for their actions.
• In Myanmar, in one township there was a decrease in the number of incidents of sexual assault and under-age rape and rape cases from fourteen in 2016 to eight in 2017.
• In Zimbabwe, young women involved in the Reflection Action Groups reported an improved relationship with their mothers.

In all four countries, the OH session findings also reported that the HRDs were able to mobilise as groups, and use these groups as vehicles to drive both community advocacy efforts and provide support to victims of VAWG (refer to Annex 2 for details of changes documented through the OH process for the HRD pathway).

4.1.2 Negative Changes related to HRD Approach
Only two countries, Kenya and Myanmar, noted any negative changes. The Bangladesh report did not answer this question.

In Kenya, the MTR OH sessions indicated that the high mast lighting installed in some communities, while contributing to increased safety overall, also had made it possible for young people (including some children) to hang out under the lights at night, increasing their risk of being exposed to unsafe conditions.

In Myanmar, the paralegals used their networks to also discuss and share information about the amount of compensation or transportation money provided by other organisations and ways to get She Can to give them more for any activities in which they were involved. This was as opposed to being focused on serving as 'change agents' responding to VAWG.

4.1.3 EQ2: Effectiveness of HRD Change Pathway

As at the MTR, during the endline process the SA and OH data and regular monitoring data showed that training women as HRDs and forming women's groups at the community level was the project's most effective change strategy. The training and the formation and on-going support for the women's HRD groups also contributed to change at the individual, community and institutional levels. Overall, it is the strategy that contributed to most significant social transformations that took place within the communities involved in the project.

A key indicator of the changes for which the HRDs' work served as a catalyst was the increase in the proportion of those who felt safe in their communities compared to the baseline in three of the countries involved. In Kenya, 65% of respondents in the street survey indicated they felt safe when going about their daily business in their areas as compared to 58% at the midterm and 45% who felt that way at the baseline. In Bangladesh, there was a 17 percentage point increase in the number of women and girls who felt safe. In Zimbabwe, there was a 29 percentage point increase.

Other evidence of the effectiveness of the HRD change pathway includes the following:

- in Bangladesh, the project training on sexual harassment or VAWG and women's rights has increased confidence among women and girls to protest against the harassment and violence they encounter. The SA data shows that 90% of the participants whothink that three years back they would not have protested against sexual harassment or VAWG at public spaces, now feel empowered to do so in public spaces and actively confront the boys, youth and men who engage in VAWG in these spaces. This was confirmed by the OH data

- in Kenya, the project worked in 7 settlements in Nairobi and Mombasa and identified poor lighting, poor signage and low police presence as key risk factors for women, girls and boys in public spaces. Women's Action Groups (WAGs) organised through the project were able to lobby successfully for installation of high mast lighting in these 7 communities as well as advocate for increased police presence in several high risk areas.

- in Kenya, in all 7 settlements, the WAGs and Sauti Ya Wanawake, the national partner supporting the WAGs, reported the HRDs were successfully able to lobby for demolition of old structures that acted as hideouts for criminals through their area administration and leaders. In Nairobi, the Women's Action Group in Mukuru Kwa Njenga lobbied for improved access to the settlement through their Member of the County Assembly. As a result, an all-weather road was under construction at the time of the endline research. This will improve access and services provision such as ambulance services which initially were inaccessible and therefore increasing mobility. Participants in the Girls' Forums in Kenya also organised themselves to take on a peer mentoring role with other girls. The project subsequently formalised this TOT process among this age group.

- in Myanmar, FGD and interviews with paralegals revealed some activities they carried out contributed to build an environment for safer cities for women. In particular, the paralegals helped reshape community social norms. Previously the majority of community members, including women and girls and some duty bearers, had not perceived that 'verbal and emotional abuse and domestic violence' were forms of violence. But after their sensitisation by paralegals (HRDs), they then understand that they were.

- in Zimbabwe, at the time of the endline, a total of 103 out of 156 volunteers who had been trained in this project were still actively facilitating the community work in their respective wards. Each of the 16 wards involved had an average of 5 volunteers and there were 32 active Reflection Action Groups. The project also contributed to a total of 511 women and girls seeking assistance for legal aid and victim support through the VAWG helpdesk.

4.1.4 External Factors that Contributed to Change
In all four countries several external factors also contributed to positive change.

In three countries, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Zimbabwe, there were also other civil society organisations working on similar issues in the She Can project areas. This helped reinforce and complement She Can initiatives.

A positive political environment was also a factor in two countries. Combating VAWG is one of the priorities in Myanmar's National Strategic Plan for Advancement of Women. In Kenya, the country's 2004 Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and development plan (2004) established gender desks in all the police stations an all ministries in Kenya. This was reinforced by the Sexual Offences Act in 2011. At the time of the endline, the government was working towards establishing a gender desk in all police stations throughout Kenya with well-trained officers. This helped open the way for close collaboration between the She Can HRDs and the police departments in all 7 settlements. The other key political influence in Kenya was the devolution of authority and accountability to the county level in the 2010 constitution. This facilitated greater openness on the part of duty bearers to working with the HRDs and community members.

4.1.5 Internal effectiveness factors
The endline evaluation also reconfirmed that the internal project-related factors found across all four countries that contributed to the volunteer HRD model being particularly effective still included:
- Women and girls are working on issues of direct interest to them and their families at the community level. This generated strong motivation for them to both become and stay involved in the HRD work. It also made it easier for them to obtain community support for the different community mobilisations and advocacy efforts in which they have engaged.

- The training the project provided was highly relevant. In many cases, the women (or the men) had not been that aware of their rights. Thus, increased awareness and advocacy skills opened the door for all those concerned to consider both what they could demand as treatment for women and girls and in terms of public services from duty bearers. In the case of men and boys it also caused reflection on how they should behave towards women and girls and what they could do themselves to help reduce VAWG.

- The selection criteria used for HRDs was critical. Selection criteria varied slightly across the countries, with the main features being: length of time living in the community, interest or experience with social work, interest in learning, community recognition and trust, and volunteer spirit.

In Kenya, age was also a factor with regard to the training provided. Although the members of the Girls' and Boys' Forums there were not technically HRDs, they did advocate at a more personal and individual level with their parents and peers.

4.1.6 Challenges to effectiveness of HRD approach
Specific challenges identified with regard to the HRD approach identified by the different countries included[11]:

In Kenya, the continued lack of a rescue center for the survivors of VAWGs puts the HRDs at risk with the community as they sometimes have no other recourse but to accommodate the victims of VAWG in their homes. The HRDs indicated that this has endangered their lives and those of their families as they were sometimes targets of the perpetrators who attempted to derail their impending court cases.

In Myanmar, only an estimated 10% to 15% of paralegals remained with the project. The reasons for this may include: i) migration of paralegals to other townships or moved from one factory job to others; ii) loss of contact due to migration, change of job or phone numbers; iii) some got married or had children and could no longer allocate time for the project; and iv) decreased motivation and enthusiasm over time since this work was unpaid except small compensation for transportation fees.

In Zimbabwe, community volunteers also expected and needed some support to effectively undertake their duties, especially transport that would enable them to move from one area to another. In view of the economic challenges in the country, the HRDs felt that more people could have been recruited to advance the project's agenda, but some women and girls were unable due to competing demands for caring and providing for their families and wanting to advance community work.

These examples above also reconfirmed the key findings of the MTR regarding the factors that challenge the effectiveness of the volunteer HRD approach. Those challenges and their implications for the Safe Cities programme are summarised as follows:

1. HRD safety remained another challenge and one that the project needs to both plan for and take quite seriously and to devise effective safeguards for the women (and men) who take on the HRD role.

2. The economic issue remains a significant one as can be seen from the cases of both Zimbabwe and Myanmar. Most HRD members are poor and often cannot readily afford to take off a lot of time from income generating activities to mobilise against violence. The

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[11] Bangladesh did not provide any information for this category of analysis.

endline process also found this economic factor has been one of the most important factors in adults (both women and men) leaving the HRD groups and activities in all four countries.

3. Closely related to this is the fact that by year three, in at least two countries there was significant drop off in the HRD volunteers who were both willing and able to remain involved in the project, particularly after their transport subsidies would disappear after the end of the project. There is generally a period of enthusiasm and high motivation that will carry the volunteers through one to two years before the economic reality and competing priorities set in.

4. There also remains a need to provide psychosocial support for the women HRDs who are acting as front line workers, including techniques they can incorporate into their daily practice. This should be a core part of any project budgets and included in the training the HRDs receive. The HRDs also need to be informed ahead of time of the personal risks they and their families might face as a result of becoming involved in this type of activist work and of its potential effects on their mental and emotional health. This should be a part of the ethical protocol of the Safe Cities program overall.

4.2 Pathway with Community Members

EQ1b: How does the ActionAid programme work to engage men and boys in VAWG community mobilisation programmes?

Although this evaluation question focuses specifically on men and boys, since only two countries had explicit strategies to involve men and boys (Kenya and Bangladesh) for the endline the data and analysis requested on this evaluation question involved a more general approach to community mobilisation and engagement. Therefore the report assesses community engagement overall on the premise that this involves and reaches men and boys.

Overall, the endline evaluation found that the diversity of community mobilisation strategies used is part of what allowed the project to reach so many people. This combined direct outreach and mobilisation efforts by the HRDs, involvement in media campaigns and multiple forms of community dialogue – both with each other and with duty bearers. Men and boys seemed to respond particularly well to small group discussions that were male only.

4.2.1 Community Mobilisation Change Pathway Strategies Used
The ways in which the project mobilised community members was to:
- organise sensitisation sessions with community members
- ask them to demonstrate and advocate with duty bearers on specific issues
- organise community members to participate in volunteer activities to help fix things that were contributing to VAWG such as uncleared bush areas, abandoned buildings, etc.

The project also helped organise networks and coalitions that became involved in safe cities advocacy and campaigning actions as well as conducted needs assessement and policy reviews and actively engaged in media campaigns. The latter included submitting articles to electronic and national dailies, participating in radio and TV shows and starting a project Facebook page. You can find a summary of the extent and scope of these strategies by country in Data Annex 3.

The key changes stemming from the community mobilisation process identified through the OH process both verified the findings of the related SA and monitoring data and provided qualitative evidence of substantial and significant changes related to community members attitudes, behaviours and actions.

At the individual level these include:
- increased knowledge and understanding of women and girls' human rights and the right to security in particular
- learning how to advocate on behalf of reducing VAWG with duty bearers and with other community members
- increased knowledge of how to access the justice system
- increased awareness that child marriage is against the law and has serious negative consequences for the girls involved (Bangladesh and Zimbabwe)

This change in individual knowledge also led to changes of behaviour and actions of community members, particularly among men and boys:
- they became more respectful of women and girls' rights to move freely in public without being sexually harassed or assaulted.
- greater use of the legal system to prosecute cases of VAWG instead of informal settlement mechanisms
- young men confronting other men about negative behaviours related to sexual harassment and VAWG in public spaces

Combined these two sets of changes related to community mobilisation have led to some quite significant changes for individuals:
- all four countries reported a reduction in sexual harassment and violence in the communities in which the project operated
- in Bangladesh, there was increased enrolment and retention of girls in school
- in Kenya, when VAWG was addressed by the schools, student performance also improved.
- In Kenya and Myanmar there was also increased police surveillance of high risk areas

Community collaboration also led to:
- men becoming actively involved in contributing to community activities designed to reduce VAWG (all four countries)
- small groups of men becoming involved in lobbying for Gender Responsive Public Services
- Increased participation of women in social arbitration for informal dispute resolution (Bangladesh)
- community members becoming involved as formal representatives in GBV Working Groups with duty bearers (Kenya)
- Increased attendance and participation in community meeting in all wards where project was operating as well as in some neighbouring wards (Zimbabwe)
- community members being able to interface with duty bearers who were formerly thought to be totally inaccessible (Zimbabwe)

The overall finding of the OH process in the four countries is that community mobilisation efforts – whether instigated by the HRDs or through media information campaigns – are making

a definite contribution to changing men and boys' behaviour with regard to how they treat women and girls in public spaces. They have also increased community member access to duty bearers when there is a need to advocate for change and more gender-responsive public services.

4.2.2 Challenges to community mobilisation
None of the national endline reports identified any challenges to community mobilisation related to the project's activities.

4.2.3 EQ2: Effectiveness of Community Mobilisation and Engagement of Men and Boys
Overall, the approaches that the project used to mobilise community members and to engage men and boys have been effective. The SA data in all four countries showed clear changes in men and boys attitudes about what is acceptable behaviour towards women and girls in public spaces as well as in related behaviour and actions. This was attributed to a combination of the HRDs' community sensitisation and mobilisation efforts and to the Safe Cities media campaigns. Men and boys' involvement in all male discussion or reflection groups as a means to mobilise male community members, as was done in Kenya, Zimbabwe and Bangladesh, also proved to be effective even though this was done with relatively small numbers of men and boys.

- The effect of community mobilisation and sensitisation efforts can be seen from the fact that, in Bangladesh the SA endline process found that there was a 16 percentage point increase in the numbers of men and boys with positive attitudes towards women and girls related to VAWG in public places.

- In Kenya, the making of lewd or sexually suggestive comments by men about women was considered as normal and 'vice' was rampant in the settlements (porn shops, drug dealing, rape of girls and boys, etc.). After the project's community awareness-raising, 52% considered making lewd or sexually comments to be inappropriate behavior as compared to 32% and 20% who held the same opinion at the midterm and baseline respectively, i.e., there was an increase of 26%.

- In Myanmar, interviews and discussions with male community members showed that because of She Can project, they have become more open-minded about women's space in cities and a need to respect their dignity. The fact that increased awareness by men and boys about legal punishment for verbal harassment in addition to the well-known sexual harassment might be contributing to the reduction in VAWG by men. They now have more knowledge and awareness and concern for safety of women and girls. In FGDs and interviews some also showed that their interest of acting as catalyst for change. They not only showed their concern of women's attire but mentioned some preventive measures such as the need of electricity, more surveillance by police force and law enforcement and heavy punishment to rapist or perpetrator.

- In Zimbabwe, In one of the men's groups, some participants also reported that the community has become aware of girls rights and that child marriage is a criminal offence. They indicated that it had been a common practice for men to marry young girls and for parents to chase away their daughters if they found out that the girl had been sexually involved with a man. This often led to forced/early marriages. Although the practice still

happens in the community, especially among some religious sects, there are now people who are reporting such cases and the perpetrators are being charged.

In Kenya, the endline report specifically noted the importance of selecting men and boys for training on increased awareness of women and girls' rights with regard to VAWG. This was also noted in the MTR report for Bangladesh. For them this was a critical target group with which to work to effect longer-term change. Informally, although the men and boys were not necessarily organised into HRD groups, there were several instances in which the men and boys in some of the communities involved also became active advocates of women and girls' rights.

The involvement of men and boys as change agents is one that ActionAid personnel continue to debate since the Safe Cities programme and She Can project are supposed to focus on women and girls. However, both the MTR and endline found that when at least some attention was paid to involving men and boys beyond just increasing their awareness of women and girls' right to security, that they too can play a highly effective HRD role. This is as opposed to solely focusing on changing their attitudes and knowledge. In the words of one of the members of a Boys Forum in Kenya, he said that before taking part in the Boys Forum he had not realised that addressing VAWG was also about him and that he had an important role to play.

4.2.3 External Factors related to community mobilisation and engagement of men and boys
Both Kenya and Zimbabwe experienced changes with regard to locally elected authorities during the project period. This affected both projects, having both positive and negative effects depending upon which country was concerned.

- <u>In Kenya,</u> the 2017 national and county assembly elections also opened the door for the HRDs to use their community mobilisation skills to advocate for the inclusion of women and girls' human rights and security issues in the election platforms of local candidates. The increased SGBV violence associated with Kenyan elections also meant that the HRDs called on community members to help organise to reduce the risks and violence that generally spikes during election campaigns.

- <u>In Zimbabwe,</u> local councils were dissolved due to the political situation. This led to substantial changes in who was acting as active councillors in the wards in which the project is operating. These changes reduced the effectiveness of the HRDs' ability to advocate with these duty bearers since they had to re-establish a new working relationship and sensitise the new councillors from the beginning. This meant that the HRDs had to rely even more heavily on their own community mobilisation efforts and related media campaigns to advocate for changes in public services. At the same time, they were also able to call upon alliances with other organisations working on similar themes in the same wards. This further strengthened their ability to mobilise community members.

- <u>Zimbabwe</u> also faces a particular challenge related to some religious leaders who promote views among their congregations that deny women's rights regarding decision-making control of their bodies (as in Pentecostal pastors in Zimbabwe). The Reflection Action Groups were able to address this challenge, in part, by engaging directly with congregation members and involving the churches in their community mobilisation efforts on issues of common interest.

- In Myanmar, the national endline report noted that the fact that there is now increased political commitment on government side in fighting VAWG, and this has also been contributing to changes in individual attitudes and behaviours.

The extent of government resources can also either limit or facilitate the improvement of public services that can reduce VAWG. Scarce government resources at the local level can also often be used as an excuse for inaction. Conversely, when there is a change in these resources or a synergy with national government spending and development priorities, it can contribute positively to project results.

- In Kenya, for example, the national government financed an electrification project called "The Last Mile Project". This Government of Kenya programme aims to ensure that Kenyan households are able to connect to the national network grid at an affordable rate. The project's objective is to achieve a national connectivity rate of 70% by 2017 as part of the government's goal of universal access to electricity by 2020. Through this program, informal settlements have received electricity connectivity. This has facilitated the installation of high mast security lights and street lighting and gave the HRDs a stronger platform from which to advocate for the installation of this lighting within the project settlements.

4.2.4 Internal effectiveness factors related to community mobilisation and the engagement of men and boys

The key factor that has contributed to the effectiveness of She Can's community mobilisation approaches and the engagement of men and boys has been in part the use of diverse means of mobilisation. For example, in Zimbabwe, the She Can project used a combination of the Reflection Action Groups (some of which were led by men), door-to-door dialogues, participation in media campaigns, community sensitisation workshops, radio dialogues, circulation of flyers and campaign stickers. This multi-pronged approach worked well as it allowed the project to reach different audiences.

The male discussion groups, although they involved a smaller group of people than media campaigns were also cited as having been effective in both Zimbabwe and Kenya. This latter point also reconfirms the MTR assessment that the direct engagement of men (and boys) in all strategies used underpinned the effectiveness of the community mobilisation approach in the four countries participating in the project. Essentially the community mobilisation processes engaged both sexes and it has been the collaboration between them that developed as a result that also has proven to be an effective process. Thus although the focus of the project is to work with women and girls, to achieve some of the project's aims it has been necessary to involve men and boys directly in diverse community mobilisation processes. Both perspectives and sets of energy and contributions have been needed for change to take place at the community level.

This does not mean that women and girls should not be front and centre of the project's actions and objectives, just that the means of achieving these objectives was more effective when it was inclusive of men and boys. In addition, as outlined in both the Myanmar and Bangladesh national MTR reports and reaffirmed through the endline process there and in both Kenya and Zimbabwe is both the need to organise and effectiveness of organising peer groups of men and/or boys only to discuss diverse issues related to VAWG.

4.3 Pathway with Duty Bearers

EQ1.c How the ActionAid programme works to improve the approach of public authorities and public services at the local level to VAWG

4.3.1 Strategies Used in Duty Bearer Change Pathway
The project aimed to generate change through this pathway predominantly through the training and sensitisation of duty bearers. The training included reviews of duty bearer roles and responsibilities with regard to VAWG, relevant national laws and policies, and a review of key VAWG issues at the community level. In both Zimbabwe and Kenya, the project's HRDs were also able to establish formal and regular meetings with the duty bearers – a process which also proved to be quite successful. It also provided evidence that the adoption of more systematic planning and accountability mechanisms to engage duty bearers and the general public on VAWG is an effective strategy when working with duty bearers to reduce VAWG in public spaces.

- In Bangladesh, 488 duty bearers and service providers were trained/ sensitized on women's rights and gender responsive policy and practice, surpassing the country target of 400 by 22%. The project also facilitated 46 engagements with policy makers and service providers.
- In Kenya, a total of 301 duty bearers were trained by the endline. This represented an increase of 196 people since the MTR. The project also organised 16 formal engagements in the form of annual forums between community members and duty bearers.
- In Myanmar, She Can's partner organisation, the Legal Clinic Myanmar (LCM) trained 337 government officials about She Can's urban book process and governance and about VAWG.
- In Zimbabwe, a total of 208 duty bearers and service providers were trained and sensitised on the need for women's rights and gender-responsive policy and practice. These included Councillors, police, District Administrators, Magistrates and Prosecutors, Religious Leaders, Women's Affairs staff, and Social Services.

The OH process documented qualitative changes related to the duty bearers change pathway in several key change categories.
- the behaviour of transport personnel has become more respectful to women and girls in both Bangladesh and Zimbabwe
- an increased understanding of women and girls' human rights and of the related responsibilities of duty bearers has led to duty bearers becoming more efficient and gender-responsive in their service delivery, particularly with regard to sensitivity to VAWG issues, e.g., public transit services in the Bangladesh communities involved in the project started to enfore an existing policy to reserve 4 to 6 seats for women on buses.
- there was a faster response times to community members and HRD requests for service
- police patrols increased the frequency of their patrols in high risk areas for VAWG
- close collaboration between HRDs and police also led to greater police responsiveness to specific requests for support from the HRDs

No countries reported any significant changes related to new policies although in Zimbabwe community members were able to provide input to a position paper and in Kenya, the members of the GBV Working Groups talked about suggesting changes to existing laws and policies related to VAWG to the County Assembly.

4.3.2 Negative Changes
None of the countries reported any negative changes with regard to the duty bearer pathway.

4.3.3. Effectiveness of the Duty Bearer Change Pathway
This change pathway was particularly effective since both sides could readily see the changes that took place once duty bearers worked to respond more quickly to community demands for better services. The key observation the MTR made thus still stands that "work with public authorities and public services was very effective because it led to [duty bearers] making public services more gender-responsive". While these services differed from country to country, community members noted that they all contributed to increased safety for not only women and girls in their communities but also for men and boys. The effectiveness of this change pathway is also demonstrated by the results outlined in Outcome Indicator 3 related to the "number of documented cases of women and girls demands being positively responded to by duty-bearers leading to changes in policy or practice regarding urban environments and public services."

In Bangladesh, duty bearers and service providers made the process of accessing services simpler and easier to encourage people, particularly women and girls to seek services from them to tackle VAWG. The SA trust mapping exercise results also indicated that community member trust in public officials is improving gradually.

In Kenya, the approval rating of duty bearer service provision to help protect women and girls in the settlements increased from 68% at the midterm to 75% at the endline period; 75% of the female and 70% of male respondents gave a positive rating for the local authorities. The male and female FGD discussants also indicated that as a result of increased collaboration with the duty bearers, there has been increased police surveillance leading to increased safety in the settlements. Before the She Can project in Kenya, most GBV cases also went unreported for various reasons, including a public lack of trust in the judicial system and other public services. The evaluation established that the GBV working groups established through the project, consisting of GBV service providers improved GBV referral mechanisms in the informal settlements by enhancing collaboration among actors as well as providing community representatives with increased access to key duty bearers. The trust mapping process with the community in all the 7 settlements in Kenya portrayed a picture of increased collaboration between the community and the duty bearers especially those working around issues touching on safety of women and girls. The evaluation found that there was now a high level of collaboration and linkages between service providers and the community overall.

In Myanmar, the endline found evidence of increased positive responses by the duty bearers and service providers such as cycle taxi drivers about VAWG and a reduction in the culture of victim blaming. However, KIIs with males also revealed that they still perceived that women and girls should wear modest clothing and should not go to the risky areas at night time (continuing to place the onus for women's safety on the women themselves). The most crucial change observed is both that male duty bearers and service providers interviewed believed that VAWG should be prevented and perpetrators should be punished. Police were also willing to cooperate actively with She Can paralegals and active community members and motivated and assisted the victims' family to file their cases, also reflecting a positive change.

In Myanmar, however, community members still had doubts about service providers and shared concerns about there still being unequal or a lack of adequate action taken by duty bearers to complaints. Fines for sexual harassment were not considered to be realistic (i.e., they are too low), law enforcement and corruption were the community members' major complaints. Thus while there was progress, it was still felt there was some way to go before community members felt high levels of trust in duty bearers in the Myanmar townships involved in the project.

In Zimbabwe, councillors, the police, and the District Administrator are the duty bearers who interact most frequently with women and girls. Through the project they showed increased knowledge about women and girls rights thereby enabling them to provide gender responsive public services. The DA's Office also worked with volunteers to facilitate the rehabilitation of public toilets by the council.

4.3.4 External factors that contributed to the changes
Only two countries noted any significant external factors. In Kenya, as previsously noted, the existence of the gender desk in government offices provided an entry point for She Can's capacity building initiatives since this training was very much in line with the existing mandate of the police.

In Zimbabwe, the government is currently enforcing performance-based management across all line ministries. This is one important factor that could have catalysed duty bearers towards taking more actions to address people's concerns while creating safe public spaces.

In general, for the entire project, particularly when working with duty bearers, the political context and climate has been an important factor that influences just how open duty bearers are to change.

4.3.5 Internal factors that contributed to duty bearer change pathway
None of the national endline reports provided an analysis of the internal effectiveness factors related to the duty bearer change pathway. However, reviewing their detailing of the extent and scope of activities related to this pathway it is clear that the following were the key project-based change catalysts:
- training and sensitisation of public officials on VAWG/GBV issues.
- the building of on-going relationships and regular meetings between HRDs and duty bearers
- as identified in the MTR, community advocacy led by HRDs to both demand better and faster responses to critical VAWG/GBV issues at the community level and increased accountability of public officials to the community.
- media campaigns to put increased pressure on duty bearers to provide better public services
- HRDs suggesting concrete actions for change that were achievable within the context, e.g, shutting down porn video dens, educating transportation workers, etc.
- the focus on working with duty bearers at the municipal level made it easier to establish direct linkages between and recognition of any changes that duty bearers made in the public services available. This, in turn, helped give positive feedback to the duty bearers and helped them realise that the community members and HRDs were their allies as opposed to working against them.

4.3.6 Challenges to the duty bearer change pathway

Lack of continuity was one of two major challenges identified. In Zimbabwe, the dissolution of municipal level councils led to the loss of council members the project had trained. This meant that while on suspension, these councillors could not execute their official roles. This happened during the last year of the project and created a communications challenge for the HRDs since they had to both establish relationships with new councillors and as there was a lack of clarity regarding whether the former councillors would be coming back. In Kenya, in some cases the officer who had received training was transferred. In most cases this derailed the collaboration process between the HRDs and the office (duty bearer).

Another factor that affected all four countries was the often limited budget available to provide adequate and core public services to communities. In Zimbabwe, duty bearers mentioned wanting to be able to do more than they did but simply not having the funds to do so. In Kenya, community members took on some of the actions that normally would have been done by local authorities, such as blocking up alleyways and helping to tear down abandoned buildings. They did this, in part, due to limited funds available for public services, but also as they wanted to speed up the change process as well as show duty bearers that it was possible to make positive changes with simple actions.

4.4 Change Pathway with the General Public

EQ 1d. How the ActionAid programme works to change public opinion regarding VAWG

None of the four countries involved reported finding any challenges or any negative impacts of the project's approach to changing the opinion of the general public. However, given the need to ensure messaging and issues raised through the media work were drawn from, identified/prioirised by the women and communities themselves all four countries only became fairly active with regard to addressing the media and working to engage the general pubic in the period between the MTR and the endline. All had implemented some activities in this area by the time of the MTR, but they all really stepped up their media and public opinion activities after that point. Given the overall positive results the project was able to track stemming from the countries' respective media campaigns, there may be a need to phase in in different types of media campaign activities so that some could be implemented earlier on in the project's implementation to maximise the impact of this pathway.

4.4.1 Strategies Used to Support the Public Opinion Change Pathway

The strategies used to change public opinion on VAWG issues included submitting articles to electronic and national dailies, participating in radio and TV shows and starting a project Facebook page:

- In Bangladesh, media (both print and electronic) coverage increased from 9 during MTR to 112 by the endline.
- In Kenya, there were a total of 17 public campaign events on safe cities, including radio broadcast and TV shows. This represented an increase of 7 since the midterm period. There were also a total of 28 media broadcasts in support of women's rights and Safe Cities recorded, an increase of 20 since the midterm period.
- In Myanmar, the number of media broadcasts in support of women's rights and Safe cities increased from 17 media broadcast at the time of MTR to an additional 26 media broadcasts about VAWG, making a total 43 media broadcasts in support of women's rights

and Safe Cities for whole project.

The OH process found the following changes of public opinion:

In Kenya: The awareness raising done by the GBV working groups has led to more men getting involved in championing the rights of women and even some becoming members of the working groups thus contributing to the community mobilisation pathway. Having men as champions has also acted as a catalyst in changing the community's attitudes, especially that of men and boys about the rights of women and girls. OH participants attributed the collective responsibility for tackling VAWGs that was evident in Kenya to the awareness campaigns targeting the community. The community radio shows have also changed people's opinion and attitudes about women and girls' rights and their understanding of VAWGs as a rights violation and a vice.

In Myanmar, there was a change in public opinions about VAWG and more media engagement about the prevention of VAWG, that women should be free from violence, how to respond to it and referral services for VAWG. The media now portrays VAWG as an issue that represents socially unacceptable behaviours, as well as encourages the general public to respect women's space and right to safety as well to collectively fight for VAWG.

In Zimbabwe, as a result of the Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association (ZWLA) hotlines to report abuse and requests for information for referral purposes, the police indicated that there had been an increase in the number of reports made by the community, leading to successful arrests and curbing of crime. As with Kenya, there appears to be a link with the community mobilisation change pathway. According to the volunteers and other groups interviewed, the community has also observed some reduction in sexual harassment of women and girls.

4.4.2 Effectiveness of the General Public Change Pathway

This was the area of work for which the results were least clear during the MTR, in part as many of the media activities were implemented in the last year of the project. It is also the hardest area in which to measure direct and attributable results. However, based on the feedback from the SA and OH processes as well as from AA country teams and national partners it would be fair to say that the different media campaigns and forms of public engagement which the project undertook did contribute to changing public opinion and knowledge related to VAWG. It represents a change strategy that could potentially be used more actively in the future to complement the community mobilisation and advocacy work of the HRDs.

In Kenya, the urban forums held as part of the activities culminating in the 16 Days of Activism Campaign launch in these settlements helped make the VAWG agenda a community agenda rather than a women's agenda. This approach of community involvement has also contributed to increased awareness in the society on issues of VAWG and this has reduced the incidents of VAWG.

AAM worked closely with both community volunteers and partner organisations, resulting in wider participation of community and greater media involvement. They noted increased positive responses by the duty bearers and media when there is an issue of VAWG.

4.4.3 External factors contributing to effectiveness of general public change pathway

Some external factors that contributed to the effectiveness of the general public change

pathway included:

- increased political commitment initiatives from the government, e.g., in Myanmar, currently, the government, in particular, the Yangon regional government has increased its police force surveillance in slum areas including the townships where She Can project operates. Extra patrols by police at night contributed to a more positive public opinion of the responsiveness of duty bearers.
- NGO activities on similar themes being held in the same areas which both further reinforced the key messages of related media campaigns as well as helped reach a wider audience.
- use of community radio that addressed local issues of relevance to the listeners

4.4.4 Internal factors contributing to effectiveness of general public change pathway
The primary internal factors that contributed to the effectiveness of the general public change pathway identified through the endline process included:

- use of the project to develop a better relationship and engagement with media.
- increasing the media's awareness of the importance of VAWG through media training.
- working with local radio stations listened more widely at the community level to ensure the message reached the right target audience

4.5 Overview of Effectiveness of She Can Change Pathways

Based on the detailed feedback from the national endline reports all four change pathways identified as key during the MTR process continued to be quite effective. Different strategies were effective to achieve different project objectives and address the specific barriers identified in the project's Theory of Change. The following summarises which specific strategies were the most effective in effecting change in specific areas.

What are the most effective strategies for:[12]	
a. **Reducing VAWG in public, urban spaces**	b. **Improving accountability, safety and access to justice**
- Training and support of community-based HRDs - Community engagement in joint actions to reduce VAWG by HRDs - Training and sensitisation of community members on VAWG issues by HRDs - Holding male-only reflection and dialogue groups when engaging with men and boys - Working with Girls and Boys Forums through the schools to raise awareness of VAWG issues at a fairly young age - Mass-media and public campaigns to increase awareness among general public - Strengthening the Referral Networks	- Training and sensitisation of duty bearers about VAWG and their role in providing gender-responsive public services - On-going and regular engagement with Duty Bearers by HRDs - Establishment of formal HRD – Duty Bearer committees (e.g., GBV Working Groups) - Providing duty bearers with local information they need to take action to improve public services - Empowerment of rights-holders to demand accountability using rights-based approaches

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[12] Adapted and expanded from a similar chart in the Zimbabwe national endline report.

• Provision of services that facilitate easy access to safety and justice	• Using a collaborative as opposed to confrontational approach in work with duty bearers

5. Achievement of Outcome and Impact Indicators

EQ3: To what extent has the project been able to realise its intended outcomes?

5.1 Overview of Achievements

One of the most salient findings is that the project was very successful because **it met or went beyond the *ToC* outcome and impact statements**, and also contributed to other impact-level or social norm changes. In terms of the *logframe*, the project **surpassed most of its outcome indicators for almost all countries, though it did not achieve most of the targets for the impact indicators.** The main reason for the difference had to do with the different information sources.

The evidence of achievement was more apparent with the OH findings, which provided more in-depth analysis of the quality of findings, particularly among those who participated more in the project. These showed that the project had a very high degree of impact on changing discriminatory and violent practices, greatly improving women's safety and mobility, and making services more gender-responsive, although there was less movement in terms of facilitating access to justice. These results had positive ramifications for women and girls, which extend from increased mobility and safety, in terms of returning to school, increased income generating activities, and the enjoyment of other rights. Although they were not measured in the logframe or made explicit in the ToC, they were amply documented in all project countries at both the MTR and the endline.

That said, the quantitative data for the impact indicators, which for two of the three indicators was gathered from the street survey with the general public, in many cases indicated a lower degree of achievement. This finding is understandable given that the general public had less exposure to the project.

One secondary reason for lower achievement was external factors, which applied especially to Myanmar, and to a lesser extent, Zimbabwe. Another secondary reason had to do with the fact that in these same two countries, different methods were used at the baseline, although again, this applied more to Myanmar than to Zimbabwe.

This section is divided into two parts: a section on achievement of the project outcome and a section on the project's impact. Both sections provide the quantitative indicator data and qualitative analysis. For each indicator we present the global milestones and End-of-Project achievements, while the country-specific breakdown can be found in Annex 8 (outcome indicators) and Annex 9 (impact indicators).

5.2 Achievement of Project Outcomes

Project outcome statement (from logframe and ToC "'and' Outcome" 1):
- Women and girls are organised and take collective action to challenge VAWG in public spaces and demand State accountability and action for gender responsive policies and public services
- Leading to changes in public opinion, policies / implementation of policies, and better public services

The endline confirmed the MTR findings, which was that women and girls were indeed the central change agents of the project. Both HRDs and women and girls in the communities, along with men and boys (HRDs and community members) contributed extensively to making significant changes in their communities. Through gradually increased organising, awareness-raising and mobilising of HRDs and community members, duty bearers improved the delivery of gender-responsive services.

5.2.1 Mobilisation of women and girls and the broader community
Mobilising other women and girls, as well as men and boys and community organisations, was one of the fundamental "rippling out" dynamics of the She Can ToC. The success of this component was evident in both the quantitative monitoring data and the qualitative OH data.

The qualitative OH data provided an understanding of the quality of that participation. Beyond attending training or awareness-raising events as already documented at the output level above, communities continued to take positive action at the endline. Some of their activities related to informing others about women's and girls' rights. Some organised and participated actively in public meetings, indicating the general level of concern in the community. At a deeper level of commitment, some courageously stood up and put a stop to a broad range of forms of gender-based violence, whether in the street by unknown or familiar assailants or domestic violence by a current or former parter or family member. It is very important to highlight that not only adult women, but girls and boys and even adult men became involved in altering their communities for the better. Table 10 provides the global achievement of outcome indicator 1.

Table 10: Global achievement of Outcome Indicator 1

Outcome Indicator 1:	Global Achievement by MTR (Year 2):	Global Achievement by Endline:
Number of women and girls actively involved in demanding safer cities	**87% of milestone** Total achieved: 35,125 Total milestone: 40,660	**87% of target** Total achieved: 52,891 Total target: 60,990

We have prepared table 8 to compare the quantitative data for outcome indicator 1 with the qualitative OH findings on community collaboration. The quantitative data provides the level of achievement in the left-hand column, while the qualitative data (right-hand column) provides details on the quality of this achievement or, in other words, the most noteworthy achievements in the daily lives of people living in She Can communities, per country.

Table 11: Country level outcome findings on community collaboration at the endline

Country and EoP Target Achievement for outcome indicator 1	Changes in community collaboration documented (OH findings)
Bangladesh: Achieved: 17,031 Target: 16,870 101% of target	• Community members and leaders now intervene to stop certain forms of violence, particularly domestic violence and child marriage. • In cases of domestic violence community members attempt to resolve the dispute through mediation or by sending the couple to the local council for dispute resolution rather than to the courts.

Country and EoP Target Achievement for outcome indicator 1	Changes in community collaboration documented (OH findings)
	• Girls who have received training and awareness raising join together to vocally confront perpetrators who harass or abuse them on the street
Kenya Achieved: 23,100 Target: 20,000 116% of target	• Women in the community organise to engage village elders to take action to stop or prevent S/VAWG. • Formal GBV prevention mechanisms have been established in every community where She Can operates.
Myanmar Achieved: 3,010 (plus 25,480 engaged) Target: 15,120 Only 20% of target reached due to external factors. (See relevance section for explanation.)	• Increased awareness among community women about what constitutes violence and women's rights has helped empower women to be able to take concrete actions related to harassment in the streets and demands for improved lighting in their community. • Men and boys involved in the project have more positive perspectives regarding women's freedom of movement and participation. Some have also served as informal peer educators, educating other men and boys to respect women.
Zimbabwe Achieved: 9,750 Target: 9,000 108% of target	• People participate in community meetings (townhall meetings) in all participating wards and some neighbouring wards. • Men from community participate in public discussions regarding VAWG.

5.2.2 Women's and girls' knowledge of referral pathways

Increased knowledge of referral pathways to access specialised reporting, health and/or access to justice services is a key ingredient for improved access to health, justice and other services, because it indicates that not only do women and girls know their rights in the abstract, but that they would know how to put them into practice if they themselves or a friend were in a situation of violence.

As for the quantitative data, it indicated that in all the communities surveyed, over 80% of women and girls knew the referral pathway at the endline, which is a high proportion. That said, the EoP target was set at an increase of 40 percentage points for all countries, no matter the starting point, and not all countries met it. (See table 11 below.) There is no qualitative data to report on this point since in the OH sessions it did not emerge as a finding in terms of changed knowledge at the individual level. Also, any relevant data collected by the national consultants during the FGDs was not reported on.

Of the four countries, only Bangladesh met and surpassed the target by 13 percentage points, ending with a total of 94% of women girls knowing the referral pathways. For Kenya, the EoP result was an increase of only 4 percentage points. However, since the starting point was 77%, it would have been impossible to meet the EoP. For Myanmar and Zimbabwe, the baseline data

was not usable, but between the MTR and the endline, both surpassed the yearly milestone (20 percentage point increase). In the last year of the project, Myanmar increased 32 percentage points (for a total of 82% of women and girls who knew the referral pathway), and 27 percentage points for Zimbabwe (for a total of 85%). We could reasonably extrapolate from those figures that over an additional two years, both Myanmar and Zimbabwe could likely have at least met the EoP milestone.

Table 11: Quantitative data on Outcome Indicator 2	
Definition: Proportion of women and girls with knowledge of referral pathways for reporting VAWG.	**Global achievement:**
Source: The minimum proportion of women and girls sampled who answered 'yes' for at least 2 out of the 3 questions of the Street Survey:	**Average increase at Year 2 milestone: 33 percentage points**
E7. If a close friend experience sexual violence, would you know where to tell them to go to formally report the incident?	Milestone: 20 percentage points
E.8 If a close friend experience sexual violence, would you know where to tell them to go for health/medical support?	**Average increase at End of Project: 29 percentage points**
E.9. If a close friend experienced sexual harassment /violence, would you know where to tell them to go for legal assistance / legal aid?	EoP target: 40 percentage points

5.2.3 Duty bearers' responses to demands for more gender-responsive services

**Demands for Improved GRPS**
In addition to the training and other inputs that the duty bearers received directly from AA and national partner organisations, this was another component that relied significantly on the mobilisation of HRDs' and the broader community for its effectiveness. In each city and country the sector of duty bearers engaged varied somewhat, though they generally can be grouped into five categories: (a) street lights and infrastructure; (2) public transport; (3) local officials and administrators (including village elders where relevant); (4) access to justice (mostly police); and (5) health, education, and others.

Both globally and for every country, this component was highly successful in quantitative and qualitative terms. Regarding the logframe indicator on documented improvements to services made by duty bearers at the request of HRDs, Zimbabwe met the EoP milestone and the other countries suprassed it. This is noted in the following table:

Table 12: Global Achievement of Outcome Indicator 3

Outcome Indicator 3	**244% of milestone**	**158% of EoP target**
Number of documented cases of women and girls demands being positively responded to by the duty-bearers leading to changes in policy or practice regarding urban environments and public services (i.e. urban neighborhoods installing street lights or public transport providers taking practical steps to protect women and girls)	Total achieved: 22; Total original milestone: 9	Total achieved: 63; Total target: 40

The OH sessions generally confirmed those changes, and they also enumerated more such achievements. Most related to installing street lights or emergency lighting for improved safety and mobility. Others noted in most countries included services such as improved access to public water sources (e.g., boreholes) and improved public hygiene facilities and waste disposal, or better roads. Improved police patrols or surveillance, including of locations where illegal drugs were sold or consumed, was also a change documented in most countries. In Myanmar, most of the changes were at this level because there was not a history of citizens making demands of the state.

By the end of the project, the challenge of maintaining these improvements (e.g., burnt-out street lights) or addressing negative unexpected consequences had begun to emerge such as children hanging out under street lights at night and thus increasing their exposure to safety risks. This is something that could be addressed in future programming designed to build on the gains in this one, e.g., through more sustained and policy-oriented engagement with duty bearers, including through participatory budgets.

There were also advances in three countries in terms of improved access to justice (including filing a complaint) and health services. In Bangladesh, Kenya and Zimbabwe, some form of specialised policing units for VAWG were set up during the course of the project. Also in Zimbabwe, health facilities committed to swift and youth-friendly services, which decreased people's fear to access them. Government decentralisation or devolution in Kenya enabled local health authorities to make budgetary allocations for GRPS.

Engagement Mechanisms Involving Duty Bearers, HRDs and the General Public
Even more importantly, in all countries, sustained engagement between HRDs (and other community members), as well as AA and the national partner organisations and duty bearers, led to improved services for GBV survivors in health, access to justice or GRPS policy implementation. There was at least one example in each country of duty bearers, often police, becoming more responsive to complaints of VAWG. There were also strengthened engagement mechanisms. At a minimum, local officials provided a meeting space for HRDs or community members in all countries. In Kenya and Zimbabwe there were advances in intersectoral mechanisms. In Zimbabwe, townhall meetings for citizen consultations were held a number of times, while the greatest achievement were the GBV Working Groups in Kenya. In all countries, external factors, particularly political will, had an important negative and/or positive impact on achieving or maintaining these gains.

Table 13 provides the quantitative data and the most important GRPS and engagement mechanisms per country. It compare the data for outcome indicator 3 along with the most important achievements identified by all stakeholder groups in the OH sessions.

Table 13: Endline country-level findings on improved GRPS and consultation mechanisms

Country and EoP Target Achievement for outcome indicator 3	Most important GRPS and consultation mechanisms documented (OH findings)
Bangladesh: Achieved: 18	• Most responsive duty bearers are: police (street patrols and those who take women's complaints); local councilors;

Country and EoP Target Achievement for outcome indicator 3	Most important GRPS and consultation mechanisms documented (OH findings)
Target: 10 180% of target	transportation service providers; market and electricity authorities. • Transport duty bearers – bus owner, committee, drivers and helpers – have improved safety on bses and are now enforcing a policy that reserves 4-6 seats for women on buses. • A specialised one-stop centre in Khulna provides prompt, quality services and women can do all steps needed to file a complaint under one roof.
Kenya Achieved: 23 Target: 10 230% of target	• Most responsive duty bearers are: electricity authorities; village elders; police; social workers; courts; transportation sector • Courts have increased conviction rates for perpetrators of S/VAWG against women and girls • Land has been provided for setting up a women's shelter in one community • A GBV office now open in one community to provide greater access to information and services for general public and women in situations of violence • Ongoing functioning of GBV Working Groups: intersectoral decision-making bodies (including a variety of duty bearers) that allow for a more timely and systematic response.
Myanmar Achieved: 12 Target: 10 120% of target	• Most responsive duty bearers are: police, city councilors, electricity authority • In general, duty bearers have increased awareness around S/VAWG and are responding more promptly to demands to improve women's safety • Duty bearers now facilitate community members mobilising and She Can activities through providing meeting venues and motiving community members to participate
Zimbabwe Achieved: 10 Target: 10 100% of target	• Most responsive duty bearers are: health care workers, police, electricity and sanitation authorities. • Improved services and quality of care by health care professionals. • Occasional public consultation ("townhall") meetings being at MTR but later discontinued.

This table above shows the breadth and depth of advances in GRPS and duty bearers responsiveness over the course of the project. Together, the three indicators show the different dimensions of how the logframe and ToC outcomes were achieved very effectively for the most part over the course of the project.

5.3 Achievement of Project Impact

> **Project Impact statement** (from logframe and ToC):
> 60,990 women and girls living in poverty and exclusion in 20 urban areas in Bangladesh, Myanmar, Kenya and Zimbabwe, have increased safety, mobility and access to justice and gender-responsive public services.

In general, the data collected throughout the project showed that She Can was very successful overall, particularly at increasing women's safety and mobility and decreasing witnessed situations of VAWG. Furthermore, improved safey and mobility facilitated women's and girls' exercising of their other rights, such as education and income generation. While the qualitative findings were quite positive, the targets for the quantitative impact indicators were mostly underachieved.

As with the analysis of the project outcome, the analysis will be broken down by indicators and other findings that identify results. The main findings are grouped together largely around the indicators:
- Changes in Women's and Men's Perceptions and Attitudes towards Women's and Girls' Safety and Mobility and Shifts in Witnessed Experiences of Violence (logframe impact indicators 1 and 2);
- Women's and girls' trust in public services (impact indicator 3); and
- Ramifications of women's and girls' increased safety and mobility.

As with the previous section, global quantitative data is presented and discussed briefly, as are the quantitative and/or key qualitative findings per country.

Changes in Women's and Men's Perceptions and Attitudes towards Women's and Girls' Safety and Mobility and Shifts in Witnessed Experiences of Violence[13] (logframe impact indicators 1 and 2)

These three different aspects of impact-level changes are discussed jointly because they are intertwined in the ToC and logframe. The project was designed so that shifts in women's and girls' perceptions of their safety in the city (impact indicator 1) along with men's and boys' more positive attitudes towards women's and girls' rights to freedom and safety (impact indicator 2) would contribute to greater safety and mobility. Ultimately, the qualitative OH findings demonstrated that the project contributed towards the transformation of the social norms towards decreased acceptance and experiences of violence against women and girls. Table 14 below provides a global summary of She Can's results related to impact indicators 1 and 2.

Table 14: Global Quantitative Data on Impact Indicators 1 and 2	
Definition:	**Global achievement:**
Impact Indicator 1	Average increase at
Percentage of women and girls who say they feel safe in their city	End of Project:

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[13] We use this expression to highlight that the findings related to the decrease and prevention of violence against women merged from the accounts of project participants who witnessed these modifications. They were not findings from quantitative prevalence studies.

(disaggregated by sex, age and country) _Source: Calculated from proportion of women and girls who, when asked 'What personal safety risks concern you most when you are in this area?' respond that they have 'no concerns'._	**increase of 13 percentage points** EoP Target: 15 percentage point increase
Impact Indicator 2 **Proportion of men and boys with positive attitudes to, and respect for, women and girls' rights to freedom and safety in public spaces** _Source: The average of the percentage of men and boys who respond that staring and whistling <u>as sexual violence or sexual abuse/harassment</u>._ _(from Baseline Global Data Report)_	**Average Achievement of End of Project target: increase of 7 percentage points** Target: 30 percentage point increase
Endline data will also be cross-tabulated (where sample size allows) with the proportion exposed to the project (given through questions in street survey: **[B.8]** Have you heard anything about people campaigning for safe cities for women in the last year? Or **[B.9]** Are you involved with ActionAid or [name partner organisations working in the area] in any way?	Not available.[14]

On a global scale, the street survey data showed that there was a greater change in women's attitudes than there was in men's, even though neither made the global target. As for women's perceptions, this may have to do with with women having been more involved in the project, which could affect both their attitudes and (as noted in the outcome indicator) their engagement in bringing about a shift in public opinion and on the part of duty bearers. As for men's attitudes, the lesser global achievement of this indicator could be explained by the fact that less men were involved in the project at the beginning because women were the primary change agents.

Because of the many variations in the data, it is important to discuss the main findings by country to better understand the dynamics. This will also help to address the seeming contradictions between attitudes (impact indicators 1 and 2) and the OH findings on decreased witnessed experiences of violence.

Table 15: Changes in Women's and Men's Perceptions of Safety and Shifts in VAWG

Country and EoP Target Achievement for Impact Indicators 1 and 2 Indicator 1 target: increase of 15 percentage points; Indicator 2 target: increase of 30 percentage points	Analysis: Comments on Quantitative data and Most important changes in attitudes and witnessed accounts of VAWG
Bangladesh: • **Impact indicator 1:**	• All sectors in the three communities surveyed note a decrease in eve teasing or sexual harassment and

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[14] None of the endline country reports did this EoP cross-tabulation.

Country and EoP Target Achievement for Impact Indicators 1 and 2 Indicator 1 target: increase of 15 percentage points; Indicator 2 target: increase of 30 percentage points	Analysis: Comments on Quantitative data and Most important changes in attitudes and witnessed accounts of VAWG
Target surpassed (increase of 17 percentage points) • **Impact indicator 2:** Target underachieved (increase of 16 percentage points)	touching in certain public spaces, and attribute this to She Can; • No more child marriages in all 3 communities sampled as a result of community mobilisation and police intervention to stop child marriages before; • Anecdotal evidence indicates that domestic violence has decreased dramatically since the project began. • Some dangerous locations were identified but had not yet been resolved.
Kenya • **Impact indicator 1:** Target underachieved (increase of 10 percentage points) • **Impact indicator 2:** Target underachieved (increase of 26 percentage points)	• Prevention of public forms of violence linked to mast and street lighting • Prosecution of different forms of Sexual/VAWG by village elders (domestic violence) and courts (sexual violence) 　○ This has successfully deterred other perpetrators • Less violence reported at bus terminals
Myanmar • **Impact indicator 1:** Target underachieved (*decrease* of 4 percentage points in last year) • **Impact indicator 2:** Target underachieved (*decrease* of 3 percentage points in last year) *NB: no data from baseline for impact indicators*	• Police in one township report that rape of girls and adult women dropped dramatically between 2016 and 2017. However, in another township rate of reporting sexual violence remains high. • Men and boys engaged by She Can have stopped violent behaviours such as jokes, whistles and others on the street. • Paralegals assist community members to report incidents of domestic and sexual violence
Zimbabwe • **Impact indicator 1:** Target surpassed　(increase of 29 percentage points) • **Impact indicator 2:** Target underachieved (*decrease* of 12 percentage points in last year) *NB: Baseline data for impact indicator 1 only*	• Improved services and infrastructure contribute to increased safety and mobility, thereby reducing risk of violence • Changes in attitudes on the part of some evangelical (apostolic) ministers as regards women's rights and related social norms, which were reported at the MTR, have been sustained; • Since touts (illegal transportation operators) are highly mobile, those who were engaged in the MTR could not be contacted for the endline.

Further analysis of the quantitative data revealed that it was difficult to compare the quantitative and qualitative data per country or across countries, but that some observations based on the quantitative data could be made. The data for impact indicator 1 demonstrated

that the final results for Bangladesh and Zimbabwe were well above the target, while Kenya was just below the target. In Myanmar, a reverse in perceptions of safety may be related to external circumstances.

As for impact indicator 2, Kenya came close to meeting the target and Bangladesh met the target half way. In Myanmar and Zimbabwe, where baseline data was not available, there were slight decreases in men's positive perceptions of women's rights recorded in the last year. An extrapolation for the full period of implementation would unlikely show that the target could have been met. One explanation might be that social change is not linear, while another links to external factors, especially migration and the political context. Further to the results, Kartini found that there were two problems with this indicator. One was that work with men was not a central feature of the theory of change, so this was not necessarily the best impact indicator to use to measure the project's success. The other problem was that because of lesser attention paid to working with men and boys, the target could reasonably have been set at a lower rate.

Overall, the juxtaposition of the quantitative and qualitative data shows that the survey data found rates of change in women's perceptions of safety and men's attitudes towards women's rates as generally having changed less than the targets, where underachievement was greater in relation to men's attitudes. Nonetheless, in all countries there were examples of changed practices, many of which carried out partly or directly by men in authority, whether as village elders, fathers, or justice sector operators, including police. At the same time, it must be noted that these were not changes in all men, or all men of a particular sector. In the end, shifts in practices are generally considered more substantive than altered perspectives, because they have a higher level of impact on those involved as well as society more generally.

Women's and girls' trust in public services (impact indicator 3)
Even though the previous sub-section indicated changes in at least one public service per country as regards how they treat women and girls in situations of violence, this did not translate entirely to increased trust in those services. This divergence between objective and subjective findings is common in the field of safety and crime prevention. Table 16 provides the global performance, while the accompanying narrative and table 17 provides country-specific considerations.

Table 16: Global Quantitative Data on Impact Indicator 3

Definition:		Global achievement:
Impact Indicator 3 **Degree of trust women and girls surveyed have with target public services in 5 target cities**		**Average Achievement of End of Project target: 0.13 increase**
Source: Average of all services identified in trust mapping sessions using the following rating system:		Target per country: 0.25 increase
++	1	
+	0.75	
+/-	0.5	
-	0.25	
--	0	

Triangulated with survey: "if a close friend went to the police to report it, the police would…" **investigate the incident**.	

The impact indicator was underachieved in two countries and at the global level. At the same time, there were challenges with applying and calculating the trust map (see EQ 7). For these reasons, our analysis of this aspect of the impact statements links the target to the proxy indicator around reporting incidents to the police for each country, in table 17 below.

Table 17: Country level findings on women's and girls' trust in services

Country and EoP Target Achievement Impact indicator 3	Proxy indicator (% of girls and women who say the police would investigate a complaint of VAWG)
Bangladesh: Target met	**Endline**: 56% say police would investigate (increase of 24 percentage points since baseline).
Kenya Target surpassed	**Endline**: 56% say police would investigate (increase of 17 percentage points since baseline).
Myanmar Target underachieved (See relevance section for explanation.)	**Endline**: 66% say police would investigate (increase of 3 percentage points since MTR).
Zimbabwe Target underachieved (decrease since MTR)	**Endline**: 67% say police would investigate (increase of 20 percentage points since MTR).

Despite the mixed results from the trust map, the proxy indicator demonstrated positive change in all countries. This was the case even Myanmar and Zimbabwe, where the indicator was only calculated for the MTR and the baseline, even if the increase in Myanmar was very small. In both countries, external factors were largely considered to be the main influence, due to the political situation and/or migration patterns. Although there was no target set for the proxy indicator, by the endline, between 56% and 67% of women and girls of the general public in all four countries trusted that the police would investigate S/VAWG.

There was no qualitative data collected specifically in relation to trust in services, but other data is available for comparison. Both HRDs and women community members reported that HRDs accompanied women to the police to file complaints, and police more frequently registered their complaints. Nonetheless, they did not always find positive results, which would confirm the quantitative survey data in broad strokes.

Ramifications of women's and girls' increased safety and mobility
In contrast to the mostly underachieved targets for the impact indicators, qualitative data in all four countries clearly demonstrated not only an increase in mobility and safety and a decrease in witnessed situations of violence, but positive ramifications for women's and girls' other rights that they could exercise and enjoy more by the end of the project. These OH results are detailed in table 18.

Table 18: Positive ramifications for social norm change at the endline, by country

Country	Contributions to social norm change documented
Bangladesh	• More girls are attending school, and they participate more (in sports, activities and awareness raising programmes); • Women and girls walk more freely in public places, such as parks to and from work and school, markets, and other public places at different hours without male accompaniment. That said, not all public spaces are safe; • Women do not have to stay at home; • More women are now working outside the home, especially in garment factories; • Women are now recognised as leaders in one community.
Kenya	• Women and girls now have greater safety and mobility in public spaces; • Women have increased their economic activity as they are able to go to the market or keep their small businesses in their homes open for longer hours. As a result they have also increased their income.
Myanmar	• Women factory workers and others are able to move about more freely and feel safer on their way to and fom work.
Zimbabwe	• Women are more free to fetch water and carry out household reproductive labour; • Women have more capacity to engage in IGA; • Women have greater dignity as a result of better water and sanitation; • Women have decreased exposure to violence in urban public places.

Overall, the OH findings demonstrate that the project has achieved far more with respect to the impact level as conceptualised in the theory of change than in the log frame. Through She Can, poor and marginalised women and girls in all four countries improved their mobility and safety and by the end of the project there was a higher rate of violence prevention in urban public spaces, as well as other forms of violence, notably domestic violence. Although this finding was not determined via a standardised epidemiological prevalence study, the reliability of the qualitative finding is evident in that actors from different sectors and different locations in each country identified similar dynamics and results. Furthermore, the use of a different method for the case study confirmed and provided greater insight into these findings.

6.0 Insights from She Can Pathways and Outcomes/Results related to the Empowerment Framework

EQ 6: What insights do we learn about She Can pathways and outcomes/results by applying the empowerment framework of the four levels of power?

The Case Study overview provides the answer to this question. It incorporates data collected during Kartini's field visit to Mombasa, Kenya, as well as other findings from the other countries from the MTR and endline. The full example from Kenya is included in Annex 24.

The main findings are that the She Can model centred on the social mobilisation of organised and empowered women, who are poor and marginalised, was highly successful and rippled out as intended to other community members, and duty bearers.[15] While all countries achieved a high degree of success in general, there are important lessons to be learned both from outstanding successful experiences as well as the limitations. For both extremes, external factors were often decisive. Another main finding is that the theoretical framework of interrelated forms of power is well suited to analyse the She Can theory of change.

This section is organised according to the four case study questions. After a brief explanation of each question, the answers provided focus more on what has been particularly successful. That said, where limitations have also provided insight we have included them.

6.1 The HRDs' Process of Empowerment – 'Power within' – ToC Pathway 1

Question 1: How did She Can contribute to the HRDs' process of empowerment?

Although empowerment may indeed be an 'essentially contested concept,' (Connolly, 1993), our usage here will follow its use by disenfranchised social movements in the global south and north (Manuh, 2006). Through this questions we seek to examine how women HRDs developed their inner capacity ('power within') through the training, organising and advocacy work in She Can. The analysis focuses on their agency, especially where ActionAid and the national partners supported or facilitated that process for them. Where possible from the data collected, we will link the different domains of empowerment, i.e. social, economic and political, to address how HRDs addressed different structural barriers in their lives, which are also identified in the theory of change. We will also interlink individual and collective empowerment since it is also a key component of ActionAid's commitment to "the exercise of collective power" (Harvey, 2009 cited in Ghatak, Anchita and Christy Abraham, 2013), where the empowerment of individual HRDs has been intertwined with their organisation in HRD groups.

Selection of HRDs
The first element that contributed to this success was the selection of HRDs, as Kartini identified in the MTR. In all countries, HRDs were selected based on existing leadership skills and activities,

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[15] The pathway with the general public was not included in the case study because it was not selected as one of the most successful components of the project, as well as the limited external data available on this component.

stability in their community and in some cases, already having some connection with the national partner(s). One caveat to this finding was the situation in Myanmar and in some townships of Yangon in particular due to the greater degree of flux. Stability was not necessarily guaranteed there because migration to and from rural village homes was still an ongoing dynamic; nor could the possibility of substantive enagement of duty bearers be considere a "given". Furthermore, self-interest on the part of one or two HRDs managed to turn many HRDs away from participating in She Can, owing to the influx of INGOs with apparently better financial incentives or supports available.

Inputs Provided to HRDs

A second factor related to the inputs received by the HRDs and their contributions to the HRDs' empowerment. There were three key elements to the HRDs training: (1) laws and policy; (2) their implementation through services, the referral pathway, (etc.); and (3) the confidence in themselves to stand up for themselves and other women and community members. Particular Skills highlighted included: conducting safety walks and learning the referral pathway. As for building confidence, at both the MTR and the case study, HRDs in all countries spoke about how they had become fearless, about how they had learned to speak up in any situation. Indeed, this finding is similar to that of other work on ending VAWG and gaining access to justice. Jubb et al. (2010) found that women who chose to end a situation of domestic violence did not need simply knowledge of laws or services to demand their rights but support from a social network to encourage them to break the silence and to accompany them through the process.

Connections across Different Elements of Empowerment

A third factor was the connection across different forms of empowerment. This is a key element of many feminist approaches to empowerment (Manuh, 2006). As a direct result of She Can, HRDs gained "social empowerment" in the sense of standing up with the skills to resist, and even transform, social injustice.

Through She Can, either directly or indirectly, links were also made in many cases to other forms of empowerment, namely economic and political. Here we refer to political empowerment in terms of women HRD's leadership in society being recognised in the political sphere, whether running as a candidate in local politics, or sitting on a water or school board, or another community-based or local decision-making body. In both Myanmar and Kenya, one woman was elected to the municipal government. In Kenya, several women in the case study research mentioned their missed opportunity to run for public office because of their lack of a basic education and literacy skills.

A weaker link was found in three of the countries as regards economic empowerment and its connection to the HRDs' leadership role. In both Zimbabwe and Myanmar, HRDs received some kind of in-kind payment or costs reimbursement. When ActionAid stopped this in Zimbabwe, the number of active HRDs dropped. However, many became active once more when the incentive was reinstated. In Kenya, ActionAid and the national partner, Sauti ya Wanawake, contributed to building economic empowerment for the women HRDs. They supported the women HRDs in applying for revolving loans and other mechanisms. This gave the women economic independence to pursue their community leadership role. This type of support was qualitatively different than the other "incentives" given in the other countries, and had greater potential to contribute to the sustainability of the HRDs work beyond the project implementation period.

Connections between Individual and Collective Empowerment

The other dynamic of women's empowerment, which was built into the She Can ToC, was the connection between individual and collective empowerment. Alongside the capacity and confidence building of individual HRDs, they also received support to organise. In each country the form of organisation of the HRDs differed, as well as their connection with AA and the national partner. In Myanmar and Zimbabwe, the HRDs tended to work more alone or in informal groups. In Zimbabwe the women worked in most of the wards, but they organised themselves according to area of interest.

The example of Myanmar is particularly significant. The Myanmar ToC did not include any objectives or results related to organising HRD groups. Nevertheless, two women's groups spontaneously organised themselves, one before and another after the MTR. This spontaneous, organic response confirmed the She Can ToC, as well as the practice of women in many countries who, after surviving VAW, often find ways to support others in a similar situation.

In Kenya, there was a strong link created between group and individual empowerment. This was partly aided by the fact that the Kenyan partner in Mombasa had local chapters for women – for HRDs and others – that were safe spaces for them. One chapter was awarded public funds, which it invested in a rental service to generate a small income for the group. Furthermore, the women's strong leadership skills and awareness of gender inequality led them to support one another financially (e.g., for funeral expenses) and for the individual group members to work towards strengthening the collective. With the support of the national partner, one women's action group (WAG) gained a physical space to meet and carry out its work.[16]

What stood out most about the HRDs and their empowerment is the fact that these are poor, marginalised women with very limited formal education in most cases. Their transformation into grassroots leaders that call the attention of local government representatives and others was quite remarkable.

6.2 HRDs' Organisation and Mobilisation of their Communities – 'Power with' – ToC Pathway 2

Question 2: How have the HRDs contributed to organising and mobilising their communities to increase women's safety?

The purpose of this question is to address how the HRDs, whether as individuals or in groups, worked within their own or other communities to support active agency. ActionAid defines active agency as, "supporting people living in poverty to play the central role in bringing an end to their poverty; [to this end] their empowerment, action and organisation is fundamental" (ActionAid, 2011). It considers how communities became involved in the everyday practice of citizenship by organising themselves and taking action to make cities safer for poor and

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[16]Other than this example from Kenya, which Kartini explicitly explored during the case study research, it was generally difficult to explore the links between the different categories of empowerment. This may be because of the HRDs' focus on others, or the weaker connections among the different forms of empowerment in the other countries.

excluded women. The dynamic of this organising resembled a rippling out effect, where each person engaged, especially at the core, then sought to support others in the community.

The flexible conceptualisation of this pathway facilitated its adaptation to different contexts. For example, in all countries HRDs contributed to supporting individual women and girls in situations of domestic or sexual violence. This involved accompanying them to the police and other services, as well as providing informal follow-up.

In Myanmar, where historically there was less work done on VAWG than in the other countries, there was a groundswell of interest to learn more about women's rights around violence. This led to extensive ToT training of women and some men in the community, which was not anticipated for the project there.

Working with the women in the community may be the second or third strongest pathway, perhaps on par with working with duty bearers. These women, whether in groups or as individuals, went through transformations similar to those of the women HRDs. That said, their processes were not necessarily as deep given their lesser degree of involvement in training and capacity and confidence building.

One key to the success of the HRDs' organisation and mobilisation of their communities was their organic leadership. As women from the same communities where they work, other community members who saw them carry out their new rights -defending skills with confidence, sought them out for their support and guidance.

In Mombasa, Kenya women's leadership was supported by a national women's organisation, Sauti ya Wanawake (which means "women's voice" in Swahili). Its local chapters provided a safe space for women, whether HRDs or women and girls in the community. They also raised awareness of women and the community in general through radio talk shows, sharing information, platforms for awareness-raising, commemorating relevant international days, and mapping VAWG hotspots.

There were examples from all countries regarding how the HRDs encouraged the others to organise to deal with safety and violence issues in their communities. Some such examples were women intervening in a situation of violence (all countries), or contacting the police to investigate a situation of violence (all countries), or contributing to tear down unsafe abandoned buildings (Kenya).

In addition to this work, HRDs in Mombasa also mobilised the community to engage state actors for advocacy work. Two important examples of this included participatory budgets and joint review meetings of services. This was more easily facilitated here because of government decentralisation or devolution towards the local level.

Another important external factor was the fact that a number of other organisations in each locality were also working on the same issues. The presence of these organisations was positive because their work contributed to the She Can pathways and outcomes in various, if diffuse, ways.

6.3 HRDs' Engagement with Duty Bearers – 'power with' – ToC Pathway 3

Question 3: How did HRDs engage with duty bearers and service providers in order to bring about more gender-responsive services and policies?

This question explores how HRDs contributed to bringing about changes in public services and policies to make them more responsive. In this context "gender responsive" refers to (1) services that take into account the different needs of women, men and girls and boys, and that (2) women and girls engage actively in the design and use of these services, as well as in accountability mechanisms (ActionAid, 2015). This analysis takes into consideration external risk factors identified in the MTR, as well as salient differences among the various sectors of duty bearers engaged by the project.

The duty bearers most engaged through She Can across the four countries, and who have made a decisive impact, include: local councillors, police, transportation service providers and those that install public lighting. As with community members, HRDs engaged with duty bearers and service providers in a variety of ways. These diverse approaches can also be explained by the fact that different public and private service providers were involved in the project in different ways.

Barriers Encountered
A common point of departure for all four countries was an initial amount of distrust between duty bearers and HRDs, and even NGOs. In Zimbabwe, for example, city councillors were distrustful of the HRDs because they thought they might want to take their jobs from them. In other instances, this distrust was related to the political context. For example, in Zimbabwe in the last year of the project, city councillors were changed due to the political context and HRDs lost the relationship of trust they had built up with the previous councillors.

In Myanmar, the relationship started off somewhat positively and was covered by an existing MOU between ActionAid and the state. However, around the time of elections in 2016, the MOU expired and the government would not renew it. Despite that obstacle, some HRDs pursued their work directly with duty bearers, and one of the first cases of duty bearer responsiveness there was an agreement to support putting in street lights. However, after the launch of the safe cities campaign at the end of year two, the government became interested in engaging with ActionAid. Nonetheless, that brought pressure of its own, as the government tried to get ActionAid to reveal its sources for the safety audit for female garment workers and investigate AA's claims.

Diverse Success Factors

AA and/or the national partners provided training and awareness raising to duty bearers, and also facilitated engagements with HRDs at the outset or when relevant. Different ways that duty bearers were engaged through the project included: participation in decision-making mechanisms with HRDs and/or community members, townhall meetings with the general public, and one-to-one engagement with HRDs. Another successful way of working with duty bearers was on a sector-specific basis, e.g., in the transportation sector.

Some duty bearers responded to demands for improved services on an ad hoc and reactive basis, whereas others participated in formal or informal mechanisms with the general public or inter-sectoral councils that address women's and girls' safety in particular or local decision making more generally. In Kenya and Zimbabwe, HRDs contributed to setting up formal mechanisms, where in Zimbabwe they took the form of public, townhall meetings, and in Kenya they were intersectoral consultation and decision-making mechanisms.

In all countries, there were instances in which duty bearers facilitated community mobilisation efforts by providing meeting venues and encouraging community members to participate. Furthermore, in every country there has been different occasions when a duty bearer has sought out AcionAid and/or She Can HRDs to support it in its work on violence in some way. The Yangon regional government sought AAM's support to carry out a safety audit in all Yangon townships and to learn more about "community-led development." The Bangladesh transportation authority expressed its interest towards the end of the project of incorporating recommendations from the AAB study.

The degree of success with the different duty bearers also varied greatly. As for the police, increased patrolling seemed to have been more easy to obtain than to ensure that every individual officer treated women who came to file a complaint with respect and inform them of their rights. However, gains were also made in terms of quality survivor-friendly services. For their part, city councillors played key roles in increasing safety and circulation in public spaces.

In Kenya, HRDs successfully intervened so that the courts would impose formal sanctions on perpetrators of different forms of VAWG. They have done this to ensure that violence is criminalised, instead of using informal dispute settling mechanisms. Here, formal sanctions have contributed to preventing violence.

In Bangladesh, staff from ActionAid, PSTC (the national partner) and She Can volunteers, engaged with duty bearers in various ways over time to build up trust. Some of these are more social and community events. Through this form of engagement, strong relationships have built up and, as a result, duty bearers are willing to respond to HRDs' or organisations' demands to improve safety and mobility.

In a similar vein, HRDs developed a close personal bond with some duty bearers. For example, in Kenya, some WAGs using their joint funds to support duty bearers they were close with in difficult personal situations, such as supporting children to go to school. This closer relationship might also have been possible because in Mombasa in particular, there was a long history of coordination between the women's movement and the state that pre-dated She Can.

Greater success occurred where the changes at the local level were concurrent with – or even better, coordinated with – reforms to laws, policies, and/or services at the national level. For example, in Kenya, Sauti ya Wanawake worke on policy implementation at the local level through participatory budgeting and at the national level. This coordination, even if not within the same project, greatly contributed to ensuring sustainability and further advances. This coordination may be even linked to the international level, such as the Cairo Population and Development conference for the Kenyan national partner. These links were also made in other countries, but had not developed into stables relationships or mechanisms over the course of the project.

Outstanding Issue: Budgeting for GRPS

A more critical area that needed attention was ensuring the permanence of GRPS in the future through assigning funds to them via participatory budget processes or fiscal measures, as well as more permanent or continual consultation and/or decision-making mechanisms. As previously mentioned, because of devolution, more advances were noted in Kenya than other countries. Nonetheless, further advances could not be expected of She Can more generally – and thus were not part of the original ToC because of the general starting point and less favourable political context in each country. For these reasons, this is a challenge for future programming that ActionAid could contribute to along with its partners and allies.

6.4 The HRDs' contributions to She Can Impact Statements through these Pathways – 'power to' and 'power over' – ToC barriers and impacts

Question 4: How has each pathway contributed to identifiable changes in social norms, decreased barriers, and increased poor and excluded women's safety, mobility, access to justice and GRPS in two She Can cities?

The previous three questions refered to specific She Can pathways, whereas this final question links the pathways to the project impact statements.

The greatest evidence of the success of She Can was the observation of some impact level results by the second year of the project, which in turn contributed to decreasing some of the barriers. This was especially true with regards to one of the impact statements around preventing and reducing VAWG which was included in an earlier iteration of the ToC.

Coordinating Pathways and Actors

Part of the evidence of success of this project is that the pathways and actors have in some cases worked together to bring about change in knowledge, attitudes and practices. For example, HRDs organising and community members mobilising, have combined with duty bearers actions to prevent, deter or stop forms of S/VAWG. One example came from Myanmar, where one documented change consisted of community members who had received training on women's rights from She Can HRDs contacted police, who rescued children who had been abducted, were being held in a home, and were being tortured. In Bangladesh, HRDs, community leaders and the police joined forces in at least one community to first intervene, then stop all child marriages.

HRDs' Engagement of Duty Bearers
In Kenya, HRDs successfully intervened so that the courts would impose formal sanctions on perpetrators of different forms of S/VAWG. They did this to ensure that violence was criminalised, instead of using informal dispute settling mechanisms. Here, formal sanctions contributed to preventing violence.

In Kenya, a virtuous circle was created among rights holders and duty bearers. As service providers and duty bearers respond more effectively and improve their services, rights holders increased their trust in these services.

In Bangladesh, AAB was able to link social justice empowerment around VAWG with political empowerment. In one of the cities involved in the endline, two women were included in the local decision-making council ("panchayat") in recognition of their leadership skills.

Public Pressure to End VAWG
In all countries, there were documented cases at the MTR and/or the endline in which women and girls, whether HRDs or community members, raised their voices and stood up to men perpetrating sexual harassment or other forms of sexual violence in public spaces and have convinced the perpetrator to stop. Engaging the media to put pressure on duty bearers and/or service providers is a tactic which has been used in all four countries.

Inter-Generaltional Changes
Even more importantly, there is evidence that the project has contributed to inter-generational changes, which could have positive ramifications into the future. In communities the MTR and/or endiline studied in Bangladesh, Kenya and Zimbabwe, girls who received training and awareness raising have organised and walked together on the streets protesting forms of violence they encounter. Another potentially far-reaching difference is that more girls (and in some cases, boys) are now attending schools. This was the result of the HRDs increasing community members' awareness of the need and possibility to send girls in school (e.g., free tuition for girls in Bangladesh), as well as their work with duty bearers (e.g., prohibiting child labour in a local quarry in Kenya). In some cases, when women or girls do so, other community members gathered around to support them, placing greater pressure on the perpetrators.

External Factors
External factors had both notable negative and positive influences, especially where these related to the political context. One positive factor was devolution in Kenya, approved in the 2010 constitution, whereby duty bearers at the local level had more decision-making authority. This made them more accessible by local organised women.

Effectively Involving Boys and Men
One concern raised in the Bangladesh endline study was that the project had not engaged men sufficiently. This point is worth exploring based on the considerable evidence collected through the MTR and endline in all four countries. Even though poor and marginalised women were the main change agents, men were also involved from the beginning in a variety of capacities and ways, including HRDs. One finding of the MTR was that, male HRDs (in Bangladesh and Myanmar) or the boys in boys forums (Kenya) used gender-specific means to engage other men or boys and discuss and/or model new forms of masculinity aimed at decreasing gender

inequalities in everyday life. That said, the She Can M&E findings from all countries documented important changes in men's discriminatory behaviours that were not necessarily brought about by men HRDs. One example would be the work with touts and evangelical pastors in Zimbabwe. The outcome and impact results achieved in three years were deep, extensive, and included modifying men's attitudes towards women's rights. Given the time and resources available, it would not be reasonable to expect that greater amounts of social transformation could have occurred through the project.

Women and Girls as the Primary Change Agents
Indeed, the project results confirm the theoretical tenet that underlies the ToC, which is that those who are best positioned to bring about social norm change are those who are most negatively impacted by the current discriminatory status quo, i.e. poor, marginalised women in the case of She Can. That said, ActionAid could strengthen its work by learning from the successful and contexturally specific ways that men HRDs engaged other men to contribute to reduce patriarchal social norms that perpetuate VAWG.

Given the success in women and girls knowing their rights and acting on them, the barrier that broke down the most was women's and girls' lack of knowledge about their rights. This in turn was likely to have a diffuse positive impact on future generations. At the same time, given that the ToC barriers were structural, we could expect to eliminate them all with this project.

6.5 Main Findings of Case Study

The findings of the case study indicate that the success of the project can be found in how the decrease in violence and discrimination led to an increase in women and girls exercising other rights for example more girls were continuing their education and some women had acquired income-generation possibilities.

The project contributed to creating virtuous circles where HRDs, community members and duty bearers came together to prevent or end situations of violence. Even if HRDs were to become less active, changed attitudes and practices on the part of community members and duty bearers likely meant that they would continue some of their efforts, although there may be less coordinated interactions among sectors.

The empowerment and social mobilisation model of She Can successfully put into practice active citizenship, or in other words, the 'doing of citizenship,' by women HRDs and networks of women and girls, men and boys from their communities as well as other organisations, who demanded implementation of GRPS and exercised their rights on a daily basis.

7.0 Relevance

EQ 5: How relevant are the approaches used by She Can for the different country contexts?

The endline showed that the project's relevance was rooted in the work of the HRDs and the collective model of mobilisation to bring about change, as well as the project's human rights based approach and the links with other coalitions and networks at the national and local levels, especially the Safe Cities Campaign Network.

The Zimbabwe national endline report summed up She Can's relevance quite succinctly observing that the "She Can Project's relevance cannot be overstated." All four endline evaluation reports indicated the project was highly relevant for their particular contexts. The Myanmar report observed that Myanmar is a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1997, the Beijing Platform for Action, both of which address the issues of VAWG. The same context and participation in international and regional agreements related to gender equality and VAWG applies to the other three countries that participated in the project. Therefore, the project was relevant to them from an international commitments perspective as well as due to their individual country contexts.

In addition, in all four countries the She Can project explicitly contributed to attaining Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5.2, the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres. It also contributed to women's political participation and women's and girls' equality, which is recognised in the CEDAW and the constitutions of all four countries. The project also contributed to SDG 11: "to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable." Thus, it is possible to say that the She Can project was highly relevant at both the global normative and national normative framework levels.

The national endline reports also assessed country-specific ways in which She Can was relevant for their specific country contexts. In all but one instance, they considered the project to be highly relevant for the needs of the communities that participated. Their observations are summarised in Annex 11.

Key Project Areas of Relevance to Direct Beneficiaries:
For the She Can project, direct beneficiaries included HRDs that the project trained and mobilised as well as community members who participated in diverse community-based activities and, to a lesser extent, duty bearers.
- With the exception of Myanmar, the majority of the people trained as HRDs remained active with the project until the endline;
- Both the SA and OH data from the endline process showed that members of the public continued to use the referral centres and mechanisms run by the national partners and which the project set up, except in Bangladesh where none were set up);
- The HRDs continued to mobilise community members to take specific actions to reduce violence in particular hot spots in their communities. Both men and women were involved in these activities;
- In Myanmar, two groups of HRDs established their own women's organisation in two townships. Both were still functioning by the time of the endline.
- In Kenya, one women's action group was able to organise sufficiently well to be able to apply for independent funding to support additional activities to reduce VAWG.

Project relevance to country needs as measured by response of public sector duty bearers:

- Duty bearers set up accountability mechanisms: in Zimbabwe they were local townhall meetings with the general public that operated for a certain period; in Kenya they were local GBV Working Groups involving various sectors, such as police, traditional chiefs, County Assembly representatives, social services, education and community representatives.
- All four countries reported significant improvements in much needed public services such as street lighting, access to water, community police patrols, tearing down of abandoned buildings, shutting down locations where drug dealers were operating, etc.

As the two examples of the case study demonstrated, and as indicated in the MTR, the She Can project reaffirmed ActionAid's rights-based approach to working with grassroots women using a volunteer HRD model. The key component of this approach that continued to be relevant between the MTR and endline evaluation processes were: the focus on empowering women to understand their rights and organise into social movements; and the facilitation of processes that strengthened, built and connected these movements across issues at the national and community levels.

8 Sustainability

EQ4: How sustainable are She Can's outcomes?

8.1 Factors that Enhance Sustainability

HRD Commitment

At the core of the She Can project is a dependence upon volunteer HRDs who are committed to working to end VAWG at the community level. Depending on the country, the HRDs were given some supports to help them with their volunteer work, such as the distribution of cell phones and payment of monthly fees in Kenya. This support was a contributing factor to the HRD groups being able to coordinate their VAWG work effectively. Since the volunteers came from low-income households, it was not clear at the time of the endline whether they would be able to continue making the monthly phone payments following the end of the project. However, in the OH sessions in Kenya, HRDs pointed out that they intended to continue the work as they were tired of the violence in their communities and were quite committed to reducing it.

In Myanmar, while the approach of empowering community women as change agents and training them as paralegals was effective and sustainable, the national endline report also reported some barriers and weaknesses. In particular, there was a high number of dropouts due to various reasons: migration for work or family reasons; marriage; and busy schedules. While the FGDs with paralegals indicated that there was a core group of paralegals who would continue to respond to VAWG even after She Can stopped, less than 10% of the paralegals trained were still actively involved in the project at the time.

In Myanmar, however, the endline evaluation found that there was some misuse of the paralegal approach by certain people. While the paralegals developed a strong network, they also used their network to boycott certain activities or as a weapon to negotiate with AAM to see if they could be paid more for their expenses and time. The national endline report made observations with the aim of contributing to wider-spread sustainability of the project's result and paralegal networks. These were: supplementing the paralegal training with a module on the role of change agents as well as providing an enhanced training of trainers.

Therefore, for future projects of this type there is a need to track dropout rates to help determine both how many HRDs need to be trained as volunteers to retain a sustainable core group and/or replace dropouts, as well as to determine what kinds of reasonable longer-term incentives or mechanisms could be put in place to help maintain volunteer HRD motivation, especially from a human-rights based perspective.

Incentives

In Zimbabwe, the project provided some small incentives to the volunteer HRDs such as the distribution of free sanitary napkins. The OH process there found that when these incentives were stopped there was a drop off in the numbers of HRD volunteers but that a core group of volunteers remained. When they were re-instated, a number of HRDs returned to the project.

In Myanmar, the OH session with AAM staff revealed that although paralegals were highly motivated in the first two years of the project, their enthusiasm gradually decreased in the last year of the project and increasing numbers of paralegals did not want to participate in project

activities unless they received incentives similar to those offered by other organisations working in the area. Since the HRDs were poor and needed to earn a living, over time they found that they could not continue allocating time for voluntary work.

In Kenya, drop-out problems were avoided in two ways. One was by facilitating access to IGAs and another was by having a large network of HRDs, so the time commitment of each one was not as great.

Although the three contexts were different, together the examples demonstrate the interconnectedness of different dimensions of empowerment. Despite the fact that the HRDs in all three countries had high levels of social empowerment, in the form of individual commitment to reducing VAWG, because the project did not contribute (sufficiently) to their economic empowerment in two countries, some had to leave the project and find other alternatives to address their income needs.

Community Support
Community support is not just a component of the ToC, in all countries it was also one of the key contributing factors for sustainability. One pertinent examples comes from Bangladesh, where the HRDs' work was actively supported at the community level. The CWG members in Bangladesh actively addressed sexual harassment or other forms of VAWG. Since these issues addressed the common interest of slum dwellers, community members supported the CWG members fairly actively in their work when called upon to do so. This community support will help the CWG members continue their work in the future.

Training and Capacity Development of HRDs and Community Members
In Kenya, women HRDs and other community women trained by the project have been called upon by other organisations to conduct related trainings on VAWG, accompaniment of women in situations of VAWG to gain access to justice and other services, as well as community mobilising (the latter specifically for HRDs). Also, participants in the school-based girls' forums spontaneously took on the role of becoming peer educators. Extending the networks of trained community members will contribute to ensuring that the gains made through the She Can project can be passed on to others in the community in future initiatives.

However, there were concerns raised in both Myanmar and Zimbabwe about whether the HRDs would be able to continue to provide follow-up and advice if they did not receive on-going refresher training on any new laws, policies and services and how they have been implemented.

The election of HRDs in Kenya and Myanmar to local government positions was in part due to the training they received in community mobilisation and advocacy from the She Can project. Consequently, these HRDs had to make the transition to becoming duty bearers, and they may need some support to make this transition smoothly. At the same time, their participation in these elected duty bearer roles is also likely to contribute to the sustainability of the project's initiatives and results.

Support for Local Structures
In Zimbabwe, the national endline report observed that the project partners took a facilitation role while supporting the local community structures to take the lead in implementation of

project activities. This ensured that the project built the capacity of these structures (Community Volunteers) and enhanced their skills to continue with the work. However, the project was not as successful in getting the Administrative partners to take the leadership role in facilitating related training sessions and mentoring them on how to supervise the Volunteers. This presents a risk for sustainability in the long term.

Training and Capacity Development of Duty Bearers
This was also a particularly effective strategy with regard to sustaining the project's initiatives. In Kenya, for example, She Can's strategy was to enhance the capacity of duty bearers that provided support for the victims of VAWG such as healthcare services, the education system, the police and the judiciary. The related training and capacity building initiatives worked on mainstreaming the key issues that need to be addressed and actions taken within the participating institutions. In Zimbabwe, the approach used was to enhance duty bearers' understanding and capacity related to VAWG as well as to increase the demand for social accountability at the community level to help reinforce the importance of the duty bearer training.

Institutionalising of Work with Duty Bearers
In Zimbabwe, the project created platforms for community members to help them interact with duty bearers about VAWG and related public services. This also helped them establish a good rapport with the duty bearers. They also made it apparent that the community's demand for gender responsive service provision was not a politically motivated move to create disharmony. This then helped AAZ, national partners and HRDs convince the duty bearers that creating an enabling environment for safe cities with the assistance of the community members was a positive action that would benefit all stakeholders.

In Kenya, the project was able institutionalise this community – duty bearer relationship by setting up the GBV Working Groups. County governments are now in the process of expanding this model to operate in other areas in Kenya. In addition to opening up lines of communication and partnerships between duty bearers and community members, these groups also facilitated bilateral and other forms of engagement among the different participating institutions. The Kenya endline report observed that this type of systemic strengthening of the institutions was more effective than an isolated, one-off training intervention, and that this would contribute to making the project's interventions more sustainable. The project also encouraged women from the community to actively participate in decision-making processes with duty bearers, which helped ensure their involvement in formulating longer-term policies and laws that will make public spaces safer for women and girls.

In Myanmar, the political context was such that it was much more difficult for the project to work closely with duty bearers on an ongoing basis, although AAM did start to make some progress in this area. However, since the process was still fairly new when the project endline was carried out, and the political context continued to be sensitive, it was not clear if this engagement would be sustainable without future support from AAM or its national partners.

Changes in Social Norms
Both the SA and OH processes were able to document some changes in social norms, particularly with regard to women's and girls' right to security and an increased understanding

that it is not acceptable to sexually harass or assault women and girls in public spaces or engage in GBV within the household. The work with girls' and boys' forums in Kenya started this change process at an earlier age when it was more likely to take hold and be sustained. Community members coming together to take collective action on VAWG issues at the community level also contributed to putting pressure on other community members not to act in particular ways related to VAWG. The underlying attitudes of perpetrators of violence may be slower to change but in the communities in which the project worked, it was becoming less acceptable to act out on these underlying values. In the longer term, this will likely contribute to sustainability as well.

Organisational Support and Networks
The national partners intended to continue working with the HRDs and communities on VAWG issues. During the project implementation phase they had built up relationships with HRD groups and communities, as well as with other organisations working in the area, and at the endline were capitalising on these partnerships and networks. In Kenya, for example, the Sauti ya Wanawake organisation continued to work with other partners and government agencies to obtain further funding to support IGAs in the groups for economic empowerment and other activities similar to those initiated through She Can.

In Zimbabwe, organisational support and networking was also an important sustainability factor. There was close collaboration there with other youth-focused partners working in the same district, e.g., Shamwari yeMwana Sikana and certain churches. This meant that the communities involved in the She Can project will have a way to obtain further technical support from other organisations operating in their areas should the need arise, which could encourage future sustainability of the project's initiatives.

In Zimbabwe, the consortium approach was seen to be very sustainable because it improved partners' chances to access and share experiences with other related interventions in community wards. In turn, this helped ensure sustainable resource strategies for the continuation of various project components, such as the Helpdesk in Makoni that offered legal aid and victim support, which was also funded by other partners. Similarly, the Zimbabwe national endline report noted that the referral network was likely to continue since as it was a standardised approach and was nationally acknowledged.

In Myanmar, the national endline report also noted that AA's work through She Can to develop partnerhips with LRDP and LCM might contribute to the project's future sustainability.

Standardisation of Tools and Reference Materials
In Zimbabwe, the standardisation of tools and reference materials for use by the volunteers in RAGs was a strategy that also enhanced sustainability of the project initiatives. It allowed for the project's approach to be replicated on a large scale without huge resource requirements. It also meant that the project's partners could readily expand the reach of these materials and the She Can project approach to the other wards outside the 16 in which the project was active.[17]

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[17] Zimbabwe National Endline Report

8.2 Impact of External Factors on Project Sustainability

A partial measure of sustainability is how ActionAid, its partners and HRDs adapted to external factors that affected the project's results either negatively or positively. These were analysed in the global MTR report and remained essentially the same with a few exceptions until the endline.

We have already analysed several examples of some key external factors the project has either built upon or had to address in the sections on effectiveness. Additional external factors not yet mentioned include the following:

Kenya:
The high levels of violence associated with Kenyan national and county assembly elections gave an even higher profile to the role HRDs played in their communities in responding to VAWG. However, this also made extra work for them, underscoring the need for Action Aid to address issues of burnout and HRD psychosocial support as part of an overall sustainability strategy.

Myanmar:
The biggest challenge that emerged was related to the November 2015 elections. One result of these elections was that in July 2015, the government suspended coordination with AA for some time. However, despite the fact that the government's participation was fundamental to She Can's success, ActionAid was able to work around this by having HRDs lobbying government authorities directly for GRPS, until the links began to get re-established. It was through this means that the documented changes to GRPS were achieved, in addition to provision of support to the HRDs from national partners. In the last year of the project, AAM was able to further build their relationships with different duty bearers.

These examples and those outlined in the effectiveness sections demonstrate She Can's ability to adapt to external changes in widely different contexts successfully. For this reason, they stand as evidence of the project's sustainability. However, the Zimbabwe and Myanmar situations also provided an indicator of how fragile informal relationships with duty bearers can be and give a lesson learned regarding the need to set up more formal collaboration processes such as the GBV Working Groups established in Kenya.

9. Learning Review

EQ7: How has the project used the learning process to change its approaches and TOC?

Since learning was an integral part of this consultancy, it was built into all components of this joint action-research monitoring and evaluation exercise. Kartini International conducted the learning exercises for the most part with ActionAid and to a lesser extent with the national partners. The national consultants hired to carry out the MTR or endline evaluations also benefitted from learning different M&E methods, especially the outcome harvesting method for the MTR.

There are two broad areas in which learning took place: monitoring and evaluation as well as the ToC. This section provides a summary of the learning that took place throughout the contract around both, with special attention to the joint learning activity (JLA) that took place during the final year of She Can and the endline study.

9.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

Two principles that guided most of this component were concerns with:
- Simplifying and streamlining processes to avoid the common monitoring difficulties of collecting too much data and then not being able to make use of it all and
- Focusing more attention on the quality of She Can processes and results.

9.1.1 MTR – Introduction of Outcome Harvesting & Review of Existing M&E Methods

Kartini introduced Outcome Harvesting (OH) at the MTR in order to gather more qualitative data about She Can's results, since almost all the indicators were strictly quantitative. The Kartini consultants went to three countries at the MTR and both introduced and carried out this method.[18] The response was very positive on the part of ActionAid and partners in all countries because they found OH to be a useful way to gather data about project results that had not necessarily been captured using the various qualitative and quantitative methods of the safety audit (SA). In addition to that, the analysis of the data allowed ActionAid and the partners to address other issues, especially challenges, and discuss concerns about the HRDs, and other considerations.

For the MTR Kartini revised slightly the instruments of the safety audit, adding more instructions to facilitate their implementation by the national consultants, particularly around implementing the ethical protocol.

Kartini also made suggestions regarding revisions to the project's monitoring tools aimed at simplifying them and facilitating the analysis of the data collected. We introduced a tool to gauge the level of understanding of the main messages by the actors involved, where the messages were organised according to the framework of interlocking forms of power. ActionAid and the partners considered the tool useful, and suggested applying it as an overview of their monitoring exercises. An example of how it was applied at the MTR in reference to Bangladesh

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[18] We were not able to go to Bangladesh at the time because of the security situation.

was provided in the Endline Approach document (see annex 17, attached). We also applied this tool to assess the ToC at the endline (see table 17 at the end of this section).

As part of the country visits, and included in the MTR Approach Document annexes, were the ethical protocol for She Can M&E as well as a worksheet for the national consultants to fill out regarding how they applied and/or adapted the procedures. Consultants received instructions to provide information on how they adapted the ethical protocols (if applicable) and any observations related to how they were implemented. One observation made by the Zimbabwean consultant was that the street survey was too long.

One lesson Kartini took from the baseline experience was that the national consultants implementing the MTR needed to have some orientation regarding the analysis and write up of the data, as well as the data collection methods. AA's own analysis of the baseline reports[19] indicated that only two of the studies (for Bangladesh and Kenya) were implemented as defined. We wanted to ensure that all the countries gathered and reported on the data so we could do a comparative analysis of the project indicators and milestones.

9.1.2 Joint Learning and Reflection Activity

The joint learning and reflection activity took place during the months of June and July 2017. Prior to that, Kartini presented a general proposal to ActionAid, which included an M&E learning needs assessment. Based on that feedback we designed a series of four workshops. As part of the workshops, each AA office was going to do a short presentation on one of those topics. Due to the practicalities of time zones, it was not possible to find a time in which everyone could attend at a reasonable hour. So we held two longer workshops with each of the regions. The workshops were carried out on the Zoom platform, which made it much easier to share documents and explain ideas. The report and outcomes are attached in annex 26.

The main objective of the activity was: "***To improve the monitoring of ActionAid's VAWG programming***." The secondary objectives were to:

1. To improve AA's use of theory of change (ToC) and logframes for measuring ActionAid's contributions to improving women's safety.
2. To improve ActionAid's use and adaptation of the Safety Audit and Outcome Harvesting methods for assessing the results of the She Can project at the endline and VAWG programming more generally.
3. To share the outcomes of the webinars with AA Eagles for learning across the ActionAid federation.

These sessions covered the following topics: ToC; log frame indicators; outcome harvesting, and the safety audit. For most topics we included: an assessment of how they were implemented at the MTR, a presentation of our analysis and proposal for reform, then a discussion about joint decision-making with AA on how to implement the methods for the endline and case study. We also reviewed the case study topics and introduced a revised method for analysing the indicator (and other) data for the endline.

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[19] ActionAid, 'She Can Baseline Global Data Report,' unpublished.

For the AA office presentations, each team took a different M&E methodology and discussed how they had implemented it, then applied the findings in the She Can project following the MTR. The methods they discussed were: safety audit and ethical protocol (AAM), outcome harvesting (AAZ), the year two PRRP (AAK), and AAB's monitoring process.

The main learning outcomes dealt with:[20]
- Logframe:
    - Suggestions of improvements to make in the future through introducing qualitative indicators and other ways to measure ToC pathways and their outcomes;
    - Ways to make more effective use of M&E data;
- Outcome harvesting:
    - Simplification of data collection tools so more time for discussion and analysis and adapting the tools to include all aspects of the project;
    - Inputs provided to national consultants regarding how to adapt qualitative data to respond to the quantitative indicators.
- Ethical protocol:
    - Changes to survey based on feedback from MTR;
    - Learning opportunities on maintaining confidentiality in the reporting and advocacy phases.
- Monitoring and evaluation process:
    - Approaches for working better with consultants to ensure high quality of the data and its appropriate use and application in the analysis of the reports;
    - The ways in which AA teams had already applied the M&E findings following the MTR.

As for the joint learning and reflection process itself, AA staff considered that:
- Detailed data processing, analysis and reporting guidelines facilitated a higher standard of evaluation results and greater consistency and comparability across countries; and
- The joint learning webinars were very effective and recommended their use in all evaluations, especially when new methodologies were used.

9.1.3 Endline and case study

Application of Evaluation Methods and Tools
For the endline, Kartini applied the learning outcomes where relevant. For example, we shortened the street survey, provided more detailed guidance to national consultants on calculating the indicators, applying qualitative data and other quantitative data to assessing the indicators and project achievements, and more specific orientation for data analysis and report writing. We also set up more meetings with the national consultants to provide additional feedback during the process.

Generally speaking, for the endline the national consultants found it easier to follow the indicator protocol than at the MTR, as a result of greater and improved guidance.

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[20] Note: learning outcomes regarding the ToC are discussed in the following section.

Reflections on Evaluation Methods and Tools

Because of different circumstances at the endline, Kartini's reflections on the evaluation process evolved slightly. Certain adjustments made at the endline were effective. Among others, we can highlight:

- By submitting all the basic processing tables from the survey, OH tables and overview analysis tables, AA, national partners and consultants had resources in hand to assess evaluation findings and contribute to future programming (e.g. design, baseline);
- Meetings to present and discuss key findings among AA, national partners and consultants during data collection and before report writing and dissemination.

Without diminishing the extant validity and analytical contributions of the tools and methods, it was evident that future adaptations could streamline data collection and provide for more in-depth analysis even better. These included:

- Harmonise where possible outcome harvesting tool with KII and FGDs questions;
- Provide more guidance and accompaniment to national consultants and AA staff;
- Consider working with AA staff instead of national consultants for organisational capacity building and continuity; and
- Make future adjustments to certain instruments (e.g. street survey and trust map)[21].

An additional reflection on measuring the indicators was the need to independently verify output indicators 2.2, 4.1 and 4.2, since they were not covered by existing SA or OH instruments. These tools could consist of a qualitative document analysis of those products and/or interviews with duty bearers or external experts, where existing tools would be adapted to not increase the total amount of data collected.

Notwithstanding these suggestions for improving the M&E methods, the data clearly showed the strengths of the She Can model, particularly in terms of the changes brought about through organised women HRDs and other community members demanding increased safety, mobility, access to justice, as well as through their interventions to prevent or stop situations of VAWG.

9.2 Learning on the Theory of Change

Kartini's assessment of the ToC at the endline consists mostly of underscoring the overwhelming findings at the MTR that the ToC was a very successful model. This was so not only because the project was successfully implemented, and most of its outputs and outcomes reached or surpassed. Even more noteworthy, it was because this community mobilisation model with empowered women as individual and collective change agents at the centre had so successfully "rippled out" to others – community groups, especially women's groups; duty bearers and service providers; and the general public – such that long before the end of the project, She Can HRDs, AA and its partners had made inroads towards achieving the project impact statements.

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[21] The street survey could be made shorter to avoid respondents reducing their attention and interest. As for the trust map, either use a standard set of similar services with parameters for local variation to enable longitudinal and cross-country comparison, or use a street survey question instead.

As mentioned above, these contributions at both the outcome and especially the impact levels were more evident from the OH data than from the methods defined in the indicator protocol. From the endline data and analysis, Kartini had mostly the same observations regarding improvements to be made to the ToC for future projects.

Please note that Annex 11 contains an explanation of all suggested revisions to the ToC based on the learning and conclusions of this evaluation consultancy, as well as a revised graphic.

1. Making pathways more visible:
    a. Clearly distinguish the pathways with women, community members and general public, and duty bearers;
    b. Distinguish between HRDs and the work with community women, even if they closely resemble one another. This will make it more evident that specific attention should be paid to the HRDs.

2. Assumptions:
    a. Add back into the graphic the assumptions that were included in the April 2015 version of the theory of change.[22]
    b. Include as an assumption that the HRDs comprehensive empowerment will be promoted to facilitate their social mobilisation work.
    c. Add "project is not affected by external political situations that affect duty bearers and their engagement with the public."

3. 'Intermediate' outcomes:
    a. Add in "Women and girls find opportunities to take actions to enhance their safety and access to justice;"
    b. Change from "on the news agenda" to "addressed in the media" to expand sample.

4. 'and Outcomes'
    a. Separate current statement on policies and services to note that they involve different actors and advocacy processes.
    b. Add "and formal and informal mechanisms for engagements between duty bearers and rights holders."

5. 'so that Impact' statement
    a. At present the one indicator is repeated twice.
    b. Add in "preventing, reducing and stopping certain situations of VAWG," which is a variation of what was included in the previous iteration of the ToC already cited.

These suggestions were generally agreed to by AA during the joint learning and reflection activity. Nonetheless, the ToC was not revised to reflect them, because this would have also required modifying the log frame and reporting mechanisms.

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[22] ActionAid, 'How Change Happens: An 'If we… then…'story for She Can,' Version 09.04.2015.

The additional impact statement could be verified using survey data, secondary data, and qualitative data gathered through OH and interview(s) with external experts.

As at the MTR, with the endline it was difficult to make visible outcomes regarding HRDs and HRD groups. Indeed even in the case study, with questions designed to gather that information, extra effort was required to ensure that HRDs, AA and others reflected on this topic. This could be interpreted as yet another way in which women's selflessness is rooted in cultural practice.

By way of conclusion, Kartini developed an adapted version of the table on 'Level of Achievement of ToC results" (see table 17 below). This is a complementary, and perhaps easier way to assess the achievement of the ToC pathways and outcomes and impacts than the colour-coded cells used for the MTR and joint learning and reflection activity. Table 17 encapsulates the findings of the case study and supplements the overall endline results.

Table 19: Level of achievement of ToC results via empowerment and interlocking forms of power framework

Main result per category		This fully applies to almost all these actors engaged in all countries	This mostly applies to most of these actors engaged in most of the countries	This applies somewhat to some of these actors engaged in some of the countries	This applies very little and to few of these actors engaged in few countries
Power within: HRDs – as individuals & in groups	**Train and mentor girls and women – equipping them with knowledge, tools and confidence;**	✔			
	& _finding_ opportunities to take actions to enhance their safety & access to justice	✔			
	Active women, girls, women's networks and groups, engaging in dialogue with and making demands for VAWG prevention in public spaces	✔			
a) *Power with* community members: i) **Women & girls** and **Women's groups**	**Women and girls as individuals and in groups are trained with knowledge, tools and confidence;**	✔			
	& _finding_ opportunities to take actions to enhance their safety & access to justice;		✔		
	& active networks and groups, engaging in dialogue with and making demands for VAWG prevention in public spaces			✔	
ii) **Groups in communities, Men & boys**	**Greater awareness and support for preventing VAWG amongst a wider audience**			✔	
b) *Power with*:	**Sensitised and capacity built**				

Main result per category		Level of Achievement			
		This fully applies to almost all these actors engaged in all countries	This mostly applies to most of these actors engaged in most of the countries	This applies somewhat to some of these actors engaged in some of the countries	This applies very little and to few of these actors engaged in few countries
Duty bearers & private service providers	**around gender-responsive public services;**	✓			
	& engaged in discussion with rights holders on how to make polices & services more gender responsive;			✓	
	& greater awareness and support for preventing VAWG ~~among a wider audience~~		✓		
Power to: 'and' Outcomes and 'so that' Impact	**Women and girls are organised and take collective action to challenge VAWG in public spaces and demand state accountability and action for gender responsive policies and public services**		✓		
	Leading to changes in public opinion,			✓	
	Policies / implementation of policies & better public services			✓	
	Women and girls living in poverty and exclusion in 20 urban areas in Bangladesh, Myanmar, Kenya and Zimbabwe have increased safety, mobility […]		✓		

Main result per category		Level of Achievement			
		This fully applies to almost all these actors engaged in all countries	This mostly applies to most of these actors engaged in most of the countries	This applies somewhat to some of these actors engaged in some of the countries	This applies very little and to few of these actors engaged in few countries
	[...] and access to justice and gender-responsive public services			✔	
	Prevention, reduction and end of certain situations of S/VAWG[23]			✔	
Power over: Barriers **Measuring amount of improvement in these barriers**	**Lack of awareness of rights among women and girls**	✔			
	Patriarchal social norms leading to high levels of sexual violence against women and girls			✔	
	Extreme socio-economic and political inequality between men and women				✔
	Inadequate public services and physical infrastructure			✔	
	Lack of adequate laws/policies (gender blind and poorly enforced)				✔

[23] Note: This is an adaptation from an impact statement included in a previous iteration of She Can's theory of change

10. Conclusions and Recommendations

10.1 Conclusions

The She Can Model was highly effective and relevant. The ActionAid country teams picked their national partners carefully and they will be carrying forward the work started through the She Can project in multiple locations. Duty bearer relationships with communities and the HRD groups, most of which started with the project, were mostly strengthened during the project in three of the four countries and will likely continue afterwards. The SA, monitoring and OH data also documented clear evidence of a noticeable reduction in witnessed situations of VAWG in the communities concerned, a greater sense of safety among women and girls for the most part, as well as some changes in attitudes and behaviours of men and boys at the community level. Public services also improved in all four countries, often despite sometimes working in complex political contexts with limited public budgets. While the international evaulators have some concerns regarding a few aspects of sustainability, there was a solid core of active HRDs in place in three of the four countries at the end of the project. Overall, the project was a huge success from multiple perspectives, which very much validates the project's overall Theory of Change.

Conclusion One: Validity of the She Can Theory of Change
One of the most salient conclusions is that the She Can ToC was both valid and extremely effective. This was already identified at the mid-term, and the endline and case study provided greater evidence of this conclusion, as well as the dynamics of how it was achieved. The empowerment and social mobilisation model of She Can successfully put into practice what is known as active citizenship or, in other words, the 'doing of citizenship' by women and girls demanding and using their rights on a daily basis.

The importance of this conclusion extends beyond the implementation period of this project. First, it is a key indication of the likely sustainability of the project results, as HRDs and communities will continue to mobilise. Second, it confirms the organisational model of ActionAid, which places poor and marginalised women at the centre as the main change agents for much of its human-rights based programming. Third, it contributes to DfID's, other donors' and other development practitioners', intellectuals' and social movements' approaches on ending VAWG by providing ample evidence of the success of this model from four different countries on two continents.

Conclusion Two: Working with Volunteer HRDs
Volunteer HRDs, the vast majority of whom were adult and young women, were central to She Can and were also the primary participants and "beneficiaries" of the project. These two observations are also in keeping with the ActionAid organisational model and objectives. The evaluation found that HRDs benefit doubly from the project. The first relates to the changes in the HRDs' own lives. The second refers to HRDs benefitting from the social transformation they have contributed to achieving, which comes about as the culmination and continuation of a virtuous circle of change or the "rippling out" dynamic of social transformation.

That said, in practice adequate supports for HRDs to carry out this work were not built into the design of She Can. "Supports" refer to providing opportunities for the HRDs' virtuous cycle of empowerment, particularly as regards economic empowerment, as well as mechanisms to

support HRDs' in their work, namely: psychosocial counselling or mutual support groups for HRDs; identification of possible safety risks and implementation of responses; and continuing education (relevant to sustainability). As a result, there was a certain tension between the organisational principle of "applying a feminist lens and values" (ActionAid International, 2018: 4) and its implementation in She Can. ActionAid cannot reasonably rely on poor and marginalised women to work for free to bring about social change, adding to their work hours, while possibly gaining only a small stipend during the project implementation period or reimbursement of direct costs.

The MTR concluded that ActionAid did not take these factors sufficiently into account, which led to some improvements being made where possible in the final year of the project. Also, in at least one case, ActionAid supported HRDs to access public funding. Still, the endline confirms that comprehensive supports for HRDs need to be built into project design in order to make a greater contribution towards AA's organisational priorities.

Conclusion Three: Community Mobilisation Pathway
One strength of the project was its ability to mobilise and engage with community members, whether women, girls, men, boys or other community groups. Although they were not as involved in the project, other women and girls in She Can communities also identified significant improvements in their lives in ways that were similar, but less frequent, than with women HRDs. This is in keeping with Kartini's analysis of the overlap between the pathway with HRDs and those of women community members.

Men and boys in the community appeared to respond best in some contexts when they were approached and engaged in male-only groups or one-on-one with male role models, although in other settings, advocacy and other strategies by women HRDs was also effective.

Conclusion Four: Duty Bearers' Pathway
She Can engaged a wide variety of sectors of duty bearers and in different ways in every country. Generally speaking, there were more successes regarding infrastructure than around access to justice, health and other services. That said, the results with each sector made important contributions towards the impact statement. Engagement with duty bearers worked best when their relationship with HRDs was formalised with regular meeting, dialogue and information exchange mechanisms.

However, this pathway was heavily conditioned by external factors beyond the local engagement of duty bearers. The main factor was the consistent application of democratic rule at the local level. In addition to this being a ToC assumption, national and international evaluators underlined this as relevant in all project countries at least at one point during the project. ActionAid and the national partners – and HRDs – dealt with this as best they could given the circumstances, even if mitigation strategies were not readily apparent in the project design. Another influential factor had to do with coherence between changes at the national (policy) level and the local (implementation) level, be they regarding implementation of policy or budget assignments and disbursals.

It is likely that this pathway will be the least sustainable, as there is often a high frequency of changeover in public and private officials in these sectors.

Conclusion Five: General Public Pathway

This pathway proved to be effective, particularly when it focused on local broadcasts that could reinforce the HRDs' work. That said, this component was not targeted adequately to specific stakeholders or utilised early enough in the project to generate its full potential.

Conclusion Six: Need to Streamline SA Data Collection to Increase Its Application

From the learning process and webinars in which the AA country teams and the international consultants engaged it became clear that the country teams applied findings from all the different M&E methods, whether those used in all countries or country-specific methods, to improve programming.

Still, due to limits in the processing and reporting of evaluation data collected by national consultants, a sizeable amount of data gathered through the Safety Audit process is not available to be used by ActionAid or its partners. This raises the question (also mentioned as a part of the MTR process) as to whether it is efficient and effective for ActionAid to collect so much data. For example, national consultants in two countries at the MTR and again in one country at the endline raised concerns that the amount of data collected in the street survey could lead to "respondent fatigue," and, thus, lower the rigourousness of the data. Also, even the considerable data that was applied in the national reports led to the international consultant team juggling between using and omitting significant amounts of data the national consultants worked so hard to produce. Therefore, there is a need for ActionAid to review with its M&E officers how much and which data will be useful for monitoring and evaluation purposes and to simplify the data collection process if possible (see Recommendation 7).

Conclusion Seven: Application of Qualitative Evaluation Methodology

Most of the AA country teams and national partners responded quite positively to the Outcome Harvesting approach introduced in this evaluation and made use of the related qualitative findings to inform the final year of the project's implementation. However, the national consultants appeared to struggle with how to analyse and report on qualitative data despite detailed guidance. Although the Safe Cities model and related log frames could benefit from the inclusion of several salient qualitative indicators, because of the challenge of analysis and reporting the international evaluators considered that ActionAid should only adopt Outcome Harvesting as a monitoring and evaluation method if the organisation were able to provide more in-depth training to its M&E and programme personnel on how to apply it in diverse contexts. Otherwise its use will simply add to the plethora of data collection methods the Safe Cities model currently uses and to people's workloads. It can be an effective M&E tool if properly supported. Along this same line, one factor that limited ActionAid's take-up of the OH methodology was that national consultants were hired to implement it, instead of building organisational capacity by involving M&E staff more closely.

Conclusion Eight: Project Effectiveness

The She Can project accomplished a great deal in a short period of time; in many instances, surpassing its own targets. While there is a need to provide additional supports to its volunteer HRDs, there is no doubt that this type of community-based, HRD focused model can be a quite effective means of effecting social transformation related to reducing VAWG in public spaces.

However, the way the project's logframe has been structured it is difficult to capture many of the highly location-specific reductions in VAWG and related changes that were documented through the OH process.

Conclusion Nine: Overview

The introduction of Outcome Harvesting was crucial to show the quality of the work done by AA, the national partners and particularly the HRDs, as well as the extent and depth of their achievements. At the same time it also provided evidence regarding the main components of the She Can ToC, though not all of them. A third method introduced for the case study, which built up a "practice of change" to compare with the ToC, further underlined both the strengths of the achievements as well as shed light on elements and dynamics that were not clearly reflected in the ToC but contributed to the success in all countries, as well as the additional level of success achieved in Kenya. In particular, these elements focused on the dynamics of the HRDs' individual and group empowerment. Overall, the M&E methods applied facilitated the comparison and contrast of processes and outcomes across four countries with relatively different contexts.

Despite these successes, further revisions to the data collection and analysis methods are needed, especially around streamlining the OH method with the safety audit; measures introduced to manage consultants should be further strengthened and made standard practice in the organisation; and qualitative indicators and analysis need to be incorporated more thoroughly in future projects of this nature.

10.2 Recommendations

All of the recommendations flow from the conclusions and are aimed at ActionAid. They are divided up into two sections, programming/operational and monitoring and evaluation, and they are listed in order of priority (high, medium and low).

10.2.1 Programmatic/Operational Recommendations

Table 20: Programmatic/Operational Recommendations

Priority Level	Recommendations
High	**Recommendation 1**: **Build Support for HRDs into Project and Programme Design** *(linked to conclusion 2)* 1.1 ActionAid should facilitate empowering income-generation activities for the women HRDs who are at the centre of its social change model to ensure that the approach taken upholds its organisational commitment to a human-rights based approach and the eradication of poverty. 1.2 ActionAid should also include psychosocial supports and mechanisms to ensure HRDs' safety. **The need to have mechanisms in place for HRDs' safety must be an organisational priority.** 1.3 ActionAid should also work with national partners to facilitate support networks for the women and nurture women's and community organising during and after a particular project. 1.4 ActionAid should facilitate opportunities for continuing education for HRDs to ensure their knowledge is updated and refreshed based on changing public policy and services.

Priority Level	Recommendations
High	**Recommendation 2: Theory of Change** *(linked to evaluation conclusions in general)* 2.1 Revise the assumptions of the theory of change so that (a) they include a comprehensive approach to women's empowerment involving social, economic and political empowerment, as well as individual and collective empowerment; and (b) AA and partner programmes jointly contributing to addressing this.
High	2.2 Incorporate factors of success identified in the Kenyan case in ToC and programming, e.g., engaging duty bearers at the national level for policy design and review as well as at the local level of implementation through programmes and services.
High	2.3 Consider adopting suggested revisions to the She Can ToC (see EQ 7 and annex 11) in future Safe Cities and similar programming.
High	2.4 Provide a dedicated focus or a pathway on women HRDs.
Medium	2.5 Pay specific attention to different outcomes related to policies and services; and add on an outcome related to joint consultation and decision-making mechanisms (where appropriate given political context).
Medium	2.6 Incorporate prevention and stopping of violence as an impact statement.
Medium	2.7 Include relevant cultural concerns as a barrier.
High	**Recommendation 3: Engaging Duty Bearers** *(linked to conclusion 4)* Safe Cities project design should work to support the establishment of a formal system of engagement and dialogue between HRDs and duty bearers from their inception using a variety of advocacy and other strategies.
Medium	**Recommendation 4: Engaging Men and Boys** *(linked to conclusion 3)* Expand the approach of engaging men and boys, by focusing on prevention with young boys, and contribute to building contexualised models of masculine responsibility and more equal gendered power relations, where women and girls remain the main change agents. This work should also be linked to addressing cultural barriers.
Low	**Recommendation 5: Country Level Communications Plans** *(linked to conclusion 5)* At the country level, Safe Cities style projects should include a communications plan in the project design and start implementation of this at the beginning to help ensure even delivery of media and communications messages and activities. These should be intensified and targeted to particular stakeholder groups, such as duty bearers and youth.

10.2.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Recommendations

All these recommendations are linked to conclusions six through nine as well as the methodological considerations (chapter three).

Table 21: Monitoring and Evaluation Recommendations

Priority Level	Recommendations
High	**Recommendation 6: Qualitative Indicators** Include qualitative indicators in log frame and clear methods for measuring them.

Priority Level	Recommendations
High Medium	**Recommendation 7: Outcome Harvesting** 7.1 ActionAid should review whether the organisation has the resources to provide the training needed effectively include Outcome Harvesting tools as part of the M&E toolbox for the Safe Cities programme and if so, add this tool to its M&E process. 7.2 Harmonise SA and OH methods by replacing FGDs and KIIs with OH, while also adapting OH method to ensure no project components are missed.
High	**Recommendation 8: Management of Consulting Services** 8.1 Adopt more rigorous hiring methods for national external evaluation consultants, including a test to gauge consultants' capacity for qualitative analysis. 8.2 Standardise consultancy processes to facilitate closer supervision of consultants. This could include a review of data and data processing and analysis prior to report writing, which could also include a joint analysis session.
High	**Recommendation 9: Ethical Protocol** 9.1 Include an adequate ethical protocol in all evaluations as well as concrete measure for its application in all phases. 9.2 Review to ensure its coherent and consistent application.
Medium	**Recommendation 10: Review of M&E Tools** 10.1 Decrease street survey questions to simplify this process and avoid possible risks to rigor of data that might be caused by "respondent fatigue." 10.2 Include interviews with external experts/organisations working in the same field as part of evaluation tools.

Annexes

Annexes 1-12: Follow Conclusions and Recommendations

Annexes 13-26: Submitted Separately

Annex 1: Evaluation Terms of Reference

Submitted under separate cover.

Annex 2: Endline Evaluation Matrix

EQ1: How does the ActionAid programme work:
a. to support women and girls human rights defenders (HRDs) as individuals and in groups in the prevention of VAWG [and men and boys HRDs] (related to outputs 1)
b. to engage community members – women and girls as well as men and boys – in VAWG community organizing, networking and mobilisation programmes? (related to outputs 2 and 4)
c. to improve the approach of public authorities and service providers at the local level to VAWG (related to output 3)
d. to change public opinion regarding VAWG? (related to output 4)

Evaluation criteria
Relevance, Effectiveness

Research area: Identify pathways used by project to reduce VAWG in public spaces in urban areas and increase safety, mobility, and access to justice and improve gender-responsive public services for vulnerable women and girls living in cities in Bangladesh, Myanmar, Kenya and Zimbabwe	
Dimensions	*Sources and Methods*
- Documentation of the different types of interventions and strategies used in each country to build the capacity of women's groups and movements (Human Rights Defenders), and support them in prevention of VAWG in public spaces in urban areas - Documentation of the different types of interventions and strategies used in each country to engage men and boys in VAWG community mobilization programmes - Documentation of the different types of interventions and strategies used in each country to improve the approach of public authorities at the local level to VAWG - Documentation of the types of media campaigns used to promote reduced VAWG - Documentation of how HRDs contributed to each of the pathways - Longitudinal and comparative analysis of the interventions and strategies	Methods: Document review (including monitoring data) Safety Audit Tools Outcome Harvesting Sources of Information: All stakeholders

EQ2: What are the most effective strategies for reducing VAWG in public, urban spaces and improving accountability, safety and access to justice when working with the project's primary groups of women and girls, people in power (duty bearers), community networks, men and boys, women's movements, and general public (including media)?

Evaluation criteria
Effectiveness

Indicators	*Sources and Methods*
2.1 Degree to which women and girls indicate they feel safer in urban, public spaces	Methods: Document review (including

2.1 Reduction in number of incidences of violence and harassment against women and girls reported 2.3 Increased support of anti-VAWG measures and women's and girls' right to security by men and boys at the community level 2.4 Increased funding and/or implementation of public services at municipal level that will increase women's safety 2.5 Number and type of strategies and interventions to reduce VAWG in public, urban spaces scaled up to other areas and groups 2.6 Number and type of strategies and interventions to reduce VAWG in public, urban spaces dropped as an approach 2.7 Percentage of new strategies measures, services, interventions that take a human rights based approach	monitoring data) All Safety Audit Tools Outcome Harvesting Sources of Information: All stakeholders

EQ3: To what extent has the project been able to realise its intended outcomes?	
Evaluation criteria	
Effectiveness	
Indicators – Outcome 1	*Sources and Methods*
Outcome 1: Women and girls are organized and take collective action to challenge VAWG in public spaces and demand State accountability and action for gender responsive policies and public services 3.1 Number of women and girls actively involved in demanding safer cities within participating communities 3.2 Number of women and girls with knowledge of referral pathways for reporting VAWG 3.3 Number of documented cases in which duty-bearers have responded positively to women and girls demands leading to changes in policy or practice regarding urban environments and public services	Methods: Document review (including monitoring data) All Safety Audit Tools Outcome Harvesting Sources of Information: All stakeholders

EQ4: How relevant are the approaches used by She Can for the different country contexts?	
Evaluation criteria	
Relevance	
Indicators	*Sources and Methods*
4.1 Types of She Can tools and interventions used and applied in each country by country teams and organisational partners 4.2 Degree to which She Can tools and interventions have been adapted for use by the country teams to fit the country context	Methods: Document review (including monitoring data) All Safety Audit Tools Outcome Harvesting

| | Sources of Information: |
| | All stakeholders |

EQ5: How sustainable are She Can's outcomes?	
Evaluation criteria	
Sustainability/ Efficiency	
Indicators	*Sources and Methods*
5.1 Women and girls indicate they will continue collective action even after She Can funding ends 5.2 Municipal authorities have supported permanent changes in municipal services/infrastructure which will contribute to decreased VAWG in public, urban spaces 5.3 Local duty bearers have changed processes to strengthen accountability for reducing VAWG in public, urban spaces 5.4 Formal commitments of local duty bearers to improve and provide gender-responsive public services and improve access to justice related to VAWG 5.5 Proportion of men and boys with positive attitudes to, and respect for, women and girls' rights to freedom and safety in public spaces 5.6 Women and girls living in poverty and exclusion in 20 urban areas in Bangladesh, Myanmar, Kenya and Zimbabwe have increased safety, mobility and access to justice and gender-responsive public services.	Methods: Document review (including monitoring data) All Safety Audit Tools Outcome Harvesting Joint Learning Webinars Sources of Information: All stakeholders

EQ6: How well do the project's different interventions address changes in power from the perspective of power over, power from within, power with and power to?		
Evaluation criteria		
Effectiveness/ Efficiency		
Indicators		*Sources and Methods*
Power Over: 6.1 Increased awareness of right to security among women and girls 6.2 Men and boys involved in project stop harassing and assaulting women and girls in public, urban spaces	**Element of TOC related to:** **Barriers:** *Lack of awareness of rights among women and girls *Patriarchal social norms leading to high levels of sexual violence against women and girls *Extreme socio-economic and	Methods: Document review (including monitoring data) All Safety Audit Tools Outcome Harvesting Joint Learning Webinars Sources of Information: All stakeholders

6.3 Women able to influence changes to inadequate public services and infrastructure 6.4 Municipal authorities change public policies and practices to those that are more gender-responsive	political inequality between men and women *Inadequate public services and physical infrastructure * Lack of adequate laws/policies (gender blind and poorly enforced)	
Power within 6.5 Number of women and girls trained as trainers on women's rights (including right to freedom from violence and sexual and reproductive health rights), disaggregated by age and country 6.2 Number of women's and girls' groups (community watch groups, girls' clubs etc.) established to reduce VAWG, that are functioning and meeting regularly, disaggregated by country 6.7 Number of functioning VAWG reporting mechanisms established which provide victim/legal support	**Pathways with women and girls** * Train and mentor girls and women – equipping them with knowledge, tools and confidence (Activity) * Women and girls are given opportunities to learn about their rights, how to take actions to enhance their safety and access to justice ('then' outputs) * Active women, girls, women's networks and groups, engaging in dialogue with and making demands for VAWG prevention in public spaces; (Intermediate outcome) * Women and girls are organised and take collective action to challenge VAWG in public spaces and demand state accountability and action for gender responsive policies and public services ('and' outcome)	Methods: Document review (including monitoring data) All Safety Audit Tools Outcome Harvesting Joint Learning Webinars Sources of Information: All stakeholders
Power With: 6.8 Number of women and girls' networks and coalitions involved in safe cities advocacy and campaigning actions	**Pathways with women's and girls' and other networks and solidarity movements** * Produce and disseminate information on violence against women through social and mass media AND engage men and boys (context	Methods: Document review (including monitoring data) All Safety Audit Tools Outcome Harvesting Joint Learning Webinars

6.9 Number and type of researches conducted to support campaigning / advocacy 6.10 Frequency and proportion of sampled media analysed reporting on Safe Cities events that are positively reporting on women's rights of mentions of VAWG in public, urban spaces by diverse media[24]	specific) (Activity) *Conduct research for campaigning/advocacy (Activity) * Campaign activities demanding safe cities are implemented in five cities to generate discussion and mobilise public support for greater respect for women and girls rights (Output) * Women and girls' networks and coalitions mobilised and supported to actively lead local and national solidarity movements to demand an end to VAWG ('then' Output) * VAWG kept in public view and on the news agenda to maintain pressure on duty-bearers and service providers (Intermediate outcome) *Greater awareness and support for preventing VAWG amongst a wider audience. (Intermediate outcome)	Sources of Information: All stakeholders
Power to: **6.11** Number of duty-bearers and service providers trained/sensitised on women's rights and gender responsive policy and practice. **6.12** Number of engagements facilitated between women and girls' networks/coalitions, policy	**Pathways with duty bearers** * Sensitise, build capacity/train duty bearers in women's rights and in delivering gender-responsive public services (Activity) * Duty bearers, employers and public and private sector service providers are engaged in discussion with rights holders on how to make policies and services more	Methods: Document review (including monitoring data) All Safety Audit Tools Outcome Harvesting Joint Learning Webinars Sources of Information: All stakeholders

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[24] May not be measurable unless the country teams are tracking this on a regular basis.

makers and service providers that discuss gender responsive policies, laws and budgets and that hold them accountable (e.g. budget monitoring/ score cards etc.) **6.13** Number of specific public campaign events and media broadcasts in support of women's rights and Safe Cities **6.14** Proportion of sampled media analysed reporting on Safe Cities events that are positively reporting on women's rights	gender responsive ('then' Output) *(Women and girls are organised and take collective action) leading to changes in public opinion, policies/implementation of policies and better public services ('and' outcome)

EQ7: **How has the project used the learning process to change its approaches and TOC?**
Evaluation criteria
Effectiveness

Indicators	*Sources and Methods*
7.1 Increased capacity of AA project and country teams related to application of ethical guidelines 7.2 Increased capacity of AA project and country teams related to diverse data collection and analysis methodologies 7.3 Reflection processes have led to either changes in approaches used or upscaling of approaches used (where deemed to be particularly successful) 7.4 Reflection processes have led agreed changes in She Can's TOC (based on consensus understanding)	Methods: Document review (including monitoring data) All Safety Audit Tools Outcome Harvesting Joint Learning Webinars Endline analysis process Sources of Information: ActionAid National partners

Annex 3: Sample Size Tables by Country and Methodological Instrument

Table 3-1: Number, and Sex of Persons Interviewed for Endline Evaluation Street Survey by Country

Country	No. sampled			Rationale
	Total	W	M	
Bangladesh	210	105	105	Respondents selected randomly in 9 locations on footpaths, bus stops, tea stalls and some households during the day.
Kenya	200	102	98	Quota sampling used to capture a specific number of women, girls and men to allow the results to be representative of the focus of the project and respondents were drawn fairly evenly from all seven communities participating in the project.
Myanmar	300	150	150	Myanmar team sampled 100 women and 100 men for the street survey in each of three communities: Dala, Hlaingtharyar and South Dagaon.
Zimbabwe	291	181	110	Zimbabwe conducted random samples in 8 communities that participated in the project
Totals (no.)	**991**	**538**	**463**	
Totals (%)	**100%**	**54%**	**46%**	

Table 3-2: Number of Women who Participated in the Safety Walk/Journey for Endline Street Walk/Journey by Country

Country	No. of Safety Walks/ Journeys Conducted	No. of Women who Participated	No. of Men Who Participated	Total
Bangladesh	6	8	-	8
Kenya	7	26	5	31
Myanmar	1	2	-	4
Zimbabwe	1	18	5	18

Table 3-3: Number of Persons who Participated in Key Informant Interviews for Endline Evaluation by Country*

Country	No. of KIIS
Bangladesh	9
Kenya	25
Myanmar	9+
Zimbabwe	7
Total	**50**

*KIIs were held with duty bearers and public service providers
+Estimate based on endline narrative report

Table 3-4: Number of People who participated in FGDs for Endline Evaluation by Country

Country	No. of FGDs	Male	Female
Bangladesh	9	30	60
Kenya	7	56	99
Myanmar	6	4	46
Zimbabwe	4	-	40
Totals	**26**	**90**	**245**

Table 3-5: Number of People who Took Part in the Trust Mapping Exercise for Endline Evaluation by Country

Country	No. of Trust Mapping Exercises	No. of Women who Participated	No. of Men who Participated
Bangladesh	9	60	30
Kenya	7	101	-
Myanmar	3	37	-
Zimbabwe	4	40	-
Total	**23**	**238**	**30**

Table 3-6: Number of Persons who Participated in Outcome Harvesting Sessions for Endline Evaluation

Country	No. of OH Sessions	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total Participants
Bangladesh	12	48	24	-	-	72
Kenya	7	73	34	87	57	251
Myanmar	4	13	5	-	-	18
Zimbabwe	6	19	14	6	9	48
Total (#)	**25**	**153**	**77**	**93**	**66**	**389**
Total (%)		**39%**	**20%**	**24%**	**17%**	**100%**

Table 3-7: Number of Persons who Participated in Sessions for Case Study

Country	No. of Sessions	Women	Men	Total Participants
Bangladesh	6	58	14	72
Kenya	8	44	14	58
Total (#)	**14**	**102**	**28**	**130**
Total (%)		**78%**	**22%**	**100%**

Table 4-1: Safety audit data for outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 (HRD pathway)

Country/Category	Output Indicator 1.1 # of HRDs trained (gender, age)	Output Indicator 1.2 # of women and girls' HRD groups established	Output indicator 1.3 Number of functioning VAWG reporting mechanisms established which provide victim/legal support
Bangladesh	A total of 542 women, girls, men and boys were given training on women's rights, SH or VAWG and sexual reproductive rights. **Target: 482** **Surpassed target by 13.3%**	Up to the MTR, a total of 17 women's and girls' groups (Community Watch Group, girls' club etc.) were formed to reduce VAWG. These groups are actively functioning and meeting regularly in their respective areas 17 (1 per project site) **Target: 17 (met)**	The MTR reported that there were 2. N.B. The national endline report states that this is not applicable in Bangladesh, indicating an error in the interpretation of the indicator data by the national consultants.
Kenya	1,024 people have been trained as trainers, including 229 women and 446 girls; 220 boys and 129 men. **Target: 175** **Surpassed by 485%**	50 women's and girls' groups established in 7 settlements (same number as in the MTR as the project continued to work with the same groups). **Target: 50 (met)**	2 reporting mechanisms established, with flexibility regarding through which institutions these mechanisms operate built into the system to provide greater access to reporting for victims of GBV.
Myanmar	3416 (2455 women and girls, 961 men and boys) received trainings on forms and types of violence, legal knowledge women's rights and right to	2 women's group formed in Kha Yan Pyar and A Phy Htae This was an unexpected change **Milestone: 0** **Surpassed by 200%** The women's groups	4 reporting mechanisms established Community based 'women for women' group (A Phyu Htae) in Dala, a Legal clinic in Myanmar, a

99

Country/Category	Output Indicator 1.1 # of HRDs trained (gender, age)	Output Indicator 1.2 # of women and girls' HRD groups established	Output indicator 1.3 Number of functioning VAWG reporting mechanisms established which provide victim/legal support
	freedom from violence and sexual and reproductive health rights. (Logframe data)\n\n**Target: 250**\n**Surpassed by: 1266%**	established is called 'Women for Women' and it organized to assist each other and other needy community members (girls and women) in responding to VAWG	Hotline for VAWG and a referral mechanism through Paralegals.
Zimbabwe	156 volunteers trained, and 103 retained as active.\n\nA total of 9750 were reached with training (Monitoring data)\n\n**Target: 150**\n**Surpassed by: 4% for HRDs and by 6400% overall**	As at the MTR, by the endline evaluation 32 groups had been set up and were active; 15 for adult women and 17 for young women\n\n**Target: 32 (Met)**	At least 7 reporting mechanisms have been established as a result of the project, ZWLA Help Desk, ZWLA toll-free line, Volunteers, VFU, Councillors, Women's Affairs Department DA's Office

Table 4-2 OH findings on HRDs' transformed knowledge, attitudes and practices at the Individual Level and women's groups capacity and participation

Country	Changes in Knowledge and Skills,	Changes in individual actions, attitudes, behaviours, or relationships	Significant Changes in People's Lives	Changes in women's groups' capacity and participation
Bangladesh	After receiving training, women and girls'knowledge and skills on Sexual Harassment or VAWG, women's	Women and girls as change agents now have increased skills of demanding help and justice to the duty bearers and offering counselling support	Eve teasing, sexual harassment and VAWG in public spaces reduced.	Women's groups' are able to organize community, mobilise duty bearers and service providers to get access to

Country	Changes in Knowledge and Skills,	Changes in individual actions, attitudes, behaviours, or relationships	Significant Changes in People's Lives	Changes in women's groups' capacity and participation
	rights and sexual and reproductive rights has increased. This has contributed to increased confidence among them to take action on related issues,	to the individuals in need and ability to respond pro actively regarding any incidences of VAWG (MTR) Women and girls can talk to their family and can speak openly at any issues and have more freedom to take their own decisions than before (MTR)		services and justice. For example, in protest of a rape case, Community Women's Group (CWG) members organised diverse activities leading to the eventual imprisonment of the culprit.
Kenya	Increased awareness on their rights and referral pathways has made women more confident in confronting VAWG and to seek justice.	She Can's to also focus on men and boys in the settlements involved brought about attitudinal change with more men and boys now feeling that women and girls should have the right to walk around public spaces freely without being accompanied by men.	Improved services from the GBV service providers have increased confidence among women and girls to report cases of VAWG and that these cases will have successful follow-up. This has deterred the possible perpetrators of VAWGs and helped make the settlements safer for women and girls.	Increased awareness among the women's groups about their rights has contributed to their being better able to lobby for better services from duty bearers such as the county government, e.g., women successfully lobbied for installation of security lights and street lights in all the seven settlements.
Myanmar	The paralegals have increased confidence to make referrals to	Men and boys who have opportunity to involve in 'She Can' activity aware	Decrease in incidents of sexual assault and under-age	Paralegal networks were quite strong. Each township

Country	Changes in Knowledge and Skills,	Changes in individual actions, attitudes, behaviours, or relationships	Significant Changes in People's Lives	Changes in women's groups' capacity and participation
	diverse authorities that they take action on individual cases.

Paralegal group now able to demand for responsive public services from police and lawyers and judges. | that sexual harassment could be reported by women.

Paralegals trained by the project now able to assist wives who have been beaten by their husbands by referring them to the ward authority, and sometimes also the police to report the violence. They are also able to assist and support the women to report the incident in case of severe abuse by their husbands and to help some women report sexual harassment to the police . | rape and rape cases in Dala township from 14 to 8 from 2016 to 2017.

Many community members and duty bearers recognised paralegals as local leaders because of their community work to prevent and end situations of violence. One paralegal was elected as a ward administrator (MTR). | has estimated 25-30 paralegals and they have contacts and good collaboration. They also built a network themselves and coordinate among townships.

In South Dagon, a women's empowerment group' called 'Kha Yan Pyar' has been established help prevent VAWG and assist vulnerable women who have experienced violence but do not know where to seek help or assistance.
- A similar group established in Dala by the time of the MTR is still functioning actively. (A Phyu Htae) |
| **Zimbabwe** | A total of 156 volunteers were trained in this project. Each volunteer had a Reflection Action | The training also contributed to changing volunteers' attitudes in that it develops their | Young women volunteers have improved relationships with their mothers. (MTR) | The project managed to retain 103 volunteers who, at the end of the project were still |

Country	Changes in Knowledge and Skills,	Changes in individual actions, attitudes, behaviours, or relationships	Significant Changes in People's Lives	Changes in women's groups' capacity and participation
	Group (RAG). Girls club members reported that they are actively engaging with churchmates and schoolmates on advocacy against VAWG	confidence and commitment as change makers. The community recognizes that they are local leaders. (MTR)		actively facilitating the community work in their respective wards.

Table 5-1: Output Indicators 2.1, 2.2, 4.1 and 4.2 (Community Mobilisation Change Pathway)

Indicator /Country	2.1 Number of women & girls' networks and coalitions involved in safe cities advocacy & campaign actions	2.2 Number of needs assessment & policy review processes that examined effective-ness of existing policies, laws & services	4.1 Number of specific public campaign events on Safe Cities with at least 50 people attending	4.2 Number of media broadcasts in support of women's rights and Safe Cities
Bangladesh	There were 5 women and girls' networks and coalitions involved in safe cities advocacy and campaigning actions -Safe city coalition with 12 national NGOs, - Citizen's initiatives on CEDAW with 53 organizations - Guideline sharing workshop with transport authority - A human chain organized by the CWG, other NGO, school students and civil society - An advocacy seminar organized on gender responsive urban planning with GO-NGO All these had been completed by time of MTR	7 needs assessments and policy reviews conducted End of project target = 4	14 public events organised Target = 10	A total of 124 news stories in both electronic media and national dailies were published by the endline. At time of MTR, , there had been one drama and a TV talk show telecasted on 3 television channels and 9 news stories in 2 national newspapers. Target = 8
Kenya	2 networks (operating actively in Nairobi and Mombasa) (same as MTR) The two networks are Sauti Ya	Total of 3 by endline, 2 conducted since time of MTR	17, up from 10 at MTR Target = 15	28, up 20 from time of MTR Target = 12

Indicator /Country	2.1 Number of women & girls' networks and coalitions involved in safe cities advocacy & campaign actions	2.2 Number of needs assessment & policy review processes that examined effective-ness of existing policies, laws & services	4.1 Number of specific public campaign events on Safe Cities with at least 50 people attending	4.2 Number of media broadcasts in support of women's rights and Safe Cities
	Wanawake and GBV working groups in Mombasa and Nairobi			
Myanmar	Network of paralegals established across all of townships involved in project Links established between 15 women and girls' networks and coalitions involved in safe cities advocacy and campaigning actions	8 needs assessments and policy reviews conducted Included the Urban book report, CEDAW compliance review, GRB, village book analysis, CEDAW shadow report, Safety audit research, Women's Safety Analysis Briefing, and a Preliminary report on urban forums	Community members were involved in public campaign events in 7 townships. There were also 8 public campaign events on Safe cities with at least 50 people attending. Safe cities campaigned had done in September-October, 2016 in central forum and consequently 7 small urban forums had been organized in seven Townships. 27 public campaign events on Safe Cities were held during project. 8 new events happened after the MTR	No data provided Target = 18

Indicator /Country	2.1 Number of women & girls' networks and coalitions involved in safe cities advocacy & campaign actions	2.2 Number of needs assessment & policy review processes that examined effective-ness of existing policies, laws & services	4.1 Number of specific public campaign events on Safe Cities with at least 50 people attending	4.2 Number of media broadcasts in support of women's rights and Safe Cities
			Target = 6	
Zimbabwe	32 active RAGs including those facilitated by boys, girls and adult volunteers at the time of endline evaluation	2 had been conducted by the time of the MTR. No additional data provided for endline.	MTR Data: 12 engagements facilitated with Chitungwiza Municipality, Councillors, the Zimbabwe Republic Police, Ministry of Health and the Commuter Omnibus Operators Association, Gender PPC ZWLA organised a meeting between police and community members to discuss re-sponse of police to reports made by women. Parliamentary Portfolio committee on gender was engaged to assist in developing a policy to protect women from	16 media broadcasts in support of women's rights and safe cities were done to include; Star FMroadshows, --Mai Chisamba TV talk-show --7 media broadcasts during Safe Cities launch 2015, --2 TV talkshows, --1 show on ZBC the national broadcaster, --Taking radio to the people on International Women's day, --2 radio interviews on Power FM, Star FM, --1 radio broadcast during the Safe cities day 2015

Indicator /Country	2.1 Number of women & girls' networks and coalitions involved in safe cities advocacy & campaign actions	2.2 Number of needs assessment & policy review processes that examined effective-ness of existing policies, laws & services	4.1 Number of specific public campaign events on Safe Cities with at least 50 people attending	4.2 Number of media broadcasts in support of women's rights and Safe Cities
			violence in public spaces No significant changes reported since MTR period Target = 6	

Table 5-2: OH data on changes engendered by community mobilisation

Country	Changes in community members' individual knowledge and skills	Changes in community members individual actions, attitudes and behaviour	Significant changes in community members' lives	Changes in community collaboration
Bangladesh	Reduction in child marriage Learned to protest against sexual harassment or violence Increased access to justice and services of duty bearers and service providers	Reduced violence against women and girls	Ensure equal opportunity for both boys and girls to access to education Increased enrolment and retention of girls in schools Increased safety, security and mobility of women and girls at public spaces Increased safety, security and mobility of	Increased participation of women in social arbitration for informal dispute resolution

Country	Changes in community members' individual knowledge and skills	Changes in community members individual actions, attitudes and behaviour	Significant changes in community members' lives	Changes in community collaboration
			women and girls to move to public spaces.	
Kenya	The GBV working groups through the She Can project have trained TOTs within the community and mandated them to train others on rights of women and girls. In total 1,024 people have been trained as trainers among them are 229 women and 446 girls. The project has also trained 220 boys and 129 men as trainers of trainers	Before the She Can project started, the community would put pressure on the elders and the area chief to settle GBV matters within themselves but now the community is aware of survivors' rights. This has stopped people making local arrangements where the perpetrator would negotiate a private penalty with the survivor or in most cases the relatives of the survivor rather than reporting the matter to the authority. Community members are now aware that this act would amount to denying the rights of the survivors and also perpetuate the	Men became actively involved in community actions to improve women and girls' safety, e.g., tearing down alleyways and abandoned buildings Boys shared what they learned with their parents, contributing to changes in parental behaviour and greater willingness on the part of their parents to support community safety initiatives. There is an increased sense of safety among women and girls as a result of installation of security lights. Increased police surveillance has also increased the sense of safety among	Community members now involved as formal representatives in GBV Working Groups with duty bearers

Country	Changes in community members' individual knowledge and skills	Changes in community members individual actions, attitudes and behaviour	Significant changes in community members' lives	Changes in community collaboration
		VAWG. Therefore they now push for GBV cases to be referred officially to the courts. There has also been a reduction in the incidence of sexual assault and harassment of women, and girls. Businesswomen are also able to increase their hours of operation and no longer have to pay for male protection on their way to their businesses.	women and girls in the settlements. Girls involved in the girls' forums have become peer tutors and have gained a much stronger sense of self-confidence as well as increased respect and status among their peers.	
Myanmar	Women's paralegal group mobilised men as part of community mobilisation and training (MTR data)	Men and boys who have opportunity to involve in She Can activity now aware that sexual harassment could be reported by women A few men have successfully lobbied for improved GRPS (especially street lighting) and a couple of male paralegals modelled positive masculinities at home (MTR)	Decrease in incidents of sexual assault and under-age rape and rape cases in Dala township from 14 to 8 from 2016 to 2017.	Community mobilisation has increased awareness on VAWG issue and participation in advocacy, urban forum and Interface workshop. Paralegal networks were quite strong. Each township has estimated 25-30 paralegals with good levels of collaboration

Country	Changes in community members' individual knowledge and skills	Changes in community members individual actions, attitudes and behaviour	Significant changes in community members' lives	Changes in community collaboration
				among themselves and among the other townships.
Zimbabwe	Increased understanding and awareness that child marriage is a violation of girls' human rights.	Young and adult male volunteers have confronted other men in public locations when witnessing their violent actions (MTR) Some behaviour and attitude change towards child marriage and harassment of women and girls among the Apostolic Sects and touts' behaviour and attitudes towards women and girls demonstrated through respect for women.	There were reports of less harassment by touts after they had participated in the Mai Chisamba Show. A roadshow at Chigovanyika resulted in less harassment of women. especially with regard to how they dress. These roadshows also resulted in information being disseminated to other areas where She Can was not implemented.	Increased attendance and participation in community meeting in all Wards where project was operating as well as in some neighbouring wards Community members now able to to interface with duty bearers who were formerly thought to be totally inaccessible.

Table 5-3: Extent and Scope of work with Community members, particularly men and boys

Country	Extent and Scope of work with community members, particularly men and boys
Bangladesh	5 women and girls' networks and coalitions became involved in safe cities advocacy and campaigning actions and 14 public events organised 7 needs assessments and policy reviews were conducted A total of 124 news stories in both electronic media and national dailies were published by the endline, representing a consider increase in this type of

Country	Extent and Scope of work with community members, particularly men and boys
	activity by the project since the MTR.
	However, no additional data or analysis was provided in the Bangladesh endline report beyond this output indicator table data.
Kenya	In Kenya, 2 networks (operating actively in Nairobi and Mombasa) had been established by the time of the MTR and continued to operate actively. The two networks included the Sauti Ya Wanawake organisation and GBV working groups in Mombasa and Nairobi.
	A total of 3 needs assessments had been conducted by the time of the endline, 2 were conducted since the MTR.
	The project also organised a total of 17 public events, seven new ones since the MTR as well as 28 media broadcasts – representing an increase of 8 since the MTR.
	The project and HRDs mobilised community support through strategies such as advocacy tools, procession bands, information dissemination, education and communication materials, Girls and Boys School Debates, community sports days, community festivals and media platforms. The public campaign events generated a community reach of over 15,000 community members. These also have had a multiplier effect on the society. As documented through both the SA and OH processes, these strategies have borne fruit by creating awareness of what GBV entails and have contributed to bringing about attitudinal change among men and boys.
	One unique feature of the project in Kenya was the running of Girls and Boys Forums in the schools. The HRDs acted as the group facilitators and discussed a wide variety of VAWG and rights issues with the groups as another form of community outreach and mobilisation. Some of the boys and girls involved, in turn, reached out and became peer tutors on these issues with other students as well as discussed these issues with their parents.
Myanmar	The project worked together with other women's organizations, community groups as partners with similar interests in fighting VAWG. By the end of the project, 15 women and girls' networks and coalitions were jointly involved in safe cities advocacy and campaigning actions. The project also established a network of paralegals across all of townships involved in the project.
	A total of 8 needs assessments and policy reviews were conducted. These included the Urban book report, CEDAW compliance review, GRB, village book analysis, CEDAW shadow report, Safety audit research, Women's Safety Analysis Briefing, and a Preliminary report on urban forums.
	Community members were involved in public campaign events in 7 townships. There were also 8 public campaign events on Safe cities with at least 50 people attending. Safe cities campaigned had done in September- October, 2016 in

Country	Extent and Scope of work with community members, particularly men and boys
	central forum and consequently 7 small urban forums had been organized in seven Townships. She Can's partner organisation, Labour Rights Defenders and Promoters (LRDP) also empowered male and female factory workers from across the seven townships to demand labour rights via leadership training. Of the 250 workers, 50 were given advanced training and selected as labour leaders to engage in dialogues with factory owners and to participate in labour unions. Community groups were actively involved to serve as change agents by fulfilling their role as good citizens and willingly acting as watch dogs monitoring government response for gender sensitive policy, program and budgeting.
Zimbabwe	The RAGs had members who joined during the early phases of the project as well as some who had recently joined. That there were new members still joining indicated that the community members are getting engaged in the project activities and would like to contribute to a positive change. Two needs assessments had been conducted by the time of the MTR. By the endline She Can had also organised 16 media broadcasts in support of women's rights and safe cities. The majority of community members were reached through radio dialogues, street campaigns, kombi dialogues, fliers and the media facilitated by the Safe Cities Campaign Network, ZWLA and SAYWHAT at local and national levels. The endline established that volunteers also reached community members through organized social platforms such as churches and schools where they were offered opportunities to sensitize others about VAWG and that they can play a role in prevention of the problem. The general community was also involved to some extent in generating evidence of need for policy makers to facilitate gender-responsive policies and service provision as was done through the needs assessments that were carried out during the baseline and mid-term evaluations. The community's participation helped the project consolidate evidence national partners used to put together a position paper submitted to the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Gender.

Annex 6: Additional Data related to Duty Bearers Change Pathway

Table 6-1: Scope of work with duty bearers

Country	Scope of work with Duty Bearers
Bangladesh	Engagements between women and girls' networks/coalitions policy makers and service providers helped increase interaction between women and girls' networks and policy makers, as well as discussions on gender responsive policies, laws and budgets and that hold them accountable (e.g., budget monitoring/score cards etc.). In Bangladesh, She Can also created a functional linkage between communities and service providers and duty bearers that resulted in increased access to services and justice. The duty bearers and service providers involved included the police, Victim Support Centre, One-stop crisis centre), the government hospital, City Corporation, and the transport owners, drivers and conductors association.
Kenya	The She Can project strategy of training/sensitising duty bearers on women's rights and gender-responsive policy and practice and creating collaboration and linkage between the service providers and the community was effective in improving service provision. In turn, this has instilled increased trust in the local authorities.
Myanmar	At the time of endline evaluation, public service providers, duty bearers and justice sector staff had more awareness of the importance of safety of women and girls and greater understanding of what gender-responsive service provision entails. Large scale awareness activities were conducted successfully during the project duration, including a campaign launch with more than 700 people, with attendance by the Chief Minister of Yangon and key partners. AAM also facilitated 8 engagements between women and girls' networks/ coalitions, policy makers and service providers. Two of there were organised before the MTR and 6 afterwards, showing some degree of greater openness on the part of duty bearers to meet with community members and HRDs than had been the case at the time of the MTR.
Zimbabwe	Duty bearers constituted a significant component of the project as both beneficiaries and service providers. They were involved through training and direct interaction with citizens and being held accountable to rights holders. Following the workshops and engagements with national partners, the different duty bearer groups became more responsive to the community needs for safety in public spaces. In particular, they afforded people spaces to conduct campaigns and meetings, implement mitigating activities to curb crime and actioning on demands for safe water, gender sensitive health service provision, and cleaning public spaces. Unfortunately, the suspension from office of the councillors during the time of

Country	Scope of work with Duty Bearers
	the project was recognized as a major drawback to the project accomplishments as these members were the ones most accessible to the HRDs and had been exposed to participatory development initiative. They were closer to the community and easily approachable for follow-up and reporting within the referral network. A temporary structure was put in place and although available, had not been exposed to the training and is not easily reached by the people due to their internal working arrangements. The duty bearers interviewed in various offices expressed that efforts were underway to orient other members within their organisations to embrace the kind of change and responsiveness that SHE Can project was spearheading. They indicated that if this approach was representing a gold standard and if it were to be fully adopted and implemented, there would be significant and sustainable change in the city of Chitungwiza.

Annex 7: Additional Data related to Public Opinion Change Pathway

Table 7-1: Scope of Pathway with General Public

Country	Scope of Pathway with General Public
Bangladesh	There was a dramatic increase of media broadcasts of events/ campaigns in support of women's rights and demanding for safe cities in Bangladesh since the MTR. This heightened publicity through national media of national events with policy makers led to changes in public opinion in favour of women's rights and creating safe cities for women and girls. The project also set up a Facebook page titled `Safe Cities for Women Bangladesh'' that is being visited, liked and shared by hundreds of social media users regularly and gradually gaining popularity.
Kenya	The project used community radio shows each with specific themes to raise awareness on VAWG and the roles of duty bearers, Women and Girls' Rights, and legal frameworks addressing GBV and mobilizing communities to participate in International campaigns to end VAWG. The media broadcasts popularized the project activities, especially those of Sauti ya wanawake and Mukuru Women Action Group's. Their presence and mandate were recognized and garnered community support for the women involved and for the project media activities. The factors that make women and girls insecure in public spaces were mainly at the community level. Therefore the project held community forums in 7 settlements to increase community knowledge of GBV and the laws that protect women and girls from violence. The radio programmes have a wide coverage that reaches many people within the settlements with the message of rights of women and girls and creating safer and secure cities. The use of local radio stations and national TV has given the topic a wide audience with significant results (refer to Outcome indictors in summary table). The project has marked and commemorated specific public campaign events in support of women and girl's rights and Safe Cities by mobilizing community support through use of different strategies as advocacy tools such as procession bands and dissemination of Information, Education and Communication materials, Girls and Boys School Debates, community sports days, community festivals and use of media platform. The public campaign events witnessed a community reach of over 15,000 community members and therefore have a multiplier effect on the society.
Myanmar	This pathway with the general public has included community involvement in public campaign events in 7 townships as part of 'Safe Cities' initiatives. There were 8 public campaign events on Safe cities with at least 50 people attending. The project also organised 7 small urban in the townships in which it was operating.

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Country	Scope of Pathway with General Public
	There was also an interactive forum with two-way dialogue workshop between community members and duty bearers. Community members had the opportunity to raise their voice, share their concerns and constraints. Dialogue between community members and duty bearers from interface workshop was live broadcasted by Mizzima media channel in August 2017. Apart from the media coverage, there were journalist workshops and trainings and media advocacies to further elevate the media coverage regarding women demanding safe cities. Engaging with men and boys plays an important role in preventing VAWG. AAM therefore carefully included male trainees and encouraged involvement of males from the community. Social norms considering women as an object and men's teasing or jokes have changed as the men and boys themselves now have more understanding and respect for women safety. However, the session with men and boys from community revealed that men and boys perceived wearing short skirts or inappropriate clothes could attract potential perpetrator to commit sexual violence particularly when drunk. Even duty bearers such as police officers still suggested that wearing appropriate clothes could be safer. In general, men and boys' attitudes towards the linkage of inappropriate attire and likelihood of sexual violence remains the same between duration from mid-term and wrapping up of project although they now have greater knowledge of the issues. Some men and boys showed interest in acting as catalysts for change. They not only showed their concern of women's attire but also mentioned some preventive measures such as the need of electricity, more surveillance by the police and law enforcement and heavy punishment for rapists or perpetrators. The She Can project also launched a safety application and created Facebook page. This is also contributing to increased public awareness on VAWG, but it is not possible to ascertain by how much beyond looking at reach numbers.
Zimbabwe	The engagement with the general public was through mass media campaigns, roadshows, radio and TV talk shows, flier distribution, and church/school gatherings. Newspapers reached large numbers of those who could read and understand messages. Radio and TV talk - shows involved adults and messages were heard and understood by all age groups and literacy levels. The public also made use of the ZWLA hotlines to report abuse and request for information for referral purposes.

Table 8-1: Logframe OUTCOME indicators compared by country at the baseline, mid-term and endline[25]

OUTCOME Indicators	Country/ Overview	Baseline	Mid-Term Review Safety Audit data	Endline Study
OUTCOME INDICATORS				
Outcome Indicator 1 Number of women and girls actively involved in demanding safer cities *Source: Total reach form filled out by AA country teams*	Bangladesh	0	**9,835** women and girls have been mobilized and actively involved in 7 cities through various types of initiatives. **Year 2 Milestone: 11,247**	**17,031** women and girls actively involved in demanding safer cities in 7 cities **End of Project Target: 16,870**
	Kenya	0	**13,870** women and girls **Year 2 Milestone: 13,333**	**23,100** women and girls **End of Project Target: 20,000**
	Myanmar	0	**1,670** people (women and girls, men and boys) reached **Year 2 Milestone: 10,080**	**3,010** people (women and girls, men and boys) reached + 25,480 engaged **End of Project Target:15,120**
	Zimbabwe	0	**9,750** women and girls trained on women's rights and actively participating to demand safe cities. **Year 2 Milestone: 6,000**	**9,750** women and girls **End of Project Target: 9,000**
Outcome	Bangladesh	**41%** know	**44% increase**	**EoP: Increase of 53**

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[25] All of baseline data taken from AAUK Baseline Global Data Report. In some cases, a different methodology was used at the baseline so the data was not comparable with the other countries or with the MTR. Milestones: All figures cited taken from revised logframe (August 2016).

OUTCOME Indicators	Country/ Overview	Baseline	Mid-Term Review Safety Audit data	Endline Study
Indicator 2 Proportion of women and girls with knowledge of referral pathways for reporting VAWG. *Source: The minimum proportion of women and girls sampled who answered 'yes' for at least 2 out of the 3 questions of the Street Survey: E7. If a close friend experience sexual violence, would you know where to tell them to go to formally report the incident?*		pathway Source: Survey response cited in Global data report	MTR: 85% of women and girls know referral pathways **Year 2 Milestone: 20% increase**	**percentage points** Endline: 94% of women and girls know referral pathways. **End of Project Target: 40 percentage points increase**
	Kenya	**77%** of women and girls know referral pathways	**1% increase** MTR: 78% of women and girls know referral pathways **Year 2 Milestone: 20% increase**	**EoP: Increase of 4 percentage points** Endline: 81% of women and girls know referral pathways **End of Project Target: 40 percentage pointincrease**
E.8 If a close friend experience sexual violence, would you know where to tell them to go for health/medical support? E.9. If a close friend experienced sexual harassment /violence, would	Myanmar	No data	**Achieved: N/A** MTR: 50% of women and girls know referral pathway **Year 2 Milestone: 20% increase**	**EoP: Increase of 32 percentage points** Endline: 82% of women and girls know referral pathway **End of Project Target: 40 percentage points increase**
you know where to tell them to go for legal assistance / legal aid?	Zimbabwe	No data	**Achieved: N/A** MTR: 58% of women and girls know referral pathways **Year 2 Milestone: 20% increase**	**EoP: Increase of 27 percentage points** Endline: 85% of women and girls know referral pathway

OUTCOME Indicators	Country/ Overview	Baseline	Mid-Term Review Safety Audit data	Endline Study
				End of Project Target: 40 percentage points increase
Outcome Indicator 3 **Number of documented cases of women and girls demands being positively responded to by the duty-bearers leading to changes in policy or practice regarding urban environments and public services (i.e. urban neighborhoods installing street lights or public transport providers taking practical steps to protect women and girls)** Source: Documentation of change monitoring forms filled in by AA and partners.	Bangladesh	0	**9** Cases **Year 2 Milestone: 2**	18 cases **End of Project Target: 10**
	Kenya	0	**3** cases documented **Year 2 Milestone: 3**	**23** cases documented **End of Project Target: 10**
	Myanmar	0	**7** case studies were documented. **Year 2 Milestone: 2**	12 documented case studies **End of Project Target: 10**
	Zimbabwe	0	**3** Documented cases **Year 2 Milestone: 2**	10 documented case studies **End of Project Target: 10**

Table 9-1: Impact indicators measured at the baseline, MTR and endline[26]

IMPACT Indicators	Country/ Overview	Baseline	Mid-Term Review Safety Audit data	Endline
Impact Indicator 1 Percentage of women and girls who say they feel safe in their city (disaggregated by sex, age and country) *Source: Calculated from proportion of women and girls who, when asked 'What personal safety risks concern you most when you are in this area?' respond that they have 'no concerns'.*[27]	Bangladesh	**6%** feel safe 81% of women have concerns about sexual harassment; 32% of women have concerns about sexual assault or rape.	**6%** increase MTR: 12**%** of women and girls feel safe 79% of women have concerns about sexual harassment; 29% of women have concerns about sexual assault or rape	**17.3%** increase Endline: 23.3% of women and girls feel safe **End of Project Target: 15% increase** **Surpassed by 2.3%**
	Kenya	**15%** feel safe 49% of women have concerns about sexual harassment; 28% of women have concerns about sexual assault or rape	**4%** increase MTR: 19% feel safe 54% of women have concerns about sexual harassment; 55% of women have concerns about sexual assault or rape	**10%** increase Endline: 25% feel safe (i.e. no safety concerns) **End of Project Target: 15% increase** **Supplemental Data** 46% of women have concerns about sexual harassment; 11% of women have concerns about sexual assault or rape
	Myanmar	**16%** feel safe	**N/A**	**4% decrease**

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[26] All of baseline data taken from AAUK Baseline Global Data Report. In some cases, a different methodology was used so the data was not comparable with the other countries or with the MTR.

[27] Note that at the MTR, three of the reports originally used the data from a different survey question, "How safe do you usually feel when going about your daily business in this area?". At the endline, only two did.

IMPACT Indicators	Country/ Overview	Baseline	Mid-Term Review Safety Audit data	Endline
		(have no safety concerns) **N.B.:** Data is not comparable with MTR as a different methodology used and a different question asked	MTR: 61% of **respondents** feel safe[28] 49% of respondents have concerns about sexual harassment; 28% of respondents have concerns about sexual assault or rape	Endline: 57% of **women and girls** feel safe as they had no personal safety risk concern. **End of Project Target: 15% increase** **Supplemental Data** 21% have concerns about sexual harassment, 5% worry about sexual assault or rape
	Zimbabwe	**6%** feel safe 69% of women have concerns about sexual harassment; 18% of women have concerns about sexual assault	**27%** increase MTR: 33% feel safe 42 % of women have concerns about sexual harassment; 14% of women have concerns about sexual assault or rape	**28.6%** increase Endline: 34.6% of women and girls feel safe **End of Project Target: 15% increase** **Supplemental Data** 17.6% of women & girls have concerns about sexual harassment; 5.5% about sexual assault or rape.
Impact Indicator 2 Proportion of men	Bangladesh	**38%** of men and boys	Increase: **-1%**	**Increase: 16.3%**

IMPACT Indicators	Country/ Overview	Baseline	Mid-Term Review Safety Audit data	Endline
and boys with positive attitudes to, and respect for, women and girls' rights to freedom and safety in public spaces *Source: The average of the percentage of men and boys who respond that staring and whistling as sexual violence or sexual abuse/harassment. (from Baseline Global Data Report)*			MTR: 37% of men and boys	**End of Project Target: 30% increase** Endline: 54.3% of men and boys with positive attitudes *65.7% of men had heard of safe cities campaigning [B.8]; *10.5% of men were involved in ActionAid or partner organisations [B.9]
	Kenya	**25%** of men and boys	Increase: **4%** MTR: 29% of men and boys	**Increase: 26%** **End of Project Target: 30% increase** Endline: 51% of men and boys with positive attitudes *68% of men had heard of safe cities campaigning [B.8]; *46% of men were involved in ActionAid or partner organisations [B.9]
Endline data will also be cross-tabulated (where sample size allows) with the proportion exposed to the project (given through questions in street survey: **[B.8]** Have you heard anything about people campaigning for safe cities for women in the last year? Or **[B.9]** Are you involved with ActionAid or [name partner organisations working in the	Myanmar	No data	Increase: **N/A** MTR: 4% of men and boys	**Decrease: 3%** **End of Project Target: 30% increase**

IMPACT Indicators	Country/ Overview	Baseline	Mid-Term Review Safety Audit data	Endline
area] in any way?				Endline: 1% of men and boys with positive attitudes *22% of men had heard of safe cities campaigning [B.8]; *10% of men were involved in ActionAid or partner organisations [B.9]
	Zimbabwe	No data	Increase: **N/A** MTR: 26% of men and boys	Decrease: **11.6%** **End of Project Target: 30% increase** Endline: 14.4% of men and boys with positive attitudes *39.2% of men have heard of Safe Cities Campaign [B.8] *19.4% of men participate in AA/ ZWOLA/ SAYWHAT [B.9]
Impact Indicator 3 Degree of trust women and girls surveyed have with target public services in 7 target cities	Bangladesh	Trust map score: Trustworthiness for government actors was 0.22 Survey: 32% of women and girls say police would	Trust map score: Trustworthiness for government actors score was 0.4	Trust map increase: **1 degree** (0.27 increase) **End of Project Target: Average Increase of 1**

IMPACT Indicators	Country/ Overview	Baseline	Mid-Term Review Safety Audit data	Endline
Source: Average of all services identified in trust mapping sessions using the following rating system: 	++	1
+	0.75
+/-	0.5
-	0.25
--	0 | *Triangulated with survey: "if a close friend went to the police to report it, the police would…"* **investigate the incident**.		investigate	Survey: 16% say police would investigate	**degree of trust on 4 point scale**[29] Trust map score: Trustworthiness for government actors is 0.5. Survey: 55.6% say police would investigate
	Kenya	Trust map score: 0.5 Survey: 39% % of women and girls say police would investigate	Trust map score: 0.73 Survey: 53% say police would investigate	Trust map increase: **> 1 degree** (0.35 increase) **End of Project Target: Average Increase of 1 degree of trust on4 point scale** Trust map score: 0.85 Survey: 56% say police would investigate
	Myanmar	Different method used.	Trust map score: 0.6 Survey: 63% of women and girls say police would investigate	Trust map increase: **- <1 degree (0.03 decrease)** **End of Project Target: Average Increase of 1 degree of trust on 4 point scale** Trust map score:

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[29] A 1 degree increase of trust on this scale would mean an increase of 0.25. For example, an increase from 0.5 to 0.75, or from 0.3 to 0.55.

IMPACT Indicators	Country/ Overview	Baseline	Mid-Term Review Safety Audit data	Endline
				0.57 Survey: 66% say police would investigate
	Zimbabwe	Different method used.	Trust map score: 0.78 Survey: 47% of women and girls say police would investigate	Trust map increase: - **<1 degree (0.09 decrease)** **End of Project Target: Average Increase of 1 degree of trust on 4 point scale** Trust map score: 0.69 Survey: 67.1% say police would investigate

Annex 10: Relevance Analysis by Country

Table 10-1: Key relevance factors by country

Country	Key Relevance Factors
Bangladesh	The She Can project is line with Bangladesh's national and international commitments. Bangladesh ratified CEDAW in 1984 as one of the first Asian countries to do so, and signed onto the optional protocol in 2000. Bangladesh also endorsed the Beijing Platform for Action in 1995, and followed-up with a National Action Plan for *Women's Advancement: Implementation of the Platform for Action.* In 2005, the GoB considered women's right as a special issue and stated that women's rights should be also treated as are also human rights. A 2015 World Bank/Action Aid country report on Bangladesh shows that more than half of the women in urban area of Bangladesh feel unsafe going out alone due to their external milieu. There are frequent media reports about incidences, such as acid attacks, verbal attacks and abuse, sexual harassment. There is also and view of men toward women that men have impunity for these actions. The endline report stated that the approach of working with community-based local volunteer groups to increase their knowledge and skills on sexual harassment or VAWG, women's rights and sexual and reproductive health, combined with capacity development of women's groups; community mobilization or organization, and creating linkages with duty bearers and service providers, referral system and awareness campaign – were particularly relevant and effective and realistic in the context of working in slum communities in Bangladesh.[30]
Kenya report	• In Kenya, given the limited project resources available the use of a Training of Trainers model in key aspects of the project was considered to be particularly relevant for the context as it allowed the maximum reach with those resources. • In Kenya, while the project has an exclusive focus on the safety and security of women and girls and worked to empower them to be able to demand their rights, She Can also recognised that male involvement is a prerequisite for attainment of a safe society for women and girls. While men are the main perpetrators of VAWGs, there is also a much broader spectrum of positive roles for men and boys to play that can increase the safety of women and girls. In most African cultures, men still remain the custodians of cultural values that are a key deterrent to women and girl's empowerment. In Kenya, the She Can project reached out to men and boys in diverse ways, especially by involving male opinion leaders in the community in challenging patriarchy and cultures that discriminate against women and girls. The strategy not only prevented and reduced violence against women and girls, but also improved the lives of men and boys by freeing them from these harmful and limiting aspects of masculinities. They also became ambassadors of women's rights.

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[30] Please note, this is the only analysis provided in the Bangladesh national endline report on relevance.

Country	Key Relevance Factors
	This has brought attitudinal change among men and boys on the rights of women and girls. This strategy appears to have been particularly relevant and effective in the context. • Building the capacity of the duty bearers to provide better services directly addressed the need in Kenya improved gender-responsive public services delivery for vulnerable women and girls living in cities. This strategy is relevant as it both led to an improvement in service provision and increase the level of trust in duty bearers by community members. • Kenya's new constitution devolved increased responsibility to the community level making it highly relevant to have a project that fostered greater community mobilization and accountability on the part of duty bearers.
Myanmar	• The timing for implementation of 'She Can' project was relevant for the existing country situation given the high levels of violence in urban area such as verbal abuse, stalking, intimate partner violence (domestic violence), sexual violence (sexual harassment and assault), emotional abuse, trafficking, etc, with the latest DHS survey[31] having reported that 22% of women have experienced physical or sexual violence at least once in their lifetime. • Addressing VAWG is a priority action area in Myanmar's National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (NSPAW 2013-2022) • Prior to the She Can project it would not have been possible to hold a dialogue between duty bearers and community members, but the She Can project provided a pilot approach for doing so. • There was a high drop out rate of paralegals involved in the project – largely due to economic imperatives. In this context, therefore playing the role of volunteer HRDs appears to have been less relevant to this group.
Zimbabwe	• The project was informed by empirical evidence from the contextual analysis on concerns regarding high levels of VAWG in the public spaces. • The country has been recovering slowly from a situation in which social services had nearly collapsed and the limited access to essential resources such as water was contributing to women's vulnerability to violence in public spaces. Furthermore, bad roads, poor-street lighting, unavailability of coordinated service provision in public spaces (toilets and public ranks) further exacerbated the situation. • Duty bearers lacked capacity and accountability to ensure steady service provision and had not been able to create an enabling environment for residents to peacefully demand accountability. • The community exhibited a culture of silence and accepted VAWG in public spaces due to low levels of knowledge of their rights, and limited availability of protection services as well as negative attitudes and perceptions of the duty bearers' capacity to resolve reported cases of violence. • The strategies adopted by the She Can project were also in sync with national priorities.

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[31] Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey 20015-2016. Demographic Health Survey. Ministry of Health and Sports (MoHS) and ICF.2017.

Country	Key Relevance Factors
	• The project's baseline study reported the lack of accountability in the response by the communities and duty bearers as a key weakness in efforts to prevent violence, create and sustain a violence free community, especially in public spaces. The strategy to raise awareness of VAWG in public spaces, impart knowledge of rights and responsibilities, build capacity among the duty bearers and community based cadres at various levels was, therefore, very relevant. • By working as a consortium, the project managed to mobilise and pool resources. This was a relevant move considering the need to have initiatives remain operational beyond the end of a specific project given that financial resources are shrinking world over. • The project also remained relevant throughout its implementation phase by being sensitive and flexible to changes and the emerging global context issues related to the protection and empowerment of women.

Annex 11: Suggested ToC at Endline to Incorporate Evaluation Learning and Conclusions

Introduction

Based on the findings of the MTR, joint learning activity, endline and case study, Kartini proposed revisions to the She Can Theory of Change. We reflect the learning in three ways in this revised ToC diagram. The first set of changes has to do with modifying the statements, for example adding additional barriers or outcome or impact statements. The second set has to do with making changes to more clearly identify the pathways.

We refer to the cells in two ways, one is by the column, e.g. "barriers" or "'so that' impact," and the other is by the specific cell number. We have assigned letters to the columns and numbers to the rows. For example, cell B3 is "Conduct research for campaigning/advocacy."

A. Changes to the language of the ToC components

These changes would allow the TOC to be more reflective of how She Can is being implemented in practice and the effects it is having. Anything we think should be deleted we have struck out (~~delete~~); anything we think should be added we have put in bold italics (***add***). All these changes are highlighted in yellow.

1. We suggest making two additions to the risk factors. These are, "External political situations that affect duty bearers and their engagement with the public" and "external change factors". In more than one country we have found examples of both. An example of an external political situation could be that as a result of an election or other situation, the government no longer wants to engage with civil society. This is external because it is not directly related to the project. The other is even broader and could be, for example, drastic budget cuts that impede improving public services so they are gender-responsive.

2. We suggest no changes to the **Activities** and the **'then' Outputs** columns.

3. In the **Intermediate outcomes** column, we suggest two changes. In cell D3 we have added "Women and girls are given opportunities to take actions to enhance their safety and access to justice." This provides a clearer pathway after learning about their rights (cell C1) towards reducing violence and making cities safer. It also captures the actions taken by community members who have received She Can support. In cell D5 we suggest substituting the phase "on the news agenda" with "addressed in the media" to reflect that She Can activities have also been addressed in other kinds of media formats, such as call-in shows. In the same place we also add in the phrase "to influence public opinion and" because both the public and duty bearers / service providers are the targets of media work.

4. In column "'and' Outcomes" we have made two changes. First, we separated out the outcome in capital letters into three, thus it reads "LEADING TO CHANGES IN PUBLIC OPINION // AND POLICIES/IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES // **AND** BETTER PUBLIC SERVICES." We suggested this change because they are three different outcomes with different actors, that similar and/or different strategies may be used to reach them.

5. We also added in cell E5 "AND (IN)FORMAL MECHANISMS FOR ENGAGEMENTS BETWEEN DUTY BEARERS AND RIGHTS HOLDERS" because in at least two countries formal or informal mechanisms have been established as a result of the project where rights holders can meet with duty bearers, especially local government officials, to address issues, including GRPS and other concerns.

6. For the **'so that' Impact** column, we have suggested one change. This is to add "preventing, reducing and stopping certain situations of S/VAWG." This is an important impact which was identified in all four countries. It also follows logically the pathways regarding women, girls and communities demanding safer urban public spaces. We noticed that version 4 of the project ToC had a similar impact statement, "reduction in violence against women and girls in urban public spaces." We suggest broader phrasing to cover different forms of responses, as well as the possibilities of measuring and reporting on them.

7. Please note, there appears to be an error in the version of the ToC diagram we were using. The existing impact statement was repeated. We have replaced the repeated statement with the other impact statement included in version 4 of the ToC, "**Women and girls contribute to a growing global Safe Cities movement**"

B. Changes to more clearly identify ToC pathways

We suggest changes so that the pathways can be followed in a linear fashion across the ToC components. One set of changes consists of altering some of the lines to more clearly indicate the pathways. The other set of changes involves moving a few of the components so they fit within the appropriate pathway.

For the barrier column, the line on the right is dotted to denote that there is not a direct link between a specific barrier(s) and a pathway. This is to reflect the theoretical analysis that these barriers are structural and embedded, therefore they influence all aspects of the project. For example, patriarchal social norms influences duty bearers, the general public, as well as women and girls organised through the project.

For the 'so that' Impact column, there is also a dotted line separating the impact column from the internal columns. This reflects that the impact statements are arrived achieved via a combination of the pathways. The divisions between the impact statements have also been eliminated because they are all connected.

We have identified three main pathways, and we have represented them with thick horizontal lines. These pathways are traced through the middle columns, i.e. from "Activities (if we)" to "'and' Outcomes." These pathways were already in the ToC, but sometimes not represented in such a straight line to make it so easy to follow.

The *first pathway*, across the top one or two cells and **in purple letters**, relates to the work with **women HRDs and other core She Can HRDs (volunteers)** who are directly engaged with the project. It also covers slightly larger circles or networks of women mobilised to meet this goal.

The *second pathway*, found in the middle and **in blue letters,** relates to even **wider community and societal circles** of people learning about and being engaged to defend their rights. This pathway also

involves the **social and mass media**.

The *third pathway*, at the bottom and **in green letters,** represents the work done with **duty bearers and service providers**.

You will notice two breaks along the pathways (i.e. one thick line missing in the Intermediate outcomes column, and a think line missing in the 'and' Outcomes column). This is because the result statement is relevant to two pathways, and is placed so that it crosses over both pathways.

Table 11-1: Suggested revisions She Can ToC at endline based on evaluation learning and conclusions

Barriers	Activities (if we)	'then' Outputs	Intermediate outcomes	'and' Outcomes	'so that' Impact
Lack of awareness of rights among women and girls *(A1)*	Train and mentor girls and women – equipping them with knowledge, tools and confidence *(B1)*	Women and girls are given opportunities to learn about their rights, how to take actions to enhance their safety and access to justice *(C1)*	*Women and girls are given opportunities to take actions to enhance their safety and access to justice* *(D1)*	Women and girls are organised and take collective action to challenge VAWG in public spaces and demand state accountability and action for gender responsive policies and public services *(E1)*	Women and girls living in poverty and exclusion in 20 urban areas in Bangladesh, Myanmar, Kenya and Zimbabwe have increased safety, mobility and access to justice and gender-responsive public services *(F1)*
		Women and girls' networks and coalitions mobilised and supported to actively lead local and national solidarity movements to demand an end to VAWG *(C2)*	Active women, girls, women's networks and groups, engaging in dialogue with and making demands for VAWG prevention in public spaces *(D2)*		
Patriarchal social norms leading to high levels of sexual violence against women and girls *(A2)*	Conduct research for campaigning/advocacy *(B2)*	Campaign activities demanding safe cities are implemented in five cities to generate discussion and mobilise public support for greater respect for women and girls rights *(C3)*	Greater awareness and support for preventing VAWG amongst a wider audience. *(D3)*		
	Produce and disseminate information on violence against women through social and mass media AND engage men and boys (context specific) *(B3)*			LEADING TO CHANGES IN PUBLIC OPINION *(E2)*	*Prevention, reduction and end of certain situations of S/VAWG* *(F2)*
Extreme socio-economic and political inequality between men and women *(A3)*	Train/build capacity of communities and local partner organisations to conduct gender audits and analysis of public services, engage in dialogue with service providers and *(B4)*		VAWG kept in public view and ~~on the news agenda~~ *addressed in the media to influence public opinion* **and** to maintain pressure on duty-bearers and service providers *(D4)*		
Inadequate public services and physical infrastructure *(A4)*	Sensitise, build capacity/train duty bearers in women's rights and in delivering gender-responsive public services *(B5)*	Duty bearers, employers and public and private sector service providers are engaged in discussion with rights holders on how to make policies and services more gender responsive *(C4)*		**AND** *CHANGES IN* POLICIES/IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES *(E3)*	
				AND BETTER PUBLIC SERVICES *(E4)*	
Lack of adequate laws/policies (gender blind and poorly enforced) *(A1)*				*AND (IN)FORMAL MECHANISMS FOR ENGAGEMENTS BETWEEN DUTY BEARERS AND RIGHTS HOLDERS* *(E5)*	

Annex 12: She Can Log Frame

Submitted separately.

Works Cited

1. **'She Can' documents:**

- Project document with logframe
- ActionAid's 'She Can' MEL approach
- First year annual report and annexes
- First year six-monthly report and annexes
- Second year, quarterly report
- Baseline studies: country reports, raw data, global analysis
- Safety Audit toolkit
- Terms of Reference for the evaluation

She Can Theory of Change Documents:

ActionAid International. 2015. "How Change Happens: An 'if we…then…' Story for She Can," 9 April 2015.

ActionAid International. 2016. "Theory of Change for the She Can Project: Process Report," March 2016.

2. **Other ActionAid documents:**

ActionAid. 2018. "Strategy 2028: Action for Global Justice."

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