

Assessment of Sisterhood is Global Institute (SIGI) -
“Najat” Stop Impunity of Perpetrators & Protect Survivors
of Sexual Based Violence Project

Final Evaluation Report



Submitted by INTEGRATED
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ACRONYMS

AWLN	Arab Women's Legal Network
CBO	Community Based Organization
CD	Compact Disc
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CIS	Civic Initiatives Support Program
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DRG	USAID Democracy, Human Rights and Governance Office
EBR	Evidence-based Research
EU	European Union
FGAC	Family Guidance and Awareness Center
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GEFE	Gender Equality and Female Empowerment
GKII	Group Key Informant Interviews
HR	Human Resources
HRBA	Human Rights-based Approach
ICA	Institutional Capacity Assessment
ICAT	Institutional Capacity Assessment Tool
IR	Intermediate Result
JNCW	Jordanian National Commission for Women
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOSD	Ministry of Social Development
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Member of parliament
NCFA	National Council for Family Affairs
PSAs	Public Service Announcement

S/RES/1325	Security Council Resolution 1325
SIGI	Sisterhood Is Global Institute
TV	Television
TWCA	Tafila Women's Charitable Association
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN	United Nations
UNRWA	United Nations Relief & Works Agency
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Under the 'Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) grants program, USAID CIS awarded SIGI a grant to implement the project "Najat" Stop Impunity of Perpetrators & Protect Survivors of Sexual Based Violence." The project's overall goal "is to reduce the number of discriminatory national laws and regulations that are against women and girls' human rights." Through this project, SIGI was to advocate for the removal of Article 308 in the Penal Code (which had allowed a rapist to escape prosecution if he married his victim) and amendment of the Personal Status Law to eliminate this exception to force girls under the age of 18 (and others affected by this law) to get married.

This evaluation is part of USAID CIS initiative to carry out a series of evaluations that assess eight initiatives of gender equality and female empowerment (GEFE)-focused grants, one of which is SIGI. The purpose of this assessment is to assess the relevance, appropriateness, coherence, effectiveness and sustainability of SIGI's efforts to advance women's rights through legislative and policy change under the USAID CIS grant to generate strategic insights and to provide key learning and practical recommendations to inform future programming in GEFE. The SIGI grant was incrementally funded with multiple amendments to the original grant agreement. To date the grant amount is JOD 339,252 with an implementation period of three years from August 1, 2014 till October 31, 2017.

The project advocacy strategy entailed a process through which the organization was meant to build a support base around its advocacy objective -repealing Article 308- through the following steps: (a) action research to build the advocacy case; (b) dissemination of research findings through workshops with partners and civil society organizations to gain their support; (c) coalition building of civil society organizations to advocate against Article 308; (d) capacity building of coalition partners in advocacy; (e) designing an advocacy strategy based on the New Tactics methodology; and (f) implementing advocacy campaigns to influence policy makers and legislators, women rights organizations, tribal and community leaders and the general public.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SIGI's goal is to reform society's attitudes and practices around mainstreaming women's issues within development plans, programs, strategies and reform processes. SIGI advocates for respecting women's rights to contribute to social development, policy reform, and security for the family. Through the project two intermediate results were successfully achieved: (IR1) Suggesting the amendment and/or repeal of Article 308 of the Jordanian Penal Code, and (IR2) Gaining legislative support for the proposal to amend and/or repeal Article 308 of the Jordanian Penal Code. However, while results were achieved and the Article was abolished, a deeper level of engagement with stakeholders as well as the use of a more strategic approach at both the decision-making and the community levels could have further strengthened the results.

Relevance/Appropriateness/Coherence

SIGI's project was relevant to the Jordanian context and the expected results of the project were consistent with SIGI's mandate. Also, the organizational strategy used was adequate for the achievement of grant objectives. However, while coherence with international and national obligations and policies was evident, generated knowledge did not reach a wide swath of the public. More effort was needed to strengthen SIGI's evidence for pushing gender equality from a human rights perspective. SIGI constantly strives to work on legal reform using a human rights angle; therefore, this adoption will support a deeper internalization of human rights at a national level when advocating for women's rights issues.

The advocacy campaign to abolish Article 308 was coherent with local institutional systems and

programming and constituted a priority for the women's movement in Jordan. However, the results of the evaluation revealed deep cleavages within the women's movement, which pit one women organization against another and precluded meaningful coordination and cooperation. Publicly, SIGI and other women's organizations would state that they support other CSOs and are willing to collaborate with them. Yet once implementation begins, these statements do not translate into action on the ground. In effect, SIGI attempted to unite efforts under its coalition, yet was not able to fully build a joint collective reform effort.

These fissures within the women's movement were reflected in the lack of a unified message for the advocacy campaign. In fact, there is little evidence to suggest that SIGI had strategically and meaningfully considered the comparative advantage of the various members of the coalition or that it was able to operationalize such considerations if they were explored.

Effectiveness

With regard to project planning, some planning gaps surfaced when the project moved into the implementation phase. Generally, and while USAID CIS and SIGI exerted much effort to plan for the coalition and campaign, the implementation of the plan was deficient in some aspects. That said, the campaign successfully reflected socio-cultural sensitivities. SIGI involved the right stakeholders but continual engagement was problematic. The organization also tackled sensitive issues such as the difference between rape and extra-marital consensual sexual relationships appropriately, and addressed Article 308 from a cultural perspective highlighting the issues of religion and family support. Media messaging also reflected a deep understanding of the local context.

Another disparity between planning and implementation pertained to stakeholders. In the planning stage, SIGI determined that they would prioritize consistent engagement with the whole range of stakeholders throughout the implementation of their advocacy efforts. While SIGI's engagement of stakeholders took place, the engagement was inconsistent and not continuous. SIGI's engagement of MPs in particular was mixed. Though it successfully engaged with the legal committee in parliament, there were several MPs who were not approached even though they would have supported the campaign. SIGI was able to correctly identify its allies and opponents, but was not able to approach them in a targeted manner with clarity on how they complement each other in working towards achieving the campaign's goal.

SIGI achieved all expected outputs and outcomes and was able to abolish Article 308. Even though the coalition and campaign exhibited some weaknesses, SIGI was able to build a loose coalition that was able to change a highly controversial article. On the other hand, SIGI adopted HRBA principles and a Do no Harm approach throughout the campaign, but these principles were not uniformly institutionalized at all levels of the organization.

SIGI's senior staff are very well versed and experienced in gender terminology. Knowledge however is not institutionalized in formal procedures, but rather applied on an ad hoc basis. A deeper understanding of gender equality and equal opportunity should be cultivated at all institutional levels including board members, employees and beneficiaries.

In terms of the various phases of the coalition building, two components of the research phase were particularly strong: the qualitative data released and the infographics. Yet, the quality of the research on the whole and the extent to which it met best practice standards is questionable. In regard to dissemination, SIGI could have better utilized its research findings by disseminating the results more widely rather than focusing solely on the media.

The coalition was nationally representative and created strong partnerships between SIGI and local CSOs within the various governorates. However, the coalition did not reach smaller villages on a

national scale. The selection and partnership with the 12 representatives/ambassadors was successful. Coordinators were invested in the work and were knowledgeable of the campaign and had a vested personalized interest in the cause.

The level of engagement and commitment that coalition members exhibited was different. While SIGI took note of these variations in levels of support and buy-in, there was little to no effort expended to engage coalition members who lacked commitment or those that decided to stop engaging with SIGI. In this way, SIGI's response to changes that took place within the context of reform efforts was lacking.

Despite SIGI's lack of prolonged and differentiated stakeholder engagement, one advantage of SIGI's advocacy strategy was the organization's ability to generate support at two ends of a spectrum. On one end, SIGI generated support on the grassroots and local community level and on the opposite end they generated support on the level of decision makers and members of the Royal Committee. This engagement of both ends of the spectrum was completed by SIGI effectively. However, SIGI did not effectively ensure the commitment and retention of coalition members from across the spectrum.

With regard to training, the trainings of coalition coordinators delivered by USAID CIS and SIGI were strong. However, the "trickle down effect" of knowledge was not tangible. The trainings were short and few.

SIGI's media and communication strategy was effective. SIGI effectively leveraged its relationship with the media. However, while messages created mass awareness of Article 308 and were able to address socio-cultural issues at the public level the media campaign was not able to effectively change societal attitudes. In this way, the campaign was restricted to an awareness-raising level and did not result in behavioral change.

Despite flaws in its management of the Najat campaign, SIGI was able to plan and initiate a comprehensive political reform initiative through the building of a large constituency of support and was able to work and coordinate with CSOs across the country throughout the project. The successful implementation of the campaign resulted in changes and awareness on the national and local levels.

Sustainability

The approach utilized by SIGI is sustainable and can be replicated and built upon for future projects. SIGI is cognizant that Article 308 is one of many articles and laws that need to be reformed. In effect, SIGI's work on the advocacy campaign has paved the way for new reform initiatives that can utilize the same coalition and build on the relationships constructed between stakeholders. New initiatives could also replicate the model with new stakeholders applying the lessons learned from the Article 308 coalition. On the local level, the CSOs SIGI worked with are more empowered as a result of the project and are engaging in dialogue with decision makers in their local communities.

Finally, SIGI's institutional, managerial and technical capacity including its advocacy capacity and capacity to provide GBV services was significantly strengthened because of USAID CIS support.

Upon completion of the evaluation findings and conclusions, the evaluation team worked with USAID CIS on the following recommendations:

Recommendations

Relevance/Appropriateness/Coherence

- I. Plan advocacy campaigns in a structurally sound and strategic manner based on stakeholder dialogue and input.

2. Clarify and determine criteria for the admission of coalition members to ensure their willingness and commitment to engage.
3. During campaigns, continue to collectively engage and consult women CSOs and invite other diverse and relevant stakeholders to join advocacy efforts.
4. Implement and institutionalize processes to integrate HRBA, gender considerations, and inclusion of persons with disabilities into programming.

Effectiveness

5. Align implementation of the advocacy plan to its design, while maintaining a flexible approach to incorporate learning and re-inform the plan.
6. Design a clear outreach methodology and communication strategy to ensure inclusion of all community members as well as respond to and engage opposition.
7. Enhance the capacity of coalition members in governorates to support SIGI's advocacy campaigns and outreach to ensure quality of delivery.
8. Engage stakeholders and ensure they publically support and advocate for causes as a way of ensuring their involvement, commitment and accountability.
9. Formalize and strengthen internal technical and financial reporting structures to capture lessons learned and document and retrieve information.

Sustainability

10. Build on the coalition's momentum to form a potential base of support for future advocacy initiatives.
11. Utilize the information generated from the research for ongoing and future programming.
12. Maintain an active media presence to build broad-based awareness of causes and ensure their continued visibility.
13. Leverage SIGI's strong position and credibility on a national and regional level to gradually advocate for abolishment/amendments of discriminatory laws that are hindering gender equality and women rights.
14. For sustainability and long-term effectiveness, support efforts to unify women organizations efforts to amend/abolish existing discriminatory laws and regulations.

EVALUATION PURPOSE & EVALUATION QUESTIONS

EVALUATION PURPOSE

This evaluation is an end-of-project assessment of the SIGI grant “Najat” Stop Impunity of Perpetrators & Protect Survivors of Sexual Based Violence” funded by USAID CIS. The purpose of this assessment is to assess the relevance, appropriateness, coherence, effectiveness and sustainability of SIGI’s efforts to advance women’s rights through legislative and policy change under the USAID CIS grant to generate strategic insights and to provide key learning and practical recommendations to inform future programming in GEFE. Specifically, this summative evaluation sought to:

- a. **assess** the relevance, appropriateness and coherence of the SIGI project’s objectives, outputs and activities in the context of international human rights conventions, Jordan’s national and institutional framework, SIGI’s organizational mandate and the needs of stakeholders;
- b. **determine** the quality of SIGI project performance in terms of achieving intended targets and results as stated in the project’s Results Framework;
- c. **assess** the effectiveness of the advocacy methodology, advocacy process and advocacy elements (research, coalition formation, capacity building, advocacy plan and campaign) and the extent to which each of these elements has contributed to the achievement of advocacy results;
- d. **assess** the extent to which SIGI has applied GEFE and Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) principles to grant management and implementation processes;
- e. **assess** the likely sustainability of the SIGI project’s outcomes beyond the life span of the USAID CIS grant; and
- f. **provide** recommendations to contribute to community-of-practice learning and inform future project strategies on related issues.

In the RFTOP document issued by USAID CIS, the SIGI grant is considered to be part of four grants providing gender-based violence (GBV) recovery services to beneficiaries along with FGAC, AWLN and TWCA. Unlike the FGAC and TWCA grant, the SIGI grant does not include service delivery to GBV beneficiaries. Thus, to adapt the SIGI evaluation to the overall framework delineated in the RFTOP document, the SIGI grant’s GBV services will be considered in the realm of information dissemination, awareness raising and trainings (which have been provided to the coalition partner organizations) instead of GBV services to women beneficiaries.

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The evaluation’s main questions and sub-questions are set out below and organized under the main themes of relevance, appropriateness and coherence, effectiveness, and sustainability.

Relevance, Appropriateness, Coherence

A- To what extent were the SIGI project’s objectives, outputs and activities relevant and strategic within the context? To what extent did the grant adapt to address changes in the context?

- I. Coherent with international obligations

2. Coherent with USAID, USAID/Jordan and program gender policies and priorities
3. Coherent with GoJ national agenda, law, policies and strategies
4. Coherent and harmonized with *Jordan's* institutional systems and programming
5. Consistent with SIGI organizational mandate and with board of director decisions
6. Appropriate organizational strategy to achieve grant' objectives
7. Relevant to SIGI stakeholder needs and based on dialogue and input
8. Appropriate socio-cultural sensitivity
9. Appropriate assumptions and consideration of major risks, challenges and potential negative consequences

Effectiveness

B- What were the grant's performance and results? To what extent did the SIGI grant contribute to changes in GEFE?

1. Achievement of planned outputs and outcomes (taking into account legislative/policy, institutional, and socio-cultural aspects)
2. Unintended positive/negative results, and/or issues of risks and safety of beneficiaries (with particular regard to compliance with "do no harm" principles);
3. Major factors influencing intended and unintended results (including influence of operating context on achievement of results or vice versa)

C- Was the advocacy strategy / advocacy methodology effective in achieving the desired results? What are the advocacy process elements that were most effective in contributing towards the desired change?

1. Evidence based research
2. Dissemination of research findings to target groups
3. Coalition Building
4. Capacity building for advocacy
5. Advocacy strategy and advocacy plan
6. The advocacy campaigns (including outreach and community mobilization)

D- To what extent did the SIGI project management understand and apply a human rights-based approach to grant management? A gender-sensitive approach?

1. Recognition and application of HRBA principles and practices in the process of designing, managing, and monitoring the project
2. Recognition and application of gender analysis and gender sensitivity in the process of designing, managing, implementing and monitoring the project

Sustainability

E- To what extent was sustainability of benefits considered in the SIGI project design and implementation? What evidence suggests benefits are sustainable?

1. Integration of supporting measures in project design
2. Contribution to strengthened national policy and legislative framework
3. Contribution to strengthened institutional capacity to provide GBV services
4. Replication of model and practice(s) and/or features that facilitate replication
5. Constituency-building, cooperation and coordination
6. Inclusion of traditional and other social institutions

F- What are stakeholders' recommendations for future Advocacy initiatives?

1. Follow up advocacy initiatives: (a) on the legislative level, (b) on the communities' level, and or (c) implementation /enforcement aspect.

G- To what extent did the USAID CIS grant strengthen SIGI organizational position and self-efficacy?

1. Recognition and standing
2. Managerial and technical capacity to implement
3. Confidence in and ability to take organizational decisions and carry out actions
4. Confidence in and ability to influence (external) decision-making
5. Confidence in and ability to engage stakeholders on gender issues effectively and safely
6. Utilization of USAID CIS technical assistance

H- To what extent did beneficiary' organizations strengthen individual self-efficacy?

1. Confidence in and ability to challenge *the opinion of community and government officials*.
2. Confidence in and ability to take *organizational* decisions and carry out actions
3. Confidence in and ability to influence decision-making in the community
4. Participation in and leadership of civic groups and activities

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Under the 'Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) grants program, USAID CIS awarded SIGI a grant to implement the project "Najat" Stop Impunity of Perpetrators & Protect Survivors of Sexual Based Violence." The SIGI grant was incrementally funded with multiple amendments to the original grant agreement. To date the grant amount is JOD 339,252 with an implementation period of three years from August 1, 2014 till October 31, 2017.

The project's overall goal "is to reduce the number of discriminatory national laws and regulations that are against women and girls' human rights." Through this project, SIGI was to advocate for the removal of Article 308 in the Penal Code (which had allowed a rapist to escape prosecution if he married his victim) and amendment of the Personal Status Law to eliminate this exception to force girls under the age of 18 (and others affected by this law) to get married.

ORGANIZATION OVERVIEW

SIGI is a Jordanian civil society organization (CSO) established in 1998 by 20 Jordanians who constitute its general assembly. SIGI is a non-governmental, not-for-profit, independent organization operating in Jordan to support and promote women's rights through education, developing skills, offering trainings and putting modern technology to use. The main goal of SIGI is to promote the society's attitudes and practices by mainstreaming women's issues within development plans, programs, strategies and reform processes. SIGI advocates for respecting women's rights and seeks to support their role as key contributors to social development, policy reform, and security for the family.

SIGI operates several programs that have evolved over the years. SIGI programs focus primarily on two key areas: Empowering women themselves and gaining community stakeholder support to women's rights and the women's movement. The organization implements three strategic initiatives:

- Legal, social and guidance program implemented through 'Effat Alhindi Center,' where lawyers and social workers provide support services such as documentation, legal guidance and legal representation. In addition, SIGI applies the referral system to other service providers like UNRWA, MOSD, Jordanian Women's Union, etc.
- Legal library pertaining to women's rights within international conventions and governments' legislations. In 2002, SIGI also developed an electronic library "the Women Knowledge Network." This electronic library includes twelve active websites that collect news and resolutions published at local, regional, and international levels about women's issues in regard to economics, law, the environment, violence against women, politics, etc. The electronic library also collects press releases published in local newspapers and electronic websites on a daily basis. The press releases aim to create awareness among the public about women's issues, recent studies and research results.
- Training and educational program that aim to raise awareness about GBV and to educate women about their legal rights. This program has been implemented since the organization was established in 1998 and has targeted women in most Jordanian communities and rural areas.

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a widespread issue globally. Despite the pervasiveness of GBV, country laws remain insufficient, inconsistent, and sometimes not systematically enforced, with limited effect on the prevalence of violence.

Numerous international agreements were promulgated to combat GBV. One of the most influential was the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which outlines the steps states that have ratified the Convention must take to end this discrimination. These include entrenching gender equality in the law by adopting laws that outlaw gender discrimination and

abolishing laws that allow for gender discrimination as well as the establishment of institutions, such as tribunals, that work to protect women from discrimination.

Jordan ratified CEDAW in 1992 while maintaining reservations on some of its articles. With respect to 'protection from gender-based violence', the CEDAW Committee raised concerns in its concluding comments to Jordan's combined third and fourth Universal Periodic Review (UPR) related to reduced penalties for 'honor' crimes, as well as to punishment for rape. The Committee urged Jordan to review laws that allow rapists to escape punishment by marrying the victim.¹

In a review of the laws of 82 countries published in 2017, Jordan's legislation was found to have some protection gaps for women. These include the fact that it was expressly legal for a woman or girl to be raped by her husband, that it was legally possible for the perpetrator of rape or sexual assault to marry his victim and escape punishment, that a perpetrator could be exempt from punishment by reaching a financial or other settlement with the victim or the victim's family, and that rape was considered an issue of morality rather than one of violence.²

Article 308 of the Jordanian Penal Code states: "If a valid contract of marriage is made between the perpetrator of any of the offenses mentioned in this section, and the victim, the prosecution is suspended. If judgment was already passed, implementation of the punishment upon the sentenced person is suspended." In other words, Article 308 of the Penal Code allows rapists to escape punishment if they agree to marry their victim.

In relation to Article 10 of the Personal Status Law, and despite the latest amendments to the Law in 2002 which changed the legal age of marriage from 15 to 18 for both boys and girls, the legislation left room for exceptions for those aged between 15 and 18 if the judge deems it would benefit both spouses.

These provisions do not provide sufficient protection to women and girls, especially in cases based on gender and social norms. Both article 308 and the Personal Status Law are considered by international standards to be against women's rights and reflect huge discriminatory provisions in Jordan's national legislation.

Jordanian civil society, most particularly women rights' groups, have long been advocating against Article 308; with some of them requesting amendments to be made to the article and others demanding its abolishment from the Jordanian Penal Code.

Since its establishment in 1998, SIGI - Jordan have sponsored several initiatives and organized a number of campaigns advocating against Article 308, highlighting its legal implications in terms of violations of human rights, the principle of equality before the law, the principles of criminal justice and the responsibility of the State towards protecting the victims.

¹ UNICEF. Jordan Gender Equality Profile, 2011.

² Equality Now. The World's Shame: The Global Rape Epidemic. p4

Article 308 of the Jordanian Penal Code has raised many questions and prompted many discussions in the past few years. Discussions revolved about the extent to which it reflects, when applied, the rationale behind its existence, including the stability of society, preservation of the reputation of the family and extended family, protection of the victims/survivors from sexual crimes and the best interest of the child, in the event of pregnancy resulting from the crime. However, the majority of these discussions have overlooked the effects and results that women victims/survivors suffer and continue to suffer in many legal, health and psychological respects, and that in effect this article is a mere consolidation of a culture of impunity for the perpetrators.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The SIGI project's overall goal "is to reduce the number of discriminatory laws and regulations that are against women's and girls' human rights." The project contributed towards the realization of USAID special Development Objective 4: "Gender Equality and Female Empowerment Enhanced" through the achievement of two intermediate results namely: (IR1) Suggesting the amendment and/or repeal of Article 308 of the Jordanian Penal Code, and (IR2) Gaining legislative support for the proposal to amend and/or repeal Article 308 of the Jordanian Penal Code.³

The project advocacy strategy entailed a process through which the organization was meant to build a support base around its advocacy objective -repealing Article 308- through the following steps: (a) action research to build the advocacy case; (b) dissemination of research findings through workshops with partners and civil society organizations to gain their support; (c) coalition building of civil society organizations to advocate against Article 308; (d) capacity building of coalition partners in advocacy; (e) designing an advocacy strategy based on the New Tactics methodology; and (f) implementing advocacy campaigns to influence policy makers and legislators, women rights organizations, tribal and community leaders and the general public.

The SIGI project "Najat" Stop Impunity of Perpetrators & Protect Survivors of Sexual Based Violence:

I- Preparatory Phase: This phase primarily entailed research analysis, fact-findings, drafting and validation of a research report documenting the implementation of Penal Code articles (308-340-98- 99). The objective of this action research and report was to support the planning and development of an evidence based advocacy campaign to be implemented in the project Action phase.

The research methodology entailed qualitative and quantitative approaches and production of the research report was implemented according to the following process steps:

- I. Contracting of a specialized researcher whose task is to produce a research analysis of the following:

³ Figure I below offers further details on the SIGI grant Results Framework

- a. Jordan context from the Human Rights and Gender Equality perspective and the country's international commitments;
 - b. Assessment of experts' opinion from the religious, social, cultural and legal aspects;
 - c. Assessment of rape consequences on women victims and their children from the psychological, health and economic perspective;
 - d. Collecting statistics (2010-2013) from the General Security Department, Family Protection Department, General Prosecution Department, Criminal Court, Marriage contracts before it is approved by the court, and court legitimacy of the following:
 - Number of raped women
 - Classification of raped women as per their marital status
 - Number of raped women who married their rapist,
 - Number of raped girls under the age of 18 forced to marry due to article 308 and with reference to Exceptions for marriages below the age of 18 base on the personal status law
 - Number of divorced cases of marriages resulting from the implementation of article 308 and number of years married.
 - Average years of marriage among marriages resulting from the implementation of Article 308
 - Number of pregnancies due to rape incidents
 - Number of incest cases brought to court by classification of perpetrator
 - Paternity cases submitted to court as a result of rape
 - e. Comparison with other countries' laws and advocacy campaigns and record of best practices.
 - f. Assessment of previous advocacy efforts on the same topic and impact on the policy level.
 - g. Analysis of the linkages between the implementation of articles (340-308 and 98) on rape accidents and the Personal Status Law (article 10- marriage permission for girls below 18 years old.
2. Implementation of three focus groups with relevant entities to seek their opinion from the religious, social, psychological, and legal perspectives.
 3. Development of the research final version incorporating the findings and recommendations of the focus groups.

The project preparatory phase was to conclude with a round table discussion with SIGI stakeholders to assist in the development of a position paper and advocacy campaign – action plan. It is noteworthy to mention at this point that the advocacy action plan was developed based on the New Tactics methodology which involved problem identification, vision development, analysis of the terrain with the Tactical Map and the Spectrum of Allies tools, identification of specific objectives, identification of advocacy target groups and design of tactics to reach/influence each group for change.

In summary, chief outputs of the preparatory phase consisted of (a) research document, position paper and fact sheets, (b) consensus building with stakeholders on the research findings, and (c) an advocacy action plan for implementation in Phase II.

2- Implementation Phase: During this phase, SIGI planned and implemented an advocacy campaign targeting policy makers and legislators, the judiciary, women rights organizations, tribal and community

leaders, influential figures and the general public at the local and central levels to gain their support to abolish Article 308, and propose amendments to the Penal Code. The objectives of the advocacy action phase were (a) to increase support of experts, partners and pressure groups for the initiative of a proposal to abrogate / amend Article 308 of the Jordanian Penal Code and (b) to gain support of the legislative bodies to promote the abrogation or amendment of Article 308 of the Penal Code. Primarily, the Action Phase /Advocacy Campaign entailed the following:

- (a) Design of an advocacy plan to target three distinct groups inclusive of government, civil society, community leaders, religious and tribal leaderships and media.
- (b) Formation of a coalition of 92 NGOs and CBOs from all 12 governorates to support the advocacy campaign objectives.
- (c) Selection of an official delegation from the core members of the coalition and capacity building of this delegation for advocacy with parliament officials and members of the judiciary.
- (d) Selection and capacity building of 'Community Delegations' for the three regions (North, Middle and South)
- (e) Implementation of advocacy and awareness workshops in the three regions.
- (f) Designing a media campaign and materials including development of media messages, info graphics, short film, victims' testimonies, position statement, fact sheets Q&As document, and other documents.
- (g) Implementation of training workshops for media professionals to gain their support during the advocacy campaign.
- (h) All of these efforts culminated in the implementation of the '16 days of Activism against Gender-based Violence' media campaign in 2015 and 2016.

In summary, the action phase chief outputs consisted of (a) A comprehensive research study finalized in its final form, (b) a position paper including the proposed recommendations and scenarios, (c) a Coalition to advocate for the amendment and in effect abolishment of Article 308, (d) a Delegation advocating with government officials, and (e) the '16 days of Activism against Gender-based Violence' media campaign implemented in 2015 and 2016⁴. A detailed outline of planned versus achieved outputs can be found under the Effectiveness: Performance and Results section.

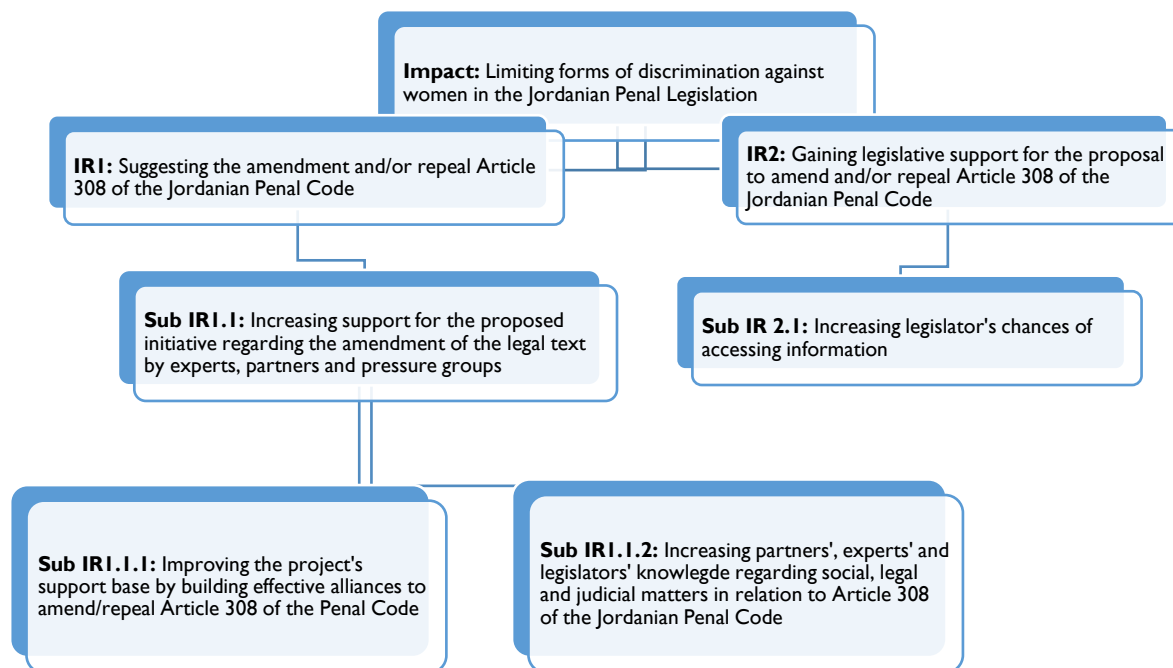
It is noteworthy that following the media campaign and the combined advocacy efforts of SIGI and similar-minded women's and civil society organizations, and in line with the recommendations of a Royal committee established to review the Penal Code, Article 308 was finally abolished. The decision was passed by Parliament in August 2017.

⁴ See Figure I for the project's results framework.

PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The following chart depicts the project's final results framework for both the preparation and action phases.

Figure 1 SIGI Grant - Results Framework



EVALUATION METHODS AND LIMITATIONS

The evaluation employed a mixed-methods approach encompassing qualitative and quantitative data collection methods that examined changes over the course of the organization's work and highlight learning for future growth and improvement. Data collection methods included primary and secondary data collection methods including a desk review, key informant interviews (KIs), group interviews (GIs), focus group discussions (FGDs), and a survey/questionnaire of SIGI beneficiaries and service users. Stakeholder groups that participated in the evaluation are as follows:

Table 1 Stakeholder groups

Stakeholder Group	Evaluation Instrument			
	Key Informant Interview	Group Interview	Focus Group Discussion	Survey/ Questionnaire
A. USAID CIS Staff (Groups 1 and 2)		2		
B. SIGI Staff (Groups 1 and 2)		2		
C. Beneficiaries and service users				30
D. Government entities	1			
E. National entities	2			
F. Service providers and partners	2			
G. UN agencies	2			
H. Peer organizations	2			
I. Donors	1			
K. Other groups			4	

- I. **Document Review** - An in-depth review was conducted of SIGI covering the following sources: (1) Project-specific SIGI documents such as the project application form, grant agreement with USAID CIS and related amendments, the project's theory of change and results framework, quarterly progress reports -narrative and quantitative M&E indicators, project publications, media articles and research reports, the ICAT assessment and related progress reports and (2) Documents

related to the subject matter and context of the SIGI project such as relevant literature on GBV and the human rights context in Jordan, legal and institutional references, fact sheets, studies, assessments and research reports, related international conventions and case studies.

2. **Key Informant Interviews (KIs)** - In-depth interviews were conducted with key informants drawn from government entities, national institutions, service providers and partners, UN agencies, peer organizations and donors. Interviewees were selected based on their experience of, and participation in key interventions under the project. The in-depth interviews were guided by a semi-structured discussion guide covering the evaluation topics as related to each stakeholder group. Twelve KIs were conducted with 15 participants representing the following stakeholders:

Table 2 KI type and number of participants

Type of key informant affiliation	Number		
	Total	Male	Female
Donors	2	2	-
Service providers and partners	2	1	1
Government entities	2	1	1
National entities	4	1	3
Peer organizations	2	-	2
UN agencies	3	1	2

3. **Group Interviews** – In depth group interviews were conducted with USAID CIS staff and SIGI staff. Four group interviews with 11 participants were conducted as follows:

Table 3 Group KI type and number of participants

Type of group key informant	Number		
	Total	Male	Female
USAID CIS staff – Group 1	3	-	3
USAID CIS staff – Group 2	1	-	1
Grantee staff – Group 1	5	1	4
Grantee staff – Group 2	2	-	2

4. **Focus Group Discussions** - FGDs were conducted to explore issues in-depth, to triangulate data, and to solicit the input of Service Providers, Partners and media representatives. The evaluation conducted four FGDS with 36 beneficiaries. Participants are disaggregated as follows:

Table 4 FGDs and number of participants

Type of FGD participant	Number of FGDs	Number		
		Total	Male	Female
Media Representatives	1 FGD	6	2	4
Service Providers and Partners	3 FGDs	30	1	29

- 5. Survey** - The evaluation team contacted 30 beneficiary organizations / coalition members across ten of the 12 governorates, with no respondents from Karak and Tafileh. Participants are disaggregated as follows:

Table 5 Type of survey respondent affiliation and number of participants

Type of survey respondent affiliation	Number		
	Total	Male	Female
Charity Organizations	5	0	5
Community Based Organizations	12	2	10
Non-governmental Organizations	13	2	11

Table 6 Governorate of survey respondent and number of participants

Governorate of survey respondent	Type of Organization			
	Total	Charity Organizations	Community Based Organizations	Non-Governmental Organizations
Ajloun	2	0	1	1
Amman	15	2	4	9
Aqaba	1	1	0	0
Balqaa	3	1	1	1
Irbid	3	0	2	1
Jerash	1	1	0	0
Ma'an	1	0	1	0
Madaba	1	0	1	0
Ma'raq	1	0	0	1
Zarqa	2	0	2	0

LIMITATIONS

One of the main challenges during this evaluation was the lack of coherent documentation related to stakeholders. Although attendance sheets and participation sheets were used, there was a high rate of repetition of names and contacts throughout the lists, thus limiting the data. Also, contact information from 2015 was incorrect due to changes in phone numbers. In addition to the gaps in stakeholder information, there was a delay in receiving this information. To mitigate this limitation, the evaluation team contacted all participants on the attendance sheets to reach 30 beneficiary organizations / coalition members across ten governorates.

A third limitation relates to access to Members of Parliament and Royal Committee Members. There was a lack of response from MPs and the Royal Committee Members. The team was able to secure KII's with two MPs after the end of the data collection but was not able to secure a KII with any of the Royal Committee members. Considering that efforts to amend the Article received considerable support from above, the committee members would have been able to shed light on the magnitude of this support and its relative impact. Furthermore, attempts to coordinate KIIs with government officials/peer organizations had to be repeated several times after several cancellations.

FINDINGS

RELEVANCE, APPROPRIATENESS, COHERENCE

A. RELEVANCE OF OBJECTIVES, OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

To what extent were the SIGI project objectives, outputs and activities relevant and strategic within the context? To what extent did the grant adapt to address changes in the context?

Coherence with International and National Frameworks

Interviewed SIGI staff possessed a deep knowledge of relevant national and international frameworks. Results of the FGDs, KIs and group interviews revealed that SIGI staff are aware of relevant international obligations: Namely, the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which Jordan ratified in 1992, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) which was signed in 1951. Discussions revealed that SIGI bases its work on international protocols and conventions that relate to women's rights and issues on a global platform, such as resolution S/RES/1325 on Women, Peace and Security. Additionally, SIGI staff reported that they constantly monitor recommendations that are generated at the international level regarding women's rights in Jordan and translate these recommendations into their ongoing programming. References to recommendation 33 from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women as well as consistent recommendations from the 2013 Universal Periodic Review (UPR) report were made during the Najat campaign.

*Article 308 was a disgrace to Jordanian law that subjected a victim to more violence.
- SIGI staff member*

The project was coherent and aligned with the overall direction of USAID policies. These include policies on eliminating violence against women and advancing gender equality and female empowerment (GEFE) under USAID/Jordan's Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS). Additionally, the project was consistent with USAID's Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) portfolio particularly in relation to its work to protect rights through advocacy and legal reform and to prevent gender-based violence.

More specifically, the project is aligned with USAID Jordan's strategic direction in relation to the reduction of gender disparities within legal structures, reducing gender-based violence and increasing the ability of women to realize their rights. One of the core goals of the project was to advance equality between males and females as well as to empower women to participate directly in advancing their own rights. The experience of working on the project empowered SIGI staff by encouraging them to streamline gender terminology and practice; as interview results with both SIGI and USAID CIS staff revealed, SIGI adopted standardized practices related to organizing and documenting gender-disaggregated data.

At a national level, SIGI constantly referenced the Jordanian Constitution, which defines the Jordanian citizen (male and female) equally and emphasizes human rights including dignity, freedom and equality for all. SIGI's efforts were aligned with statements released by the Royal Court regarding violence against women and children. SIGI reported that it continuously monitored the government's progress to follow through with its reform pledges, whether made nationally or internationally. SIGI would apply pressure on the government to undertake promised reform measures on discriminatory laws. SIGI was vocal in reminding the government that it had committed to abolish Article 308 of the Penal Code. During

interviews, SIGI also referenced annual reports by the National Center for Human Rights as well as national strategies released by the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW), alongside the National Framework for Family Protection as well as the Civil Status Law.

While SIGI staff exhibited sufficient legal knowledge of Jordan's obligations and the reform pledges the country has made, SIGI did not incorporate this knowledge in campaign messages targeted at the general public. FGDs and KIs with peer organizations and beneficiaries of the awareness raising sessions revealed these groups lacked awareness of legal obligations to abolish Article 308 and were not aware if SIGI had based its advocacy efforts on any international and national legal frameworks. Additionally, respondents from peer organizations reported that references to these international and national policies/frameworks were not made throughout the advocacy campaign.

SIGI used the rhetoric based on legal jargon with decision makers and legal personnel in the country

- CIS staff member

Harmonization with Institutional Systems and Programming

Building a coalition with advocacy partners was the key tactic that SIGI adopted to enhance the reach of its advocacy effort allowing it to construct a multi-stakeholder and nationally representative platform that enabled it to effect change.⁵

The campaign was coherent and consistent with an ongoing effort to advance women's rights in Jordan. SIGI's efforts to abolish Article 308 were coherent with institutional systems such as the National Women's Strategy and the National Framework on Family Violence. Interview results with peer organizations and MPs revealed that work on the abolishment of Article 308 was not a recent endeavor, but rather an initiative that various CSOs focused on promoting women's rights have been working to achieve since the 1980s. SIGI was a key player within a network of other CSOs that called for reform of social justice and women's rights issues and was working on strategic priorities of the national women's plan.

The women's movement does not work collectively in seeking the rights of women. SIGI is one of them and the others are the same. – USAID CIS staff member

Results of FGDs with beneficiaries and interviews with peer organizations as well as the USAID CIS and SIGI staff reveal however, that organizations working to advance women's rights in Jordan were not part of a unified effort but a fragmented one, in which CSOs are in constant competition lacking coordination and often duplicating efforts; a trend which is not exclusive to women's organizations, but, a common feature within the CSO sector in Jordan. This was evident in constant statements made by various respondents from peer organizations, which revealed that while SIGI was considered an important player in the reform efforts, SIGI did not lead the effort, nor was it the only player credited for the eventual abolishment of the Article. The respondents reported that various organizations, not necessarily part of

⁵ See Section C for a detailed analysis of the coalition building effort.

the coalition, pushed for the reform. Respondents attributed this lack of harmonization and the resulting disjointed effort to the fact that these CSOs constantly compete for visibility and funding.

Alignment with SIGI Mandate and Strategy

The project was aligned with SIGI's mandate, in particular because it pertained to the promotion of women's rights and combating violence against women. The project was also endorsed by SIGI's board of directors. Additionally, the project was consistent with SIGI's most recent strategic plan, which included a sub-goal on the elimination of discriminatory and harmful laws that subject women to violence. Moreover, the project was consistent with SIGI's mandate pertaining to the increased engagement of civil society in Jordan, which the project ensured during the coalition's formation.

Peer organizations also confirmed that SIGI is known for being fully committed to its programmatic goals and mandate and does not implement projects outside the realm of its organizational objectives.

The organizational strategy was observed to be well aligned with the achievement of grant objectives. The grant contributed to SIGI's realization of its organizational strategy through:

- Building the internal capacity of staff especially in research, program implementation and coalition building;
- Streamlining and organizing advocacy efforts; and
- Building and engaging constituencies.

Stakeholder Engagement

SIGI's advocacy campaign included various components including research, coalition building and advocacy. During these efforts, SIGI enlisted the support of various stakeholders including members of parliament, government officials, CSOs and community members among others, and SIGI was readily aware that the engagement of a range of stakeholders was necessary to succeed in its advocacy efforts. The extent and depth to which the project was based on stakeholder needs and dialogue varied across the different components of the project.

The execution of the research phase resulted in the collection and presentation of the various perspectives of the Jordanian society, including legal experts, on the abolishment of the Article. SIGI was able to engage in a dialogue with religious and tribal leaders - stakeholders whose opinions lent credence to the campaign. FGDs and KIs with both peer organizations and beneficiaries revealed that SIGI was successful in engaging multiple layers of stakeholders, including decision makers, grass-root organizations as well as victims of Article 308.

SIGI launched coalition-building efforts by inviting 55 CSOs that had a national and wide geographic outreach across the various governorates to join. The number of engaged coalition members eventually reached 118 members representing various CSOs. SIGI staff, USAID CIS staff and coalition members noted that SIGI adopted an "open invitation" approach to engaging stakeholders in their coalition capitalizing their engagement on previously established positive relationships at the grassroots level. While the coalition succeeded in leveraging pre-existing relationships it did not strategically assess the relative added value of each stakeholder to the advocacy campaign.

Yes, I was a member but I don't know much about it. I attend so many meetings I don't recall what they did exactly. I know they worked on the Article but don't know what they did. - Peer Organization, Women CSO

Within the coalition and throughout the project, SIGI relied on 12 core members to understand the specific needs of the different governorates/areas they hailed from, learn of cases that had suffered because of the Article and to engage with members of the communities they represented.

When peer organizations were asked about their participation in the coalition, some said they were not invited to join the coalition, nor had they heard of it.

With regard to MPs, some reported they were engaged by SIGI. One MP however reported that SIGI's engagement was not sufficiently comprehensive. In fact, SIGI had missed out on an opportune alliance with a male MP who was a staunch supporter of the abolishment of Article 308. Additionally, KII with MPs revealed that SIGI's lack of engagement with "undecided" MPs constituted another missed opportunity. Efforts to engage those who were neither in support nor in opposition were not evident.

While SIGI was inclusive in its engagement efforts, its approach was insufficiently deep. When stakeholders were unresponsive, SIGI did not adopt alternative approaches or change its strategy. Furthermore, women's CSOs were not collectively engaged and communication and coordination with these organizations was inconsistent. During a KII with a key player within the women's movement, the respondent said she was not able to distinguish what the coalition did. FGDs also revealed a lack of dialogue and coordination between stakeholders, as beneficiaries of awareness raising sessions as well as the media were exposed to diverse messages released by several women's organization that were also members of the coalition; some called for reform while others called for abolishment.

During a KII with a peer organization, the respondent said that SIGI did not consult women who engaged in consensual pre-marital sexual relationships. Ultimately this group of stakeholders was negatively impacted by the abolishment of the law, finding themselves in need of appropriate solutions that would consider the legal/cultural ramifications of pre-marital sexual relationships. Even though SIGI considered these issues, and this group's input was sought pre-abolishment, due to confidentiality reasons this input was not reported on.

As mentioned above, religious leaders were among the stakeholders that SIGI effectively engaged. One of the strongest socio-cultural messaging techniques that SIGI adopted involved the use of religious texts and leaders in the campaign. Beneficiaries noted in FGDs that SIGI was successful in highlighting the issue from a religious point of view on very public platforms. USAID CIS and SIGI staff echoed this observation in interviews. SIGI was able to convey to the public that the law was not based on the pillars of Islam but rather inspired by French laws that do not reflect local religious and cultural beliefs. Specifically, they were able to challenge sheikhs and release statements that revealed that a marriage between a rapist and his victim was a "false" marriage (*batel*) because it was not based on consent.

SIGI's ability to offer a voice to survivors of rape, who had suffered at the hands of the law, and a platform from which to tell their stories was appreciated by beneficiaries. Their stories impacted Jordanian society, and helped "localize" the cause. One international entity identified the stories shared by survivors of rape as the most effective element of the campaign, stating that these stories made the issue of Article 308 a deeply personal issue rather than an abstract legal issue.

SIGI also capitalized on the increased interest of the Royal Court in the issue as well as King Abdullah's expressed keenness for reform. In Jordan, the Royal Court wields significant influence, and SIGI was

able to successfully leverage the King's statements as soon as they were released. Highlighting the King's vocal support for the cause was an appropriate socio-cultural tactic since the King is a well-respected figure-head and role model.

Socio-Cultural Sensitivities

Despite these apparent gaps in SIGI's approach, the organization exhibited a strong understanding of socio-cultural sensitivities. Interviews with SIGI staff, peer organizations and beneficiaries revealed that SIGI leveraged its relationships with key members of the Jordanian society such as MPs, tribal leaders, religious leaders and the media. FG respondents said that SIGI's national presence and strong leadership facilitated the endorsement of the campaign at a socio-cultural level. This was again reiterated by the core coalition members as well as participating CSO representatives who stated that SIGI was known even before the project as a reputable institution with a longstanding history of advocating for women's rights in the country.

In its campaign, SIGI thoroughly addressed socio-cultural arguments and ramifications of the Article's abolishment. At the policy level, SIGI addressed the need for reform while heeding important values to Jordanians such as considerations of family honor and shame. Additionally, in its position paper, SIGI clarified the difference between rape and consensual pre-marital sexual relationships, stating that these should be considered differently because extra-marital sexual relationships are legally treated as adultery and not rape. Moreover, SIGI's position paper addressed the Article from a family welfare perspective, considering the impact that the law has on the future wellbeing of children that were born out of rape situations.

SIGI was able to bring in religious leaders to talk about this issue in public. - CIS staff member

The campaign did address socio-cultural resistance to abolishing Article 308 but was not able to create in-depth change. This was reflected during FGDs with many of the beneficiaries, who still had negative stereotypes and attitudes towards rape victims and kept confusing their situations with those who engaged in consensual premarital sexual relationships. The campaign did not clearly define rape and who a survivor is.

Risks, Challenges and Assumptions

USAID CIS required SIGI to identify challenges and ways to overcome them as part of the proposal and conduct a SWOT analysis in the beginning of the project to preemptively explore assumptions and identify risks and challenges the project might encounter. Assumptions and risks included the level of support expected from Parliament; as SIGI was unsure whether MPs would be willing to advocate for the issue. Risks also included the possible refusal of grassroots organizations and tribal/religious leaders to discuss the article and its impact.

Assumptions of risks and challenges were considered and documented but SIGI was not able to address them all particularly when met with opposition from other women's organizations. For example, SIGI staff reported that they had attended a meeting that was arranged by a UN organization that mapped out all the national reform efforts on Article 308. During that meeting women's organizations responded to SIGI's approach with opposition particularly in relation to consideration of the abolishment's impact on abortion and DNA testing legal frameworks. SIGI reported that that was the first and only meeting that took place and did not attempt to resolve the issue with these peer organizations.

On the other hand, and in relation to how to effectively and strategically engage Parliament, SIGI formed an alliance with the Legal Committee in Parliament; an opportunity it had identified during the planning phase.

SIGI staff had not anticipated that potential challenges they had identified would turn out to be opportunities that ultimately worked in their favor. More specifically, USAID CIS staff said that SIGI had initially anticipated that they would be met with opposition from religious and tribal leaders (mostly men), but in reality, many of these leaders supported them throughout their campaign.

The research phase eventually gave them a strong basis from which to make their stance for abolition, but they had that stance from the beginning anyway. - CIS Staff

The Royal Committee for Developing the Judiciary and Enhancing the Rule of Law which was formed by the King in October 2016, to promote a sense of trust between the judicial system and the society as well as address legal reform issues was well leveraged by SIGI. The role of the Committee will be addressed in greater detail later in the report. SIGI staff said they readily saw that the committee ushered in an opportunity that was unforeseen; one they had to capitalize on. USAID CIS staff also said that had it not been for the role of the Royal Committee, SIGI would have faced additional challenges within Parliament.

EFFECTIVENESS

B. PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS

What were the grant's performance and results? To what extent did the SIGI grant contribute to changes in GEFE?

Achievements of Planned Outputs and Outcomes

SIGI achieved all expected outputs and outcomes. The SIGI project's overall goal was "to reduce the number of discriminatory laws and regulations that are against women and girls' human rights." The project contributed towards the realization of this goal through the achievement of two intermediate results namely: (IR1) Suggesting the amendment and/or abolishment of Article 308 of the Jordanian Penal Code, and (IR2) Gaining legislative support for the proposal to amend and/or abolish Article 308 of the Jordanian Penal Code.

The project's advocacy strategy entailed the following steps: (a) action research to build the advocacy case; (b) dissemination of research findings through workshops with partners and civil society organizations to gain their support; (c) coalition building of civil society organizations to advocate against Article 308; (d) capacity building of coalition partners in advocacy; (e) designing an advocacy strategy based on the New Tactics methodology; and (f) implementing advocacy campaigns to influence policy makers and legislators, women rights organizations, tribal and community leaders, and the general public.

The SIGI project was implemented in two main phases; a preparatory phase and an action phase. Each planned activity was achieved and can be summarized as follows:

Preparatory Phase

Action Phase

✓ Research document	✓ Research study
✓ Position paper	✓ Position paper
✓ Fact sheets	✓ Coalition to advocate to amend 308
✓ Consensus building with partners	✓ Delegation to advocate on government level
✓ Advocacy Plan	✓ 16 Days of Activism campaign

Both SIGI and USAID CIS teams confirmed that the project committed to a set of deliverables and was able to accomplish them. The preparatory phase's main outputs consisted of (a) a research document, position paper and facts sheets, (b) consensus building with stakeholders on the research findings, and (c) an advocacy action plan for implementation in Phase II. As for the action phase outputs, they consisted of (a) a comprehensive research study finalized in its final form; (b) a position paper including the proposed recommendations and scenarios; (c) a coalition to advocate for the amendments of Article 308, (d) a delegation advocating with government officials; and (e) the "16 days of Activism against Gender-based Violence" media campaign implemented in 2015 and 2016.

The most significant unexpected but positive result of the project, as stated by both USAID CIS and SIGI, was the abolishment of the article.

Unintended Results

One unintended negative result highlighted by SIGI was that the campaign heightened competition between women's CSOs that were expected to show more support for the cause. SIGI staff reported that at times they felt that their efforts were being hijacked by other organizations. Both SIGI and USAID CIS reported that publicly organizations would show their support for one another but, in practice, collaboration was weak. .

Another unintended negative result was the opposition SIGI faced from personnel who were once supportive of the cause. SIGI staff said that this was because they were not gaining financially from the project or because they joined the opposition.

A positive unintended result of the project was that the government adopted the abolishment efforts as a national success story. The abolishment was attributed to the collective activism of civil society in Jordan. Nonetheless, it was an important milestone that saw the government of Jordan, a usually suspicious and skeptical stakeholder recognize SIGI's efforts and that of the wider sector.

A final indirect result of the project was the benefit accrued to female beneficiaries who worked with SIGI on the campaign. One respondent said she gained legal knowledge that helped her in her divorce proceedings and led to her own empowerment. After attending the advocacy sessions with MPs she learned how to influence and advocate with those in positions of power, something she was not exposed to before joining the project.

C. EFFECTIVENESS OF ADVOCACY STRATEGY

Was the advocacy strategy/advocacy methodology effective in achieving the desired results? What are the advocacy process elements that were most effective in contributing towards the desired change?

Evidence-Based Research

Evidence-based research was an effective element of the methodology. During FGDs and KIIs, respondents frequently said that the research SIGI conducted clearly demonstrated the magnitude of the problem including how many women were suffering as a result of this law. Additionally, several peer organizations revealed that they constantly use SIGI's statistics and research in their own work, as the research is up-to-date and they consider it a dependable source of data.

Within the research component, two areas were particularly strong: the qualitative data released, as well as the infographics. Both USAID CIS and beneficiaries of the awareness-raising sessions reported that the stories resonated with the audience and shed light upon the injustices that took place within the absence of a protection framework. Additionally, the infographics assisted in relaying technical data in an easily accessible manner to members of the public.

SIGI staff stated that the research was of much benefit to them as it allowed them to interview religious leaders whose opinions had a significant impact on societal endorsement. Also, staff reported that the results of the research study (specifically the quantitative findings) facilitated processes for reform, as they were able to use the findings to demonstrate to decision makers that an abolishment of the law was requested and supported by the Jordanian people that were surveyed. The results of SIGI's research revealed that 70 percent of Jordanians surveyed supported a campaign to abolish Article 308 of the Jordanian Penal Code.

What got my attention was the number of cases and the rights infractions that are taking place with no law in place to protect these women. - Coalition Member (North)

One added advantage reported by SIGI is that the organization has continued to use EBR's methodology in its work. In fact, SIGI will be using both quantitative and qualitative research to conduct an upcoming national study on sexual harassment (not particularly for coalition formation). Additionally, SIGI stated that it would continue to use comparative studies and engage men and youth during research.

SIGI received significant technical assistance from USAID CIS, particularly in designing the research methodology, guiding researchers and completing the analysis. USAID CIS staff said that even though the research could have had more robust analysis, the methodology adopted relied on both quantitative and qualitative data creating a strong base on which to build the campaign. USAID CIS staff said however that SIGI's research capacity could improve, particularly in effective question design, tool selection, and scientific standards and analysis.

The research is what made the advocacy campaign well – informed. - CIS staff member

Among the challenges reported, SIGI staff said it was difficult to obtain quantitative data from governmental organizations, due to the lack of statistics or their weak responsiveness.

Dissemination of Research Findings to Target Groups

SIGI targeted its research dissemination at the media and Parliament. This was an effective strategy. SIGI leveraged its good relations with the media to raise awareness of the issues related to the article among

a wide audience of citizens.. SIGI organized media conferences, and live sessions with survivors and released info-graphics throughout the 16 Days Campaign. SIGI also set up an art gallery and released a short film about Article 308.

The organization released the position paper through the coalition members to grass-tops decision-makers. SIGI leadership and staff understood that the abrogation of the Article in Jordan will require a targeted focus on elected representatives who need to be brought on board for the campaign to be effective.

USAID CIS reported that SIGI's study is registered in the national library, but not published as an entire report. Concerned about exposing gaps in the research, USAID CIS discouraged SIGI from publishing the report due to its length (100+ pages) as well as general approach, structure, and depth of analysis. USAID CIS encouraged SIGI to prepare a concise executive summary that could be used to advocate among decision makers. SIGI agreed.

Peer organizations called for more robust dissemination efforts. While many stated that they rely on SIGI's data in their own campaigns and credited SIGI for conducting effective research, one peer organization reported that their staff had repeatedly asked for the study but received no response.

In terms of important lessons learned, SIGI realized that the dissemination of findings is time-sensitive and should be aligned with legislative proceedings. This was particularly true for recent talks within the legal committee of Parliament that was passing a Civil Status Law on DNA testing. SIGI said this was a missed opportunity that could have been influenced through the dissemination of the right type of information, which would have in turn affected their reform efforts. Improved dissemination techniques would demand an in-house capacity to stay up-to-date with current political and legal reform efforts to be able to influence legislative decision-making.

The topic of dissemination also highlighted the issue from a gender perspective. USAID CIS staff stated that the dissemination of the findings revealed to SIGI how much support they had received from the general public especially from men. Men's support strengthened arguments at the decision-making level and challenged the patriarchal view that men are naturally opposed to the reform of the Penal Code.

Coalition Building

As defined by the California Endowment, a coalition is “an organization or organizations whose members commit to an agreed-on purpose and shared decision making to influence an external institution or target, while each member organization maintains its own autonomy.”⁶). As part of the project's planned activities, SIGI established a coalition to generate support for its cause. Related findings are summarized under the following themes:

⁶ California Endowment. What Makes an Effective Coalition? Evidence-Based Indicators of Success. p. 4.

Feedback from Coalition Members

Twenty-nine of the thirty coalition members surveyed participated in workshops and training programs conducted by SIGI, and all twenty nine thought the training was effective in terms of its methodology, content, awareness raising benefits and the discussions it started in the community. They also thought that national workshops were effective in raising awareness on women's rights and on GBV and in mobilizing individuals to join the coalition.

To assess the effectiveness of SIGI's training effort, coalition members were asked about what they thought the focus of SIGI's trainings was. Responses confirm that respondents clearly understood the objectives of the workshops as shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5 Workshop objectives from the perspective of survey respondents

Objectives	Percent
Politically empower women	1.4%
Early marriage	1.5%
Information dissemination	10.3%
Advocacy training	11.8%
Consensus building	13.2%
To engage in the coalition	16.2%
Awareness raising	45.6%

When survey respondents were asked to rank the activities' effectiveness on a scale of 1 to 6, with 1 being most effective, they did as follows:

1. Research to collect factual information to support of the advocacy objective
2. Dissemination of the research findings to organizations/individuals to gain their support
3. Coalition Building to form pressure groups in support of the advocacy objective
4. Capacity building in advocacy for partner organizations to join in the advocacy effort
5. Advocacy strategy and plan to focus and coordinate the advocacy effort
6. Implementation of the advocacy and media campaigns to advocate with government and the public

Although 29 individuals confirmed that they participated in the workshops and trainings conducted by SIGI, only 53 percent of the surveyed coalition members stated that they have heard of a campaign called "Najat" campaign.

Strengths and Community Mobilization

The coalition was established with 55 members and grew to a total of 118 members. FGDs and KIs revealed that the formation of the coalition strengthened the campaign because it was nationally representative. SIGI staff said they were able to leverage SIGI's position as a leading women's organization and existing relationships with grassroots organizations in North, Central and Southern Jordan. They were able to do so by assigning three local coordinators to assist with coordination and information dissemination in the different regions. The coalition turned out to be mutually beneficial for SIGI in terms of increasing its outreach within the different governorates and contributing to its recognition at local community levels.

The engagement level of coalition members varied. The desk review indicated there were approximately 12 coordinators who were active and invested in SIGI's efforts. They coordinated and facilitated awareness-raising sessions in the governorates, accompanied SIGI to meetings with MPs and generally served as ambassadors of the campaign in their respective regions. Other members were not as active and only attended sessions and press conferences. Coalition survey respondents attested to this lack of activity especially that they had not heard from SIGI for over two years.

Various Levels of Engagement of Coalition Members

In coalitions stakeholders generally participate at different levels of engagement depending on their capacity and available time to engage. Stakeholders whose support SIGI enlisted participated with differing levels of involvement. Feedback received from USAID CIS as well as peer organizations revealed that SIGI's engagement efforts were not uniformly implemented and the level of buy in and awareness that stakeholders exhibited therefore differed. Several national entities reported they had neither heard of the coalition or did not receive an invitation to join. These representatives went further by saying that coordination and communication efforts were not structured and systemized but rather based on "personal connections." One representative stated that even though she had tried to remain connected with SIGI to learn about the coalition she was not invited to join.

We tried reaching out to them; they didn't send us an invitation. They asked us to join only after the repeal. - Peer Organization, Women's CSO

The shallow engagement some stakeholders referred to could be an expression of the differing levels of effort that SIGI employed in engaging stakeholders with various interests, capacity and levels of influence. However, the complete lack of awareness that some stakeholders exhibited casts doubts on SIGI's efforts. In fact, USAID CIS reported that SIGI was more concerned about the number of coalition members as opposed to the depth of these members' engagement.

Speaking to various stakeholders, the evaluation team was able to identify the different levels of engagement of the various coalition members. Members included:

- Those who supported the coalition and were engaged;
- Those who supported the coalition but were not able to sign any petitions due to their governmental or organizational positioning;
- Those who stated they were supportive but did not attend meetings; and
- Those who were initially supportive but did not engage with SIGI.

As various peer organizations reported during interviews, SIGI's various levels of engagement was not an intentional strategy that took into consideration the various strengths of coalition members and therefore engaged them differently. In fact, SIGI did not differentiate engagement methods or strategies for the various member groups at each phase of the campaign.

On another hand, the only significant tool used by SIGI to ensure members' commitment and support was a commitment letter that members were asked to sign. Some members of the coalition dropped out. Others joined hoping to access funding. According to respondents, there were also many CSOs that wanted to be part of the coalition yet did not meaningfully participate. SIGI staff reported that these CSOs wanted the acknowledgment without putting in the effort. Those that remained with the coalition were those who were believers in the cause and were subjected to higher levels of engagement.

The Opposition

Results of KIs and FGDs revealed that SIGI was aware of some resistance to the coalition. SIGI staff said that there was push back from CSOs (women's CSOs and otherwise) that would criticize SIGI about its activism even when unrelated to Article 308. There were also coalition members who were initially supportive of the campaign but changed their minds afterwards. Results revealed that while SIGI acknowledged these different levels of support, there were little to no efforts to engage or address the opposition. Due to the limited timeline of the project and the need to focus on deliverables SIGI staff maintained they were not able to be proactive about engaging the opposition. However, the organization did adopt several lessons learned for future coalition building efforts including the campaign SIGI is working on to address early marriage.

"I felt I changed as a result of this training, I became more empowered, it even helped me because I went through a divorce myself and I became more aware of my legal rights" Coalition Member, North

Capacity Building for Advocacy

As part of its effort to strengthen the coalition, and to build its capacity SIGI provided core coalition members with trainings on advocacy and legal/technical content. The content included legal materials used in the awareness raising sessions, such as position papers and a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) document developed for coordinator use. SIGI also met with the coordinators periodically and used meetings as another mechanism to build capacity. USAID CIS also provided SIGI staff and the coalition coordinators with trainings on gender, advocacy and negotiation skills. SIGI attempted to engage males, females and persons with disabilities in their capacity building efforts and also required the core coalition members to submit reports following each workshop implemented.

Members of the coalition reported that capacity building efforts were effective, particularly in terms of the relevant content activities covered, and the proficient trainers who demonstrated "extensive legal knowledge." One respondent said that the training empowered women by providing them with legal information.. Other respondents reported advocating with their local representatives after learning about advocacy.

SIGI met with members of the coalition multiple times to discuss position papers as well as invited them to participate in the 16 Days Campaign where they reviewed research results. USAID CIS staff said that the approach of involving the representative coordinators was effective but that training could have been more intensive. In other words, trainings on the position papers were not frequent and were held over short periods of time. USAID CIS staff reported that trainings were only one hour long.

Some respondents said that they were not able to translate the learning they gained on advocacy into action. While they were expected to apply the learning in campaign related activities, one respondent for example said she was not tasked with meeting with decision-makers. She did however accompany SIGI staff during their meetings with members of parliament in Amman.

Based on the feedback received from beneficiaries and SIGI staff, training received from either SIGI or USAID CIS was well received and perceived as useful and effective. However, some coalition members were still unable to apply the knowledge they gained into outreach engagement at the grassroots level especially when they were trained by 2nd-tier trainers who were not as prepared as the others.. Respondents said that their selected trainers did not receive training kits and did not adopt specific training methodologies in their respective communities.

Advocacy Strategy and Advocacy Plan

Initially, SIGI's advocacy plan lacked clarity in its methodology. USAID CIS staff said that relevant technical assistance was provided which required SIGI to list key players in their advocacy plan. SIGI staff said that they had studied the legal and political environment and identified key targets.

USAID CIS staff noted that SIGI staff did not adopt a collaborative process during the development of the advocacy plan. Decision-making was centralized and decisions took time to be made.

USAID CIS closely monitored SIGI's implementation strategy and pointed out areas that required changes in direction or focus. USAID CIS said that having trained staff on board who were given responsibility for overseeing implementation assisted in ensuring the plan was properly executed.

USAID CIS staff said that while planning took place during the inception and design phases parts of the plan were not fully executed. For example, and while potential supporters were identified and engaged that engagement was not consistent.. SIGI identified key allies and contacted most of them, but follow up was not done systematically. Certain potential supporters such as an MP the evaluation team met with and who would have added value to the campaign and served as an important ally was not contacted by SIGI.

Despite what sometimes seemed like shallow engagement, SIGI's advocacy strategy facilitated the generation of support at both the grassroots level and at the level of decision-makers including MPs and members of the Royal Committee. The involvement of MPs in particular showed members of the coalition that SIGI was able to reach authority figures in the country. That said, coalition members were not sufficiently trained/empowered to assume their responsibility locally with the result that advocacy efforts remained mostly centralized.

FGD respondents said that the fact that SIGI has influential female leaders was an advantage. It lent credibility to the campaign, particularly among women respondents and also showed the public that this was a national concern not a "Western" cause that fringe organizations are championing. It also gave other women a role model to look up to.. At the same time, FGDs with peer organizations and beneficiaries said that the movement was very much tied to individuals and their reputations.

Among the significant gaps in the advocacy plan is SIGI's lack of engagement of many MPs who were not even aware of the law.. Those who were engaged were also not regularly communicated with. Intensive lobbying efforts (daily calls, reminders, etc.) were not utilized with MPs, as reported by one member.

In terms of advocacy tools, a variety of different tools were used. The invitation of survivors to speak of their experience during the media conferences, while concealing their identity, was reported to be very effective. Respondents stated that it demonstrated the real-life impact of the Article and lent credibility to SIGI as it stood by women affected by the Article and assisted them through legal proceedings. At a higher level, MPs received related literature including papers, brochures and statistics. One MP coalition member said that quantitative facts, while important, were not sufficient to create awareness or change opinions at that level.

It is worth mentioning that following the combined advocacy efforts of SIGI and similar minded women's and civil society organizations, and in line with the recommendations of a Royal Committee established

We would also do reflections with them about where they had reached and what should be changed and what the targets and tactics are to renew the focus. - CIS staff member

Most of the MPs weren't even aware of the article or efforts of repeal. - Coalition Member

to review the Penal Code, Article 308 was finally abolished. The decision was passed by the Jordanian Parliament in August 2017. Throughout the study, several members of governmental entities, peer organizations, the media and beneficiaries stated that without this “push” from the very top, reform efforts would have stalled.

As per the reports of one MP, Jordan has been under pressure at both the national and international level to abolish the Article. Locally, women’s rights groups and women led CSOs have called for reform efforts on discriminatory laws for over 20 years. Internationally, Jordan has made promises to make the necessary changes to promote gender equality.

Up until the very last day of voting, many groups, including some members of SIGI staff were skeptical of whether the Article would be abolished. What several members noted however, including members of Parliament as well as the media, was that CSOs and the SIGI campaign were successful in shedding light on the issue and MPs reported that the Royal Committee capitalized on the information released by civil society. This is a particularly strong point for CSO movements, revealing that reform happened because of the attention organizations were able to stir up around the issue. At the same time, because the final decision was driven by the Royal Court, the motion passed even though many MPs and the general public were not necessarily convinced.

Future steps, or “what next” was a point of concern for many of those interviewed. Whether they were peer organizations or beneficiaries, stakeholders said that the campaign did not provide a future trajectory of steps. According to respondents, this concerns them because numerous psychosocial, health, protection and economic ramifications of the abolishment still need to be addressed. Many youths were in favor of the abolishment but also understood that survivors still face a series of serious challenges, especially in relation to honor crimes and a lack of family support. Respondents indicated there is interest and demand for taking this campaign further by developing a forward-looking strategy that addresses these concerns.

At times, the socio cultural implications/outlook s of (even) the legal professional would override the law. - Coalition Member

The Advocacy Campaign: Media and Communication

SIGI leveraged its positive and strong relationship with the media. This was an effective strategy, particularly in relation to coalition building efforts, as members of the media need to be informed participants of the advocacy campaign. SIGI staff said that they established a media team, which undertook the design and planning of a detailed media plan, that became an integral part of the the advocacy campaign. Media spots (both paid and unpaid) were used on TV, radio, printed and social media. SIGI staff reported that the media coverage was continuous and did not take place only throughout the 16 Days Campaign. Once Article 308 turned into a more visible political issue, media interest increased and SIGI successfully capitalized on the increased official interest, appearing on various credible TV programs in addition to its regular programming.

KII and FGD respondents revealed that SIGI’s media messaging was strong. It was clear, continuous, aligned with the local context and phrased positively without being provoking. Additionally, USAID CIS staff said that SIGI was successful in releasing PSAs that were listener friendly. Visibility of their printed materials on a strategic bridge in the capital was another successful tactic. The film SIGI developed was reported to be one of the most well received tools among the general public. The evaluation team did not evaluate the content of the film.

SIGI staff invited members of the Senate to participate in press conferences that launched their campaign and released statements by religious figures who supported the campaign. By doing so, SIGI, used powerful members of society as allies to highlight the issue of Article 308. The selection of the “right people” as well as capitalizing on opportune moments in the political and social context was advantageous.

However, interviews revealed that while messages created mass awareness about Article 308 the messages were not able to change perceptions on family honor and shame on both societal and decision-making levels.

Some of the gaps that existed within the advocacy campaign were noted by USAID CIS and related to the lack of tool testing. SIGI wanted to release a series of infographics without testing them, but USAID CIS called for testing the appropriateness of these messages. Due to limited time, the testing took place internally.

Additionally, members of the media interviewed by the evaluation team reported that a significant gap in media messaging was the lack of a unified message by the women’s movement. This created confusion in the reporting at the media level. FGD respondents illustrated this finding by citing other slogans released by different CSOs as SIGI’s messages. In fact, a media representative reported that prior to her own preparation for hosting SIGI on her show, she was not aware of the focus of their media campaign.

In terms of social media, the campaign lacked a social media plan and strategy. FGDs with media personnel revealed that shares, comments and re-tweets occurred at an ad hoc level and were not strategically organized based on events, timings and generating planned social media support. Participants in the regional FGDs reported that male youth reached by the campaign started engaging in a dialogue about Article 308. This was traced on various social media accounts that were in support of the abolishment of Article 308.

Finally, it is important to also note that the advocacy campaign was not recognized under the “Najat” title on a national level, nor was the angle of “Stop Protecting Perpetrators and Condemning the Victim” a readily recognized theme/slogan.

D. UNDERSTANDING AND APPLYING A HRBA AND GENDER SENSITIVE APPROACH

To what extent did the SIGI project management understand and apply a human rights-based approach to grant management? A gender-sensitive approach?

A Human Rights-Based Approach entails that all programs and technical assistance must further the realization of human rights and must be guided by human rights principles.⁷ The principles upon which SIGI based its campaign adhere to this approach. These include highlighting Article 308 as a human rights

⁷ UNFPA. A Human Rights-Based Approach to Programming: Practical Implementation Manual and Training Materials. Geneva: 2010, <http://www.unfpa.org/resources/human-rights-based-approach-programming>.

violation and a right to protection from sexual abuse, as opposed to a women's rights issue. Another example of the application of these principles is SIGI's reliance on informed consent procedures during the interviewing of survivors by the media

There is a solid awareness of the HRBA among the organization's staff. SIGI staff also claims to be leaders in the field, offering technical assistance and trainings on these topics. The desk review revealed that the entire basis of SIGI's work on the abolition of Article 308 was from a fundamental rights perspective. Interviews also revealed that related terminology and knowledge are well embedded within SIGI's practices. The knowledge, however, is not institutionalized in formal procedures, but rather applied on an ad hoc basis. Respondents reported that they involved various actors in their coalition and awareness raising activities, such as men, youth and persons with disabilities.

In terms of implementation, USAID CIS staff reported that proper procedures were not in place to ensure the protection of survivors of rape during the research phase. Additionally, at one point in the campaign USAID CIS observed that SIGI researchers were unaccompanied in the field collecting data from survivors and rapists. Once this risk was identified, the organization started sending male researchers with female ones. At the same time SIGI staff reported they were sufficiently protective of survivors to prevent their re-victimization and maintain their anonymity. SIGI respected the "Do No Harm principle ensuring that confidentiality and privacy are maintained, opinions are respected and survivors' informed consent is secured.

Regarding gender analysis, six dimensions of relationships between women and men are considered in relation to the planning & implementation of the project: 1) Access, 2) Knowledge, Beliefs, and Perception, 3) Practices and Participation, 4) Time and Space, 5) Legal Rights and Status, and 6) Power and Decision-Making⁸. The evaluation did not look into gender analysis at a GBV service provision level since SIGI is not a direct service provider, but rather at:

- Information dissemination
- Awareness raising and trainings (provided to the coalition partner organizations)

USAID CIS staff said that SIGI received capacity building support on gender programming. In addition to constant monitoring of the Do no Harm principle, USAID CIS also supported the SIGI staff to understand the common and operational definitions of gender equality. USAID CIS reported that some staff found it challenging to understand how survivors of GBV can be men and some staff found empathizing with the male victim to be problematic. The USAID CIS gender specialist was able to elucidate technical concepts through the review of specific case studies.

SIGI attempted to promote gender equal participation throughout the various phases of the campaign's design and implementation. However, the desk review and stakeholder interviews revealed that the targeting and engagement of men was challenging. At the grassroots level, FGD respondents said it was

⁸ USAID. Tips for Conducting a Gender Analysis at the Activity or Project Level: Additional Help for ADS Chapter 201. Working draft. Washington, DC: 2010. http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pdacx964.pdf.

difficult to recruit men to awareness raising sessions, citing time constraints. This may have had to do with how men were targeted throughout the campaign.

Out of the 12 core coalition members, only two were male. At a decision-making level, one member of the coalition said that he met with three MPs within his local community to convince them of adopting the cause within their election campaigns, which he said they did. He also spoke to tribal and religious leaders within his community.

SUSTAINABILITY

E. CONSIDERATION OF SUSTAINABILITY OF BENEFITS IN SIGI'S PROJECT DESIGN

To what extent was sustainability of benefits considered in the SIGI project design and implementation? What evidence suggests benefits are sustainable?

Integration of Supporting Measures in Project Design

SIGI integrated supporting measures in the project design. SIGI had a strong knowledge of the legal, socio-psychological and religious context of the campaign. The research conducted ensured SIGI understood the implications of Article 308 and the Article's relation with other articles in the Penal Code namely articles 340, 99 and 98, regarding abortion and DNA paternity testing. SIGI also researched linkages between Article 308 and the Personal Status Law regarding marriage of underage rape victims to their perpetrators. According to USAID CIS staff and SIGI staff, SIGI ultimately chose to focus the campaign on Article 308 alone in order to have a more targeted message.

SIGI also conducted outreach to religious leaders, demonstrating awareness of the important role that religion plays in issues of sexual misconduct and marriage in Jordanian society. One donor organization highlighted how after a fatwa was released condemning Article 308, SIGI was able to leverage the network it had built with religious leaders throughout Jordan to raise awareness about the fatwa. SIGI also investigated the social and psychological implications of Article 308 by conducting interviews with rape victims to understand the impact on them and their children.

SIGI also researched related laws in other countries in the region such as Morocco. The organization incorporated lessons learned from a Moroccan campaign which had led to the abrogation of the country's "marry your rapist" clause before the Najat campaign started. Findings were incorporated into SIGI campaign's messaging in position papers, the SIGI's executive summary of the research, "talk shows" uploaded to YouTube, and workshops held throughout Jordan.

SIGI set up three regional centers for their coalition in order to allow for research, constituency-building, cooperation and coordination. Apart from its geographic reach, SIGI has a significant diversity in its ethnic, religious, and cultural coalition composition, which had in turn facilitated the campaign's development. That said, during the project, the organization had a higher number of female than male staff and board members.,

Contribution to Strengthened National Policy and Legislative Framework

SIGI contributed to a strengthened national policy and legislative framework. The government provided a legal and policy environment that proved to be necessary for SIGI's advocacy campaign to be successful and sustainable. On August 1, 2017 the Lower House voted on the cancellation of Article 308 from the Penal Code. The Royal Committee for Developing Judiciary and Rule of Law suggested abolishing the

article in February 2017 and the government endorsed the decision shortly after. The abolishment of Article 308 provides an important precedent for future work to address women's issues through advocacy. The success of the campaign provides further impetus for the reform of other laws to ensure they are aligned with international standards and enforced through effective government institutions.

At the national level, supporting policies and legislation such as the national legal framework regarding family violence created an environment that enabled SIGI's Najat campaign to target Article 308. In the same way, the abolishment of Article 308 created an environment that will strengthen efforts to further reform Jordanian national policy.

Therefore, the reform of the Penal Code will not be restricted to the abolishment of Article 308. Peer organizations expect that the repeal of Article 308 will lead to the amendment or abolishment of Articles 340, 98, and 99 because the articles are intertwined.

According to an MP, the abolishment of the article provides a foundation for future reforms through the creation of strong legal frameworks that promote gender equality. Also, the campaign rendered the government more amenable to similar efforts by organizations, individuals and groups to claim their rights.

Replication of Model

SIGI has adopted the model and practices used in the Najat campaign and is replicating them in different projects. SIGI has employed aspects of the methodology of the Article 308 campaign in later initiatives. One example is a current rule of law project funded by the EU. The design of the project SIGI is working on includes a research component, and a coalition. In addition, SIGI will build on and continue to work with the existing coalition of the Najat project on this new rule of law project.. SIGI staff also mentioned that they will be employing the learning they acquired from USAID CIS in conducting research.

The most important thing that we got out of this campaign was the fact that "Change is possible." – SIGI staff member

SIGI staff also said that the abolishment of Article 308 paved the way for future initiatives, including follow-on activities to raise awareness. These new undertakings could focus on educating the public on what the provisions of the law had been, what the implications of abolishment are, and the need for the amendment/abolishment of other discriminatory laws. The abolishment of the law also provided SIGI with the space and learning to produce position papers on related laws.

Members of Parliament and the Ministry of Justice presented the work conducted by the government and CSOs on the abolishment of Article 308 in Tunisia. SIGI was not credited for the success of the campaign. However, the presentation by the government of the collective work undertaken by both the government and civil society bodes well for future collaboration and support on similar projects.

Beyond Tunisia, SIGI encouraged leaders from movements in Bahrain and across the region to support similar initiatives through regional television interviews and private conversations with movement representatives. SIGI staff said in an interview that they believe that the movement that began in Bahrain to abrogate the "marry the rapist" clause in Bahraini law was a direct product of the Najat campaign. SIGI staff also held discussions with movement leaders in Iraq and Lebanon about legal reform campaigns.

Constituency Building, Cooperation and Coordination with CSOs

SIGI was able to formulate and implement a comprehensive political reform initiative through constituency building. Constituency building efforts were grounded in ongoing but not always systematic stakeholder engagement. Different levels of engagement meant that stakeholders' commitment to the campaign also varied. There is no reason to believe that SIGI intentionally explored the various levels of interest, capacity and influence of the various stakeholders and engaged them accordingly. Constituency building was effective in that it offered unique opportunities for leveraging CSOs' knowledge of how to link political strategies and local communities to mutual benefit.

To ensure continuous engagement with the local community, SIGI confirmed in FGDs that the organization worked with a large pool of existing CSOs and individuals on advocacy plans and awareness campaigns. The pool of CSOs and individuals covered all of Jordan. SIGI delegated awareness-raising in the Najat campaign to the CSOs and relied on them to gather local coalition members and to develop and plan sessions on Article 308. This in turn raised the profile of these organizations in their respective communities, enhanced the advocacy skills of the CSO coalition members and provided them with grounded research upon which to confront opposing viewpoints at the community level.

F. STAKEHOLDERS RECOMMENDATIONS

What are stakeholders' recommendations for future Advocacy initiatives?

Stakeholders provided the following recommendations:

a) Legislative level:

- To ensure buy in of legislators and political actors, MPs suggested that SIGI should maintain a continuous relationship with members of the parliament through workshops, trainings and awareness sessions.
- CSOs suggested a more representative and scientific research methodology. They also recommended that research results are made available for all other organizations. One CSO representative said that the fact that their organization did not receive a copy of the research report, precluded them from referencing it or using the data it contained.

b) Community level:

- During FGDs, participants said that SIGI's trainings and awareness sessions should continue even after the end of the Najat campaign to maintain relationships with partner organizations.
- Although participants who led workshops felt that media messages were powerful, the participants noted that the social media campaign was not as strong. Participants felt the need to always refer back to the coalition coordinator and/or literature because information on social media platforms was not comprehensive.
- Workshop beneficiaries recommended greater focus on cultural issues and awareness on a grassroots level rather than just legal issues, especially for follow-on initiatives like countering unjust honor crimes legislation.
- Workshop beneficiaries recommended more outreach to men, boys, and people with disabilities and the targeting of schools, especially girls aged 12 through 16.
- A peer organization suggested that SIGI should explore the different perspectives and arguments of the opposition and tailor its approach accordingly.
- Media representatives recommended that for added visibility SIGI encourages its supporters to take to the streets. They also stressed the importance of outreach in governorates because a decentralized national movement would have more impact.

c) Implementation/enforcement:

- Donor and peer organizations recommended that SIGI improves coordination with other women's organizations to ensure consistency in implementation. USAID CIS and donor and peer organizations suggested that SIGI invites a more diverse pool of stakeholders to future strategic planning sessions.
- Peer organizations suggested that SIGI's future campaigns engage organizations and institutions rather than focus on individual leaders..
- Community members during FGDs recommended more intensive training/awareness sessions starting from GBV basics and women's rights.
- Coalition members that participated in the survey recommended that SIGI includes trainings on dialogue techniques to encourage action.
- A coalition coordinator from the South recommended developing uniform training material for the coalition coordinators to ensure the consistency of efforts.
- Coalition members recommended that SIGI establishes a follow-up and ongoing monitoring and evaluation mechanism for use during the campaign.

G. USAID CIS GRANT

To what extent did the USAID CIS grant strengthen SIGI organizational position and self-efficacy?

This section explores donor grantee relationship in terms of USAID CIS's contribution to SIGI's public positioning, the nature of support provided by USAID CIS and the tensions between the two parties related to USAID CIS's level of involvement, quality standards and branding requirements.

Recognition and standing

Respondents in KIs and FGDs emphasized that SIGI enjoys a strong position in the local community, one that was developed over the course of 20 years since its establishment. The project built on this foundation and strengthened SIGI's organizational position by raising its profile and expanding its reach and appeal to new audiences. The close involvement of CSOs in the Najat campaign also allowed for enhanced recognition of SIGI and a better understanding of the organization's role. The Najat campaign also allowed a closer scrutiny of the organization's activities and therefore enhanced accountability.

When they [SIGI] work on a project they are well perceived and received. – Peer organization staff member

Managerial and Technical Capacity to Implement

During the project design phase of the grant, USAID CIS supported SIGI's staff in their planning efforts and guided them in developing an effective strategy. In a group interview with USAID CIS staff, they confirmed that the Request for Proposals (RFP) included a requirement that applicants conduct a SWOT analysis and propose potential mitigating measures. Staff reported that SIGI's original proposal lacked clarity, structure, and a scientific approach and it required multiple revisions. Both USAID CIS and SIGI worked cooperatively to refine SIGI's approach and methodology, which resulted in the implementation of the project in

We were overwhelmed at the beginning of the project, but it's rewarding to see at the end the abolishment of Article 308. – CIS staff member

CIS go into the details of the details, they get under your skin - SIGI staff member

two phases. Through the advice of USAID CIS technical staff, the project was split into preliminary/planning and implementation phases.

USAID CIS's support during the preliminary phase included a review of SIGI's research strategy, and technical support in the production of the research report. USAID CIS staff described the support at the early stages of the project as "hand-holding," and mentioned that USAID CIS insisted on the adoption of a scientific research methodology to ensure the quality of the research findings. The preliminary phase's rigorous design generated quality data to be used by future campaigns or projects on women's rights in Jordan, and allowed SIGI to adjust the methodology in light of the findings for the implementation phase.

While USAID CIS's support was interpreted by SIGI as "interference," one technical staff member recognized that evidence-based research was the most effective component of the campaign that enabled it to achieve its objectives. Other SIGI staff said that they had benefited from USAID CIS's technical expertise in operationalizing knowledge to achieve results.

According to USAID CIS staff, the implementation phase required extensive support from USAID CIS which was met by "push-back" from SIGI's management. Technical support was provided on:

- Project design (advocacy plan and strategy)
- Conducting evidence-based research
- Consistency in application of gender sensitivity practices
- Documenting policies and procedures on human resources
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Cross-cutting sectors

SIGI staff said that USAID CIS staff would interfere in minute details that delayed their work. However, USAID CIS staff insisted that they wanted to ensure that processes were of a certain standard, but SIGI wanted to speed up processes and tasks.

The two organizations had two different perspectives about the standards of quality SIGI's deliverables should meet. This caused friction between the two teams. The most significant example of this was when the final research report was completed and USAID CIS staff prevented SIGI from publishing it because they did not believe it met the required standards.

Another source of tension related to branding and visibility. SIGI reported that constant requests by USAID CIS for the placement of the USAID logo on project documents was tedious and time consuming. The logo placement was also criticized by some officials, particularly members of parliament who accused SIGI of accepting "Western funding" and bringing in "foreign agendas" that would hurt Jordanian customs, as an excuse to reject abolishment efforts. This reflected a lack of an agreement and understanding of branding requirements between the two parties.

SIGI staff also felt that USAID CIS questioned their abilities/efforts to execute certain tasks related to the project. These included SIGI's ability to reach out to the head of the Constitutional Court and to interview rapists, both of which SIGI was able to accomplish.

USAID CIS staff stated that at a specific time during the life of the project, particularly when media messages were being developed, they decided to stop conducting approval processes for each individual message, as they realized the extent of the "micro management" SIGI required was increasing and they

reached a point where the line between technical assistance and daily follow up became hard to distinguish. At the same time, however, SIGI staff said that they would have liked to have been given more “space” to carry out the project. While USAID CIS staff considers SIGI a well-respected and established CSO, they believe organizational challenges weakened SIGI’s performance.

Utilization of USAID CIS technical assistance

USAID CIS grant assistance resulted in SIGI developing an enhanced managerial and technical capacity. SIGI’s institutional capacity to provide GBV services was strengthened through USAID CIS’s provision of tools including a server, computers and laptops, a case management system, in addition to trainings for team members that USAID CIS provided. Both SIGI and USAID CIS staff said that the database that was built for the case management system was one of the most helpful components of the USAID CIS grant.

The USAID CIS grant contributed to SIGI’s strengthened institutional, managerial and technical capacity to provide GBV services. SIGI was receptive to the Institutional Capacity Assessment Tool that USAID CIS used to evaluate its capacity. There was an overall improvement across the three years of the ICAT process. SIGI achieved a 13% improvement, improving from an overall score of 3.84 to a score of 4.36 out of 5. Furthermore, SIGI had shifted from a Moderate to Strong category in regard to Capacity Building.⁹

The 10% Capacity Building fund embedded in every grant under USAID CIS Democracy, Rights and Governance Grants program supported SIGI in acquiring:

- An M&E expert, who supported with developing M&E systems;
- Support for a new strategic plan and capacity building plan. The fund also allowed SIGI to conduct a strategy exercise;
- A server device (windows service pack I);
- A webhosting server: SIGI renewed the contract with the hosting company GoDaddy for six months;
- The development of a case management system; and
- Management training for staff and board members.¹⁰

SIGI staff also received regular trainings on M&E, gender and other cross-cutting issues. In addition, SIGI has been very active in developing policies and procedures to address some of the issues that were revealed by the ICAT, including:

⁹ FHI 360. SIGI ICAT Final Report. 2017.

¹⁰ Ibid.

- Documenting policies and procedures for Human Resources;
- Developing a performance management system;
- Documenting standards; and
- Conducting internal training.¹¹

The sustainability of the project is to employ the experience gained in other areas of work – SIGI staff member

The USAID CIS grant also allowed SIGI to:

- Identify and engage a network of individuals who share their own values and concerns by advocating for the abolishment of Article 308;
- Set up a coalition, that utilized SIGI's current network and worked with representatives from other sectors such as media, community leaders and tribal leaders;
- Identify community priorities by conducting research; and
- Identify the strengths and weaknesses of SIGI as it now stands and what threats it might face in the future.

Engagement of Stakeholders

SIGI was able to effectively engage stakeholders to discuss and advocate in response to gender issues. SIGI first worked with the coalition coordinators to advocate in their local communities and reach tribal members and members of parliament. One of the coalition members from the South stated that he reached out to prospective parliamentary candidates in his district. He was able to discuss this issue with five candidates in the south and was able to convince two to add it to their agenda. One FGD participant who took part in the campaign informed the team that the tribal and community leader sessions were the ones that made a difference: “We felt the change then and there - if we were able to advocate and change the perception of leaders we were able to talk to anyone.”

H. SELF-EFFICACY

To what extent did beneficiary organizations strengthen individual self-efficacy?

It is clear through interviews with the HR manager and the M&E consultant, and supported by the second ICAT, that SIGI worked extensively in developing written operational and administrative policies and procedures. The policies and procedures include items related to office vehicles, taxis, fuel cost reimbursements; handling of mail, phone, faxes, photocopying, lost or stolen equipment; hiring and use of consultants, among other operational requirements. The HR manager has added the policies and procedures to a CD and disseminated them to staff. The SIGI team has been trained by the HR manager and has full knowledge of the policies and procedures.

¹¹ Ibid.

SIGI staff exhibited confidence and an ability to engage in dialogue with decision makers in the community and to challenge the opinion of community and government officials to enact change. The research component provided comprehensive information on what is really happening in the community. A coalition coordinator said that this research provided the coordinators with the information necessary to back up the campaign. The data generated by SIGI's research raised the confidence of the coalition coordinators to advocate and influence decision-making in the community.

Although both men and women were invited to the awareness sessions, participants stated in FGDs that the majority of the attendees were women. It was also evident through FGDs and the attendance sheets from awareness sessions that coordinators were unable to attract men to the sessions.

The coalition members and CSO representatives interviewed in FGDs and KIIs felt more empowered to engage in advocacy. Coalition coordinators applied the learning they acquired in their communities. The following examples relayed to the evaluation team:

1. One CSO in coordination with the coalition coordinator assigned to its region has applied for a grant from USAID Takamol to conduct an advocacy campaign on women's issues.
2. In Karak, a coalition coordinator said in a KII that around 50 CSOs have been invited to a meeting to discuss opening a nursery near five girls schools. After the meeting the coordinator will introduce the concept of the small-scale coalition and ask the participating CSOs if they would like to join. Any CBO that agrees to be part of the coalition will have to sign an MOU.
3. A coalition member in Karak described a concept paper that is being developed in order to amend the labor law and restore protections for persons with disabilities. The concept paper process includes the formation of a coalition, but the initiative is in need of funding at the moment.

CONCLUSIONS

SIGI's goal is to reform society's attitudes and practices around mainstreaming women's issues within development plans, programs, strategies and reform processes. SIGI advocates for respecting women's rights to contribute to social development, policy reform, and security for the family. Over the course of three years, USAID CIS awarded SIGI a grant to implement the project "Najat" Stop Impunity of Perpetrators & Protect Survivors of Sexual Based Violence. Through the project two intermediate results were successfully achieved: (IR1) Suggesting the amendment and/or repeal of Article 308 of the Jordanian Penal Code, and (IR2) Gaining legislative support for the proposal to amend and/or repeal Article 308 of the Jordanian Penal Code. However, while results were achieved and the Article was abolished, a deeper level of engagement with stakeholders as well as the use of a more strategic approach at both the decision-making and the community levels could have further strengthened the results.

Relevance/Appropriateness/Coherence

SIGI's project was relevant to the Jordanian context and the expected results of the project were consistent with SIGI's mandate. Also, the organizational strategy used was adequate for the achievement of grant objectives. However, while coherence with international and national obligations and policies was evident, generated knowledge did not reach a wide swath of the public. More effort was needed to strengthen SIGI's evidence for pushing gender equality from a human rights perspective. SIGI constantly strives to work on legal reform using a human rights angle; therefore, this adoption will support a deeper internalization of human rights at a national level when advocating for women's rights issues.

The advocacy campaign to abolish Article 308 was coherent with local institutional systems and programming and constituted a priority for the women's movement in Jordan. However, the results of the evaluation revealed deep cleavages within the women's movement, which pit one women organization against another and precluded meaningful coordination and cooperation. Publicly, SIGI and other women's organizations would state that they support other CSOs and are willing to collaborate with them. Yet once implementation begins, these statements do not translate into action on the ground. In effect, SIGI attempted to unite efforts under its coalition, yet was not able to fully build a joint collective reform effort.

These fissures within the women's movement were reflected in the lack of a unified message for the advocacy campaign. In fact, there is little evidence to suggest that SIGI had strategically and meaningfully considered the comparative advantage of the various members of the coalition or that it was able to operationalize such considerations if they were explored.

Effectiveness

With regard to project planning, some planning gaps surfaced when the project moved into the implementation phase. Generally, and while USAID CIS and SIGI exerted much effort to plan for the coalition and campaign, the implementation of the plan was deficient in some aspects. That said, the campaign successfully reflected socio-cultural sensitivities. SIGI involved the right stakeholders but continual engagement was problematic. The organization also tackled sensitive issues such as the difference between rape and extra-marital consensual sexual relationships appropriately, and addressed

Article 308 from a cultural perspective highlighting the issues of religion and family support. Media messaging also reflected a deep understanding of the local context.

Another disparity between planning and implementation pertained to stakeholders. In the planning stage, SIGI determined that they would prioritize consistent engagement with the whole range of stakeholders throughout the implementation of their advocacy efforts. While SIGI's engagement of stakeholders took place, the engagement was inconsistent and not continuous. SIGI's engagement of MPs in particular was mixed. Though it successfully engaged with the legal committee in parliament, there were several MPs who were not approached even though they would have supported the campaign. SIGI was able to correctly identify its allies and opponents, but was not able to approach them in a targeted manner with clarity on how they complement each other in working towards achieving the campaign's goal.

SIGI achieved all expected outputs and outcomes and was able to abolish Article 308. Even though the coalition and campaign exhibited some weaknesses, SIGI was able to build a loose coalition that was able to change a highly controversial article. On the other hand, SIGI adopted HRBA principles and a Do no Harm approach throughout the campaign, but these principles were not uniformly institutionalized at all levels of the organization.

SIGI's senior staff are very well versed and experienced in gender terminology. Knowledge however is not institutionalized in formal procedures, but rather applied on an ad hoc basis. A deeper understanding of gender equality and equal opportunity should be cultivated at all institutional levels including board members, employees and beneficiaries.

In terms of the various phases of the coalition building, two components of the research phase were particularly strong: the qualitative data released and the infographics. Yet, the quality of the research on the whole and the extent to which it met best practice standards is questionable. In regard to dissemination, SIGI could have better utilized its research findings by disseminating the results more widely rather than focusing solely on the media.

The coalition was nationally representative and created strong partnerships between SIGI and local CSOs within the various governorates. However, the coalition did not reach smaller villages on a national scale. The selection and partnership with the 12 representatives/ambassadors was successful. Coordinators were invested in the work and were knowledgeable of the campaign and had a vested personalized interest in the cause.

The level of engagement and commitment that coalition members exhibited was different. While SIGI took note of these variations in levels of support and buy-in, there was little to no effort expended to engage coalition members who lacked commitment or those that decided to stop engaging with SIGI. In this way, SIGI's response to changes that took place within the context of reform efforts was lacking.

Despite SIGI's lack of prolonged and differentiated stakeholder engagement, one advantage of SIGI's advocacy strategy was the organization's ability to generate support at two ends of a spectrum. On one end, SIGI generated support on the grassroots and local community level and on the opposite end they generated support on the level of decision makers and members of the Royal Committee. This engagement of both ends of the spectrum was completed by SIGI effectively. However, SIGI did not effectively ensure the commitment and retention of coalition members from across the spectrum.

With regard to training, the trainings of coalition coordinators delivered by USAID CIS and SIGI were strong. However, the “trickle down effect” of knowledge was not tangible. The trainings were short and few.

SIGI’s media and communication strategy was effective. SIGI effectively leveraged its relationship with the media. However, while messages created mass awareness of Article 308 and were able to address socio-cultural issues at the public level the media campaign was not able to effectively change societal attitudes. In this way, the campaign was restricted to an awareness-raising level and did not result in behavioral change. The campaign was also less effective in addressing certain misogynistic misconceptions that exist around rape.

Despite flaws in its management of the Najat campaign, SIGI was able to plan and initiate a comprehensive political reform initiative through the building of a large constituency of support and was able to work and coordinate with CSOs across the country throughout the project. The successful implementation of the campaign resulted in changes and awareness on the national and local levels.

Sustainability

The approach utilized by SIGI is sustainable and can be replicated and built upon for future projects. SIGI is cognizant that Article 308 is one of many articles and laws that need to be reformed. In effect, SIGI’s work on the advocacy campaign has paved the way for new reform initiatives that can utilize the same coalition and build on the relationships constructed between stakeholders. New initiatives could also replicate the model with new stakeholders applying the lessons learned from the Article 308 coalition. On the local level, the CSOs SIGI worked with are more empowered as a result of the project and are engaging in dialogue with decision makers in their local communities.

Finally, SIGI’s institutional, managerial and technical capacity including its advocacy capacity and capacity to provide GBV services was significantly strengthened because of USAID CIS support.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Upon completion of the evaluation findings and conclusions, the evaluation team worked with USAID CIS on the following recommendations:

Relevance/Appropriateness/Coherence

1. Plan advocacy campaigns in a structurally sound and strategic manner based on stakeholder dialogue and input.
2. Clarify and determine criteria for the admission of coalition members to ensure their willingness and commitment to engage.
3. During campaigns, continue to collectively engage and consult women CSOs and invite other diverse and relevant stakeholders to join advocacy efforts.
4. Implement and institutionalize processes to integrate HRBA, gender considerations, and inclusion of persons with disabilities into programming.

Effectiveness

5. Align implementation of the advocacy plan to its design, while maintaining a flexible approach to incorporate learning and re-inform the plan.
6. Design a clear outreach methodology and communication strategy to ensure inclusion of all community members as well as respond to and engage opposition.
7. Enhance the capacity of coalition members in governorates to support SIGI's advocacy campaigns and outreach to ensure quality of delivery.
8. Engage stakeholders and ensure they publically support and advocate for causes as a way of ensuring their involvement, commitment and accountability.
9. Formalize and strengthen internal technical and financial reporting structures to capture lessons learned and document and retrieve information.

Sustainability

10. Build on the coalition's momentum to form a potential base of support for future advocacy initiatives.
11. Utilize the information generated from the research for ongoing and future programming.
12. Maintain an active media presence to build broad-based awareness of causes and ensure their continued visibility.
13. Leverage SIGI's strong position and credibility on a national and regional level to gradually advocate for abolishment/amendments of discriminatory laws that are hindering gender equality and women rights.
14. For sustainability and long-term effectiveness, support efforts to unify women organizations efforts to amend/abolish existing discriminatory laws and regulations.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: EVALUATION STATEMENT OF WORK INTRODUCTION

The USAID Civic Initiatives Support Program (USAID CIS) is a five-year initiative (2013-2018) working at national and local levels in Jordan to support civic initiatives and advocacy responding to common interests; strengthen the organizational capacity of civil society organizations; and promote Government of Jordan (GoJ) civil society collaboration efforts to address reform and development challenges.

USAID CIS commissioned INTEGRATED to carry out a Task Order to assess the relevance, appropriateness, coherence, effectiveness and sustainability of a selection of gender equality and female empowerment (GEFE)- focused grants. This inception report falls under sub-task # 2 of the Task Order and covers the evaluation design, work plan and tools for the ‘Sisterhood Is Global Institute’ (SIGI) grant. This draft inception report is shared for discussion with USAID CIS and to constitute the basis for conducting the assessment of the sub-task on SIGI.

This document begins with an overview/summary of SIGI and the grant project, followed by the evaluation purpose and questions. The next section provides the details of the evaluation methodology, targeted stakeholders and sampling approach. The final section covers data analysis plan, data quality and use of the evaluation. The report annexes include the evaluation workplan, evaluation matrix and evaluation discussion guides and tools.

BACKGROUND

Under the ‘Democracy, Rights and Governance (DRG) grants program, USAID CIS awarded SIGI a grant to implement the project “Together: Stop Protecting Perpetrators and Condemning the Victim.” The SIGI grant was incrementally funded with multiple amendments to the original grant agreement. To date and according to the CIS RFTOP document, the grant amount is JOD 339,252 with an implementation period of three years from August 1, 2014 till August 31, 2017¹²

¹² However, during the Team Planning Meeting (TPM) with CIS, we were notified that the grant was extended beyond August 31, 2017 because funds were not fully disbursed. Later on, USAID CIS notified SIGI of their decision to close the grant by end of October 2017

The projects overall goal “is to reduce the number of discriminatory national laws and regulations that are against women and girls’ human rights.” Through this project, SIGI will advocate for the removal of Article 308 in the Penal Code (which allows a rapist to escape prosecution if he marries his victim) and amendment of the Personal Status Law to eliminate this exception to force girls under the age of 18 (and others affected by this law) to get married.

ORGANIZATION OVERVIEW

SIGI is a Jordanian civil society organization (CSO) established in 1998 by 20 Jordanians who constitute its general assembly. SIGI-JO is a non-governmental, not-for-profit, independent organization operating in Jordan to support and promote women’s rights through education, developing skills, training and presenting modern technology. The main goal of SIGI-JO is to promote the society’s attitudes and practices around mainstreaming women’s issues within development plans, programs, strategies and reform processes. SIGI-JO advocates for respecting women’s rights to consolidate their role as key contributors to social development, policy reform, and security for the family.

SIGI operates several programs that have evolved over the years. SIGI programs focus primarily on two key areas: Empowering women themselves and gaining community stakeholder support to women rights and women movement. The organization implements three strategic initiatives:

- Legal, social and guidance program implemented through ‘Effat Alhindi Center’, where lawyers and social workers provide support services such as documentation, legal guidance and legal representation. In addition, SIGI applies the referral system to other service providers like UNRWA, MOSD, Jordanian Women’s Union, etc.
- Legal library pertaining to women human rights within international conventions and governments’ legislations. In 2002, SIGI also developed an electronic library “the Women Knowledge Network.” This electronic library includes twelve active websites that collect news and resolutions published at local, regional, and international levels about women issues in economic, legal, environment, violence against women, political, etc. The electronic library collects also press releases published in local newspapers and electronic websites on a daily basis. The press releases aim to create awareness among the public about women’s issues, recent studies and research results.
- Training and educational program that aim to raise awareness about GBV and to educate women about their legal rights. This program has been implemented since the organization was established in 1998 and has targeted women in most Jordanian communities and rural areas.

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a widespread issue globally. Despite the pervasiveness of GBV, country laws remain insufficient, inconsistent, and sometimes not systematically enforced, with limited effect on the prevalence of violence.

Numerous international agreements were promulgated to combat GBV. One of the most influential was the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which outlines the steps states that have ratified the Convention must take to end this discrimination. These include entrenching gender equality in the law by adopting laws that outlaw gender discrimination and abolishing laws that allow for gender discrimination as well as the establishment of institutions, such as tribunals, that work to protect women from discrimination.

Jordan ratified the CEDAW in 1992 while maintaining reservations on some of its articles. With respect to ‘protection from gender-based violence’, the CEDAW Committee raised concerns in its concluding comments to Jordan’s combined third and fourth periodic reports related to reduced penalties for ‘honor’ crimes, as well as to punishment for rape. The Committee urged Jordan to review laws that allow rapists to escape punishment by marrying the victim¹³.

In a review of the laws of 82 countries published in 2017, Jordan legislation was found to have some protection gaps for women. These include the fact that it was expressly legal for a woman or girl to be raped by her husband, that it was legally possible for the perpetrator of rape or sexual assault to marry his victim and escape punishment, that a perpetrator could be exempt from punishment by reaching a financial or other settlement with the victim or the victim’s family, and that rape was considered an issue of morality rather than one of violence.¹⁴

Article 308 of the Jordanian Penal Code states: “If a valid contract of marriage is made between the perpetrator of any of the offenses mentioned in this section, and the victim, the prosecution is suspended. If judgment was already passed, implementation of the punishment upon the sentenced person is suspended.” In other words, Article 308 of the Penal Code allows rapists to escape punishment if they agree to marry their victim.

In relation to Article 10 of the Personal Status Law, and despite the latest amendments to the Law in 2002 which changed the legal age of marriage from 15 to 18 for both boys and girls, the legislation left room for exceptions for those aged between 15 and 18 if the judge deems it would benefit both spouses.

These provisions do not provide sufficient protection to women and girls, especially in cases based on gender and social norms. Both article 308 and the Personal Status Law are considered by international standards to be against women’s rights and reflect huge discriminatory provisions in Jordan’s national legislation.

¹³ UNICEF. Jordan Gender Equality Profile. 2011.

¹⁴ Equality Now. The World’s Shame: The Global Rape Epidemic. p. 4

Jordanian civil society, most particularly women rights' groups, have for long been advocating against Article 308; with some of them requesting amendments to be made to the article and others demanding its abolishment from the Jordanian Penal Code.

Since its establishment in 1998, SIGI - Jordan have sponsored several initiatives and organized a number of campaigns advocating against Article 308, highlighting its legal implications in terms of violations of human rights, the principle of equality before the law, the principles of criminal justice and the responsibility of the State towards protecting the victims.

Article 308 of the Jordanian Penal Code has raised many questions and prompted many discussions in the past few years. Discussions revolved about the extent to which it reflects, when applied, the rationale behind its existence, including the stability of society, preservation of the reputation of the family and extended family, protection of the victims/survivors from sexual crimes and the best interest of the child, in the event of pregnancy resulting from the crime. However, the majority of these discussions have overlooked the effects and results that women victims/survivors suffer and continue to suffer in many legal, health and psychological respects, and that in effect this article is a mere consolidation of a culture of impunity for the perpetrators.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The SIGI's project' overall goal "is to reduce the number of discriminatory laws and regulations that are against women and girls' human rights." The project contributes towards the realization of this goal through the achievement of two intermediate results namely: (IR1) Suggesting the amendment and/or repeal of Article 308 of the Jordanian Penal Code, and (IR2) Gaining legislative support for the proposal to amend and/or repeal Article 308 of the Jordanian Penal Code.¹⁵

The project advocacy strategy entailed a process through which the organization was meant to build a support base around its advocacy objective -repealing Article 308-, through the following steps: (a) action research to build the advocacy case; (b) dissemination of research findings through workshops with partners and civil society organizations to gain their support; (c) coalition building of civil society organizations to advocate against Article 308; (d) capacity building of coalition partners in advocacy; (e) designing an advocacy strategy based on the New Tactics methodology; and (f) implementing advocacy campaigns to influence policy makers and legislators, women rights organizations, tribal and community leaders,...and the general public.

¹⁵ Figure I that follows offers further details of the SIGI grant Results Framework

The SIGI project “Together: Stop Protecting Perpetrators...[and] Condemning the Victim” was implemented in two main phases:

I- Preparatory Phase: This phase primarily entailed research analysis, fact findings, drafting and validation of a research report documenting the implementation of Penal Code articles (308-340-98- 99). The objective of this action research and report was to support the planning and development of an evidence based advocacy campaign to be implemented in the project Action phase.

The research methodology entailed qualitative and quantitative approaches and production of the research report was implemented according to the following process steps:

4. Contracting of a specialized researcher whose task is to produce a research analysis of the following:
 - h. Jordan context from the Human Rights and Gender Equality perspective and the country’s international commitments;
 - i. Assessment of experts’ opinion from the religious, social, cultural and legal aspects;
 - j. Assessment of rape consequences on women victims and their children from the psychological, health and economic perspective;
 - k. Collecting statistics (2010-2013) from the General Security Department, Family Protection Department, General Prosecution Department, Criminal Court, Marriage contracts before its approved by the court, Court Legitimacy, ... of the following:
 - Number of raped women
 - Classification of raped women as per their marital status
 - Number of raped women who married their rapist,
 - Number of raped girls under the age of 18 forced to marry due to article 308 and with reference to Exceptions for marriages below the age of 18 base on the personal status law
 - Number of divorced cases of marriages resulting from the implementation of article 308 and number of years married.
 - Average years of marriage among marriages resulting from the implementation of Article 308
 - Number of pregnancy due to rape incidents
 - Number of incest cases brought to court by classification of perpetrator
 - Paternity cases submitted to court as a result of rape
 - l. Comparison with other countries laws and advocacy campaigns and record of best practices.
 - m. Assessment of previous advocacy efforts on the same topic and impact on the policy level.
 - n. Analysis of the linkages between the implementation of articles (340-308 and 98) on rape accidents and the Personal Status Law (article 10- marriage permission for girls below 18 years old.

5. Implementation of three focus groups with relevant entities to seek their opinion from the religious, social, psychological, and legal perspective
6. Development of the research final version incorporating the findings and recommendations of the focus groups

The project preparatory phase was to conclude with a round table discussion with SIGI stakeholders to assist in the development of a position paper and advocacy campaign – action plan. It is noteworthy to mention at this point that the advocacy action plan was developed based on the New Tactics methodology which involved problem identification; vision development, analysis of the terrain with the Tactical Map and the Spectrum of Allies tools, identification of specific objectives, identification of advocacy target groups and design of tactics to reach/influence each group for change.

In summary, the preparatory phase chief outputs consisted of (a) research document, position paper and facts sheets, (b) consensus building with stakeholders on the research findings, and (c) an advocacy action plan for implementation in Phase II.

2- Action Phase: During this phase, SIGI planned and implemented an advocacy campaign targeting policy makers and legislators, the judiciary, women rights organizations, tribal and community leaders, influential figures and the general public at the local and central levels to gain their support to abolish Article 308, and propose amendments to the Penal Code. The objectives of the advocacy action phase were (a) to increase support of experts, partners and pressure groups for the initiative of a proposal to abrogate / amend Article 308 of the Jordanian Penal Code and (b) to gain support of the legislative bodies to promote the abrogation or amendment of Article 308 of the Penal Code.

Primarily, the Action Phase /Advocacy Campaign entailed the following:

- (i) Design of an advocacy plan to target three distinct groups inclusive of government, civil society, community leaders, religious and tribal leaderships and media.
- (j) Formation of a coalition of 92 NGOs and CBOs from all 12 governorates to support the advocacy campaign objectives.
- (k) Selection of an official delegation from the core members of the coalition and capacity building of this delegation for advocacy with parliament officials and members of the judiciary.
- (l) Selection and capacity building of ‘Community Delegations’ for the three regions (North, Middle and South)
- (m) Implementation of advocacy and awareness workshops in the three regions.
- (n) Designing a media campaign and materials including development of media messages, info graphics, short film, victims’ testimonies, position statement, fact sheets Q&As document, ...etc.
- (o) Implementation of training workshops for media professionals to gain their support during the advocacy campaign.

- (p) All of these efforts culminated in the implementation of the '16 days of Activism against Gender-based Violence' media campaign of 2016.

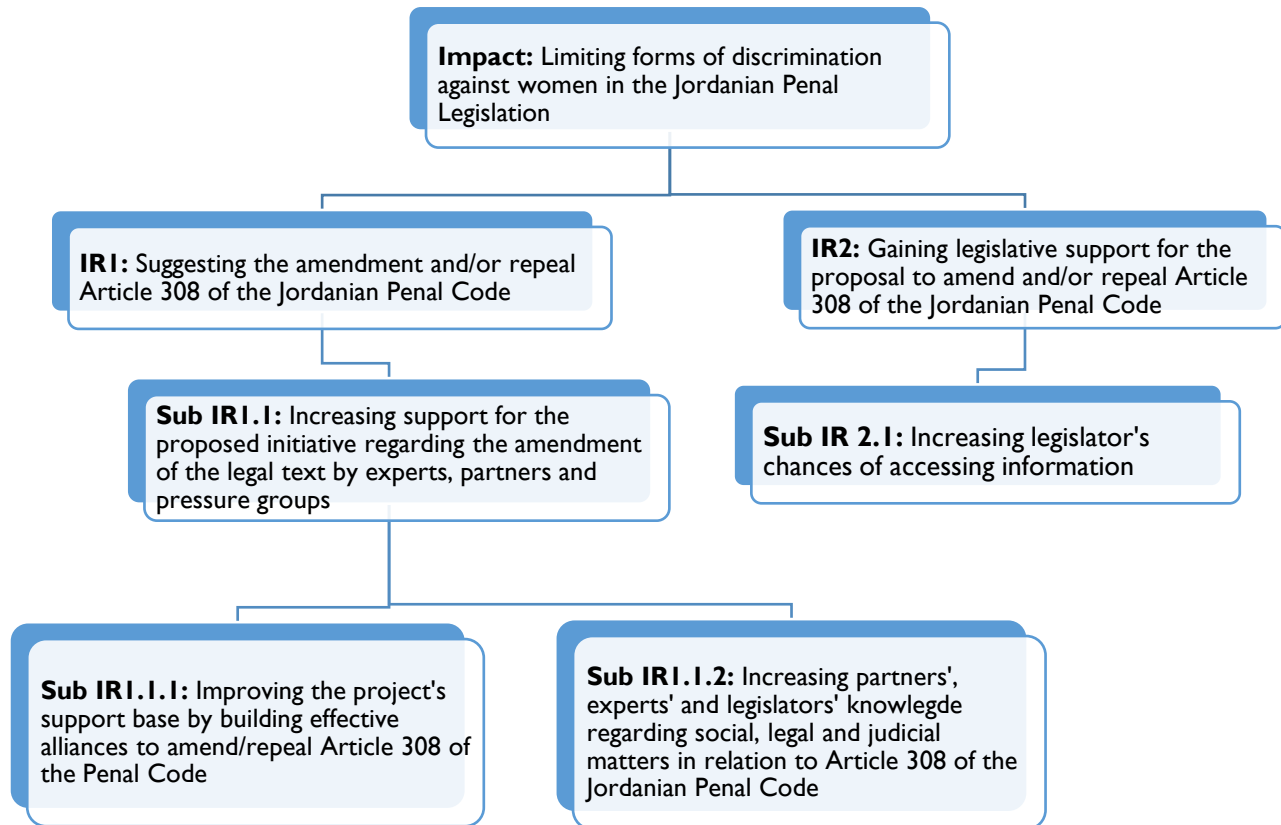
In summary, the action phase chief outputs consisted of (a) A comprehensive research study finalized in its final form, (b) a position paper including the proposed recommendations and scenarios, (c) a Coalition to advocate for the amendments of Article 308, (d) a Delegation advocating with government officials, and (e) the '16 days of Activism against Gender-based Violence' media campaign implemented in 2015 and 2016.

It is noteworthy that following the media campaign and the combined advocacy efforts of SIGI and similar minded women and civil society organizations, and in line with the recommendations of a Royal committee established to review the Penal Code, Article 308 was finally abolished. The decision was passed by the Jordanian Parliament in August 2017.

PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

The following chart depicts the project's final results framework for both the preparation and action phases.

Figure 2 SIGI Grant - Results Framework



EVALUATION PURPOSE AND EVALUATION QUESTIONS

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This is an end-of-project ~~impact~~ assessment of the SIGI grant “Together: Stop Protecting Perpetrators and Condemning the Victim” funded by USAID CIS for JOD 339,252 from from August 1, 2014 to August 31, 2017.

The purpose of this assessment is to assess the relevance, appropriateness, coherence, effectiveness and sustainability of SIGI’s efforts to advance women’s rights through legislative and policy change under the CIS grant to generate strategic insights and to provide key learning and practical recommendations to inform future programming in GEFE. Specifically, this summative evaluation will seek to address the following themes:

- g. **To assess** the relevance, appropriateness and coherence of SIGI project’s objectives, outputs and activities in the context of international human rights conventions, Jordan national and institutional framework, organizational mandate and stakeholders’ needs.
- h. **To determine** SIGI project performance in terms of achieving intended targets and results as stated in the project’s Results Framework.
- i. **To assess** the effectiveness of the advocacy methodology, advocacy process and advocacy elements (research, coalition formation, capacity building, advocacy plan and campaign) and the extent to which each of these elements has contributed to the achievement of the advocacy results.
- j. **To assess** the extent to which SIGI has applied GEFE and a Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) and principles to grant management and implementation processes.
- k. **To assess** the likely sustainability of SIGI project’s outcomes beyond USAID CIS grant’ life span.
- l. **To provide** recommendations to contribute to community-of-practice learning and inform future project strategies on related issues.

In the RFTOP document issued by USAID CIS, the SIGI grant is considered to be part of four grants providing GBV services to beneficiaries with FGAC, AWLN and TWCA. Unlike FGAC and TWCA, the SIGI grant does not include service delivery to GBV beneficiaries. Thus, to adapt the SIGI evaluation to the overall framework delineated in the RFTOP document, the SIGI grant GBV services will be considered in the realm of information dissemination, awareness raising and trainings (which have been provided to the coalition partner organizations) instead of GBV services to women beneficiaries.

Stakeholders. Desk review of the grant’s documents facilitated the identification and clustering of SIGI evaluation stakeholders based on their involvement in the project and

participation in the grant activities. Table I that follows lists SIGI evaluation stakeholders' groups.

Table 6 SIGI Evaluation Stakeholders

Ref	Stakeholder' Group	
A.	CIS Staff	Group 1: CIS staff involved in SIGI grant management and monitoring including M&E officer and CIS gender expert
		Group 2: CIS staff involved in ICAT assessment & capacity building grant assistance.
B.	Grantee Staff and Board of Directors	Group 1: SIGI Board of Directors and staff involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the grant.
		Group 2: SIGI Board of Director and staff involved in the institutional assessment and institutional development grant activities
C.	Beneficiaries and Service Users	Civil society and women organizations, members of the coalition, who attended consensus building workshops and training in advocacy for the removal of Article 308.
D.	Government Entities	Public Security - Family Protection Department, MoJ, Female and male MPs, (including the House Legal Committee) and governorate, district and municipal officers who were supporters of/targeted by the campaign.
E.	National Institutions	JNCW, NCHR and NCFA.
F.	Service providers & partners	Group 1: Core coalition organizations and members of the official delegation who advocated with parliament, the judiciary and government officials
		Group 2: Organizations, members of the community delegations who were also involved in the implementation of the regional awareness raising workshops.
G.	UN Agencies,	UN WOMEN, UNFPA and UNICEF
H.	Peer Organizations	Jordanian Women's Union, AWLN, Arab Women's Organization, ARDD-Legal Aid, UNFPA (sub working group co-chair), Nour al Hussein Foundation, Terres Des Hommes, International Rescue Committee
I.	Donors	USAID, Kvinna till Kvinna (they also support SIGI), UNFPA, UNWOMEN, GAC (Government of Canada), Embassy of the Netherlands
J.	Private Sector Actors	Not Applicable

K.	Other Groups	Group 1: Media professionals who attended SIGI workshops/trainings and participated in the media campaign
		Group 2: Tribal leadership, community leadership and faith based groups who attended the regional awareness raising workshops

As such, the evaluation team clustered the organizations involved in the SIGI project in two distinct groups based on the level of their involvement in the grant activities most specifically in the advocacy effort. The first group who had an active role in the formation of the coalition (core coalition members) and in advocating with high level officials such as parliamentarians, the judiciary (the official delegation) and community leaderships (community delegation) have been clustered and referenced in the (F) category of ‘Service Providers and Partners’. On the other hand, the civil society and women organizations who are members of the coalition and who also attended consensus building workshops and training sessions in awareness raising and advocacy have been clustered and referenced in the (C) category of ‘Beneficiaries and Service Users’.

It is noteworthy to mention at this point that SIGI confirmed during the Grantee Planning Meeting with the evaluation team that data / lists and contact reference for the stakeholders under category (B), (C), (D), (F) and group 1 under category (K) are available and SIGI’s willingness to provide this information when needed. On the other hand, the evaluation team did not consider at the time the need/relevance to target the participants in the regional awareness workshops (Category K -Group 2) and thus did not inquire whether this information -lists and contact reference- is available. Still, it can be safely assumed that the organizations who implemented the regional workshops would be able and willing to invite a group of 10-12 participants -tribal and community leaders- who attended the regional awareness raising workshops for a focus group discussion This approach will need to be discussed and agreed upon with SIGI to confirm the possibility of conducting such workshops.

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The evaluation’s main questions and sub-questions were proposed in the RFTOP document for all eight GEFE grants. The following set of evaluation questions have been slightly adapted to match the SIGI grant evaluation. They are set out below and organized under the main themes of relevance, appropriateness and coherence, effectiveness, and sustainability.

Relevance, Appropriateness, Coherence

A- To what extent were the SIGI project’ objectives, outputs and activities relevant and strategic within the context? To what extent did the grant adapt to address changes in the context?

10. Coherent with international obligations

11. Coherent with USAID, USAID/Jordan and program gender policies and priorities

12. Coherent with GoJ national agenda, law, policies and strategies
13. Coherent and harmonized with *Jordan*' institutional systems and programming
14. Consistent with SIGI organizational mandate and with board of director decisions
15. Appropriate organizational strategy to achieve grant' objectives
16. Relevant to SIGI stakeholder needs¹⁶ and based on dialogue and input
17. Appropriate socio-cultural sensitivity
18. Appropriate assumptions and consideration of major risks, challenges and potential negative consequences

Effectiveness

B- What were the grant's performance and results? To what extent did the SIGI grant contribute to changes in GEFE?

4. Achievement of planned outputs and outcomes (taking into account legislative/policy, institutional, and socio-cultural aspects)
5. Unintended positive/negative results, and/or issues of risks and safety of beneficiaries¹⁷ (with particular regard to compliance with "do no harm" principles);
6. Major factors influencing intended and unintended results (including influence of operating context on achievement of results or vice versa)

C- Was the advocacy strategy / advocacy methodology effective in achieving the desired results? What are the advocacy process elements that were most effective in contributing towards the desired change?

7. Evidence based research
8. Dissemination of research findings to target groups
9. Coalition Building
10. Capacity building for advocacy
11. Advocacy strategy and advocacy plan
12. The advocacy campaigns (including outreach and community mobilization)

D- To what extent did the SIGI project management understand and apply a human rights-based approach to grant management? A gender-sensitive approach?

¹⁶ As suggested in the previous table I: List of SIGI evaluation stakeholders

¹⁷ Civil society and women organizations, members of the coalition, who attended consensus building workshops and training on advocacy for the repeal of Article 308. Category (C) Beneficiaries and Service Users in table I.

3. Recognition and application of HRBA principles and practices in the process of designing, managing, and monitoring the project
4. Recognition and application of gender analysis and gender sensitivity in the process of designing, managing, implementing and monitoring the project

Sustainability

E- To what extent was sustainability of benefits considered in the SIGI project design and implementation? What evidence suggests benefits are sustainable?

7. Integration of supporting measures in project design
8. Contribution to strengthened national policy and legislative framework
9. Contribution to strengthened institutional capacity to provide GBV services
10. Replication of model and practice(s) and/or features that facilitate replication
11. Constituency-building, cooperation and coordination
12. Inclusion of traditional and other social institutions

F- What are stakeholders' recommendations for future Advocacy initiatives?

2. Follow up advocacy initiatives: (a) on the legislative level, (b) on the communities' level, and or (c) implementation /enforcement aspect.

G- To what extent did the CIS grant strengthen SIGI organizational position and self-efficacy?

7. Recognition and standing
8. Managerial and technical capacity to implement
9. Confidence in and ability to take organizational decisions and carry out actions
10. Confidence in and ability to influence (external) decision-making
11. Confidence in and ability to engage stakeholders on gender issues effectively and safely
12. Utilization of USAID CIS technical assistance

H- To what extent did beneficiary' organizations¹⁸ strengthen individual self-efficacy?

5. Confidence in and ability to challenge *the opinion of community and government officials*.
6. Confidence in and ability to take *organizational* decisions and carry out actions
7. Confidence in and ability to influence decision-making in the community

¹⁸ Same beneficiary organizations mentioned in footnote 3 and in table I category (C).

8. Participation in and leadership of civic groups and activities

EVALUATION METHODS AND SOURCES

The evaluation will employ a mixed-methods approach encompassing qualitative and quantitative data collection methods that will examine the changes over the course of the organization's work and highlight learning for future growth and improvement. Data collection methods will include primary and secondary data collection methods including a desk review, key informant interviews (KIIs), group interviews (GIs), focus group discussions (FGDs), and a survey/ questionnaire of SIGI beneficiaries and service users.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SOURCES

Document Review

The document review will cover two main sources: (1) SIGI project specific documents such as the project application form, grant agreement with USAID CIS and related amendments, the project's theory of change and results framework, quarterly progress reports -narrative and quantitative M&E indicators, project publications, media articles and research reports, the ICAT assessment and related progress reports and (2) subject matter and context related documents such as relevant literature on GBV and human rights context in Jordan, legal and institutional references, fact sheets, studies, assessments and research reports, related international conventions and case studies ...etc.

The document review has facilitated the design and development of this inception report, evaluation matrix and data collection tools. It will additionally constitute one of the main data sources during the evaluation analysis phase triangulating primary data collection findings with the project plans while taking into consideration Jordan GBV legal and institutional framework and socio-cultural limitations.

Key Informant Interviews

In-depth interviews will be conducted with key informants drawn from government entities, national institutions, service providers and partners, UN agencies, peer organizations and donors. Interviewees will be selected based on their experience of, and participation in key interventions under the project. The in-depth interviews will be guided by a semi-structured discussion guide covering the evaluation topics as related to each stakeholder group. The evaluation matrix includes an overview of the main questions and sub-questions that will be addressed to each stakeholder group targeted with KIIs.

Key informant interviews will provide qualitative data from a variety of sources to enable an in-depth understanding of the issues under consideration from the different stakeholders' perspectives. Data collected through key informant interviews will be triangulated during the

evaluation analysis phase to compare, analyze and explain project results, challenges and context limitations.

Based on the desk review documents, Table I above has identified the relevant entities under each stakeholder group to be targeted with KIs. Following CIS approval of this inception report, this list will be submitted to SIGI to provide the name and contact reference for each entity and or alternatively suggest other relevant entities and individuals when deemed more relevant to the evaluation.

Group Interviews

Group interviews (GIs) are similar to individual key informant interviews but GI takes advantage of the presence of a larger number of participants usually ranging between a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 5 per group. This instrument will be implemented with CIS staff and SIGI staff as it can facilitate information sharing and open discussions of the evaluation questions (much like the focus group) with a group of staff similarly involved in the project but from different aspects. Group interviews can enrich the data by providing different perspectives for the same evaluation question and enabling analysis of the rationale underlying concurrences and or differences of opinions on the same issue. Within the framework of this evaluation design, group interviews will be implemented when issues under discussion are neither sensitive nor confidential within the group.

Data collected through the group interviews will provide qualitative data from two main sources namely USAID CIS and SIGI staff, and will enable an in-depth understanding of the issues under consideration. Data collected through group interviews will be triangulated during the evaluation analysis phase to compare, analyze and explain project results, challenges and context limitations.

Once the proposed evaluation design is approved, USAID CIS and SIGI will each identify the project staff identified under group 1 and group 2 respectively and share with the evaluation team staff name and project related position.

Focus Group Discussions

Focus Group Discussions (FGD) will be conducted with Service Providers and Partners (F), and Other Groups (K) as identified in the above stakeholders' table. Focus group discussions will explore in-depth qualitative issues and will capture the input of individuals from different organizations and technical backgrounds. Focus Groups will be held in groups of (5-8) participants, thus allowing all participants the chance to have their opinions heard. Each focus group will last no longer than 90 minutes.

Data collected through the focus group instrument will provide qualitative data primarily from two main sources, central and regional, with FGD participants from the core coalition, official delegation and community delegations. During the evaluation analysis phase, collected data will

also be analyzed from the central and regional perspective seeking to identify and highlight differences of impact / results between the regions.

During the Grantee Planning meeting conducted with SIGI on October 18, SIGI confirmed availability of the data lists, phone and email contact information of the core coalition organizations, members of the official delegation, members of the community delegations and media professionals who received training and participated in the 16 days activism media campaign. On the other hand, and as noted earlier, the evaluation team did not consider at the time the need/relevance to target participants in the regional awareness workshops (Category K -Group 2) and thus did not inquire whether this information -lists and contact reference- is available. Hence, following CIS approval of this inception report and agreement to include participants from the regional awareness workshops, a request will be submitted to SIGI to provide the lists and contact information of the stakeholders with which focus groups discussions will be conducted.

Survey

To allow the evaluation to reach a large number of beneficiaries at the lowest cost, the evaluation team suggests that a phone survey / emailed questionnaire to be conducted with a stratified¹⁹ random sample of beneficiary organizations / coalition members. A phone survey / emailed questionnaire will facilitate direct outreach to organizations spread across Jordan's 12 governorates and will enable data collection in a quantifiable format. To manage a high response rate and ensure data quality, the evaluation will follow the following set of data collection procedures:

- SIGI to send an introductory email advising the coalition members of the upcoming evaluation and inviting their cooperation with the evaluation team and data collectors.
- The survey/questionnaire will be emailed to the selected organizations with a covering note that (a) explains the learning purpose of the evaluation, (b) ensures the confidentiality of information and (c) informs of the upcoming phone survey thus allowing time for the participants to read and become familiar with the survey questions before hand.
- Enumerators / Data Collectors will call the organizations first to agree on a convenient time for the phone survey and the second time to fill in the survey questions ... going over each question, explaining and elaborating where needed before recording the respondents feedback.

¹⁹ Stratified by geographic location to ensure representation of the different governorates involved in the SIGI project.

Survey questionnaires will provide primary, quantitative data which will be aggregated and analyzed for consensus and trends. Survey results with the beneficiary organizations will be compared and analyzed during the evaluation analysis phase with other qualitative data sources triangulating information from different perspectives on the relevant evaluation questions.

During the Grantee Planning meeting conducted with SIGI on October 18, SIGI confirmed availability of the Coalition members' data list and phone and email contact information of the organizations representatives. Following CIS's approval of this inception report, a request for this list will be submitted to SIGI thus confirming the final number and geographic location of the Coalition members, which will facilitate discussions and an eventual agreement with USAID CIS on a representative sample.

Table 2 below offers a summary view of the main data collection tools, stakeholder groups to be targeted by each instrument and estimated sample number for each group.

Table 7 Stakeholders Groups and Applicable Evaluation Instrument

Stakeholder Group	Evaluation Instrument			
	Key Informant Interview	Group Interview	Focus Group Discussion	Survey/ Questionnaire
A. CIS Staff (Group 1 and 2)		2 group interviews (1 for each group)		
B. SIGI Staff (Group 1 and 2)		2 group interviews (1 for each group)		
C. Beneficiaries and Service Users				30 phone / emailed survey*
D. Government Entities	Estimated 2 KIs			
E. National Entities	Estimated 2 KIs			
F. Service providers & partners*	Estimated 2 to 3 KIs		2 FGD with 5 to 8 participants per focus group	
G. UN Agencies	Estimated 1 KIs			
H. Peer	Estimated 2 KIs			

Organizations				
I. Donors	Estimated 1 to 2 KIs			
K. Other Groups			Estimated 4 FGDs one in each of the 3 regions and 1 for the media group.	

***Note** It might prove difficult to gather some of the core coalition members or the official delegation members or the community delegation members for a focus group discussion meeting. Thus, we're planning to be flexible and target this group with either KIs or FGDs as deemed feasible during the evaluation data collection phase.

DATA COLLECTION DISCUSSION GUIDES

A data collection guide is developed for each of the proposed evaluation tool. The evaluation matrix in conjunction with the master discussion guide developed under sub-task I, has guided the development of the data collection tools specific to each evaluation stakeholder group.

Each data collection guide will be developed to capture perspectives and activities of each informant category, revolving around the evaluation questions relevant to each stakeholder. The guides are designed to preserve the potential for a relatively free-flowing conversation, while creating a standardized format to facilitate a reliable, comparative analysis of data pertaining to the evaluation questions for triangulation of information from multiple stakeholder perspectives. Also, and while questions are based on the evaluation's overarching questions, they may vary depending upon the identity of each informant.

SAMPLING APPROACH

Purposive sampling will be utilized in the selection of the evaluation sample to participate in interviews and focus group discussions. A randomization process will be set up during the inception phase to ensure that different population groups are covered and geographic coverage is attained. Purposive sampling is used in qualitative methodology because the focus is more on understanding than on generalizability²⁰.

²⁰Creswell, J. W., & Plano Clark, V. L. (2007). *Designing and conducting mixed methods research*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage

Finally, the evaluation team will try, to the extent possible, to ensure that the sample of respondents is gender balanced and geographically diverse. Thus, this information -sex, age, and geographic location- will be collected during the data collection phase and aggregated and analyzed during the analysis phase to be later reported on in the evaluation report.

Proportionate stratified random sampling will be used for the survey to ensure that the various SIGI services and their corresponding beneficiaries even those who are lightly represented in the database are still included. With proportionate stratification, the sample size of each stratum representing beneficiaries of a certain intervention/service will be proportionate to the population size of the stratum. The sampling strata will consist of beneficiary organizations /coalition members who attended SIGI trainings and workshops on information dissemination and capacity building in advocacy.

The survey will take into account the need to capture gender differentials. Where possible and relevant, answers will be disaggregated by sex and age.

DATA ANALYSIS, DATA QUALITY AND USE OF EVALUATION

DATA ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

The data analysis plan is presented in the Evaluation Matrix attached as Annex I. The evaluation matrix incorporates the evaluation questions and sub-questions, related data collection methods and data sources for each sub-question, as well as the appropriate data analysis approach. In other words, the evaluation matrix provides an overview of the 'getting to answers' plan of the SIGI project summative evaluation.

Additionally, the SIGI project evaluation matrix in conjunction with the master discussion guide developed under sub-task I, has guided the development of the data collection tools specific to each evaluation stakeholder group.

Once all information and data is collected, a systematic organization, comparison and synthesis process will be undertaken. The analysis will include an assessment of what the data is revealing about each of the evaluation questions triangulating in the process, information generated through qualitative and quantitative methods, to ensure robust findings. The evaluation team will begin the analysis phase to provide answers to the evaluation questions through a systematic review of available data. Data analysis will be structured by the evaluation's primary questions and sub-questions. The evaluation team will start the data analysis immediately after collecting the data in an iterative process. The team will also use constant comparative analysis (grounded theory) to identify concepts, categories and hypotheses based on emerging trends in the data.

As appropriate, descriptive statistics will be used to summarize the frequency of responses, disaggregated by respondent category. The evaluation team will analyze and document trends among and across the respondent categories to establish relationships between the themes. This will allow the evaluation team to formulate findings for each of the evaluation questions.

Moreover, the Team will perform a process of triangulation of different sources of data in order to give higher validity to the findings.

All data will be analyzed progressively starting from the desk review. Findings from data collection will then feed into the desk review findings. The evaluation team will identify the major themes that have emerged in the analysis phase, and relate them to the evaluation questions. The team will draw conclusions and recommendations, based on the evaluation's findings.

The reporting phase is mainly devoted to the preparation of the draft report that will incorporate findings, conclusions and recommendations developed over the analysis phase.

DATA QUALITY MEASURES AND ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The evaluation team will use the following measures to ensure the quality of the data collected;

Recruitment of Enumerators/Data Collection Teams

The evaluation team will recruit experienced field and data entry staff to conduct and supervise data collection. According to responsibility, staff will be fluent in Arabic and have acquired two years of experience in data collection. The data collection team will be gender balanced when possible, or at least include women to ensure gender sensitivity. The data collection team will be selected based on their past experience, availability and interest.

Emphasis on Data Quality during Data Collection

During the data collection process all supervisors and enumerators will be informed that the quality of their data collection will be monitored by the team;

Enumerator Training

The data collection team will participate in an in-person data collection training delivered by the Lead Evaluator and gender expert, ensuring strict adherence to data collection protocols. In collaboration with USAID CIS, field data collectors/ supervisors will be trained on all aspects of the data collection plan. The training material will be developed in collaboration with the gender expert.

The training material will include two parts. The first component will be more general covering basic terminology and gender concepts, and a uniform code of ethics and standards for data collectors that will cover key ethical principles including voluntary participation and the importance of informed consent, transparency, confidentiality, privacy, avoidance of harm, professionalism and compliance with the law. The training will include information on how to deal with ongoing cases of violence if and when GBV survivors disclose their stories to the data collection team. This guidance will also be provided in writing. This part will also cover testing and handling audio/transcription equipment, practicing interview techniques, probing, obtaining consent and the importance of following all instructions in the guides.

The second part will cover the specific data collection tools under this evaluation. During the training the data collection tools will be explained to ensure that all the tools are understandable and possible confusion about the questions are minimized, especially when it comes to sensitive questions. Therefore, an exact definition of each question and how to ask the question will be described in detail in the carefully prepared training.

Training content and protocols will be reviewed/approved by the Technical Monitor or designated representative prior to training. As part of training, a field pilot shall be conducted, observed by the Lead Evaluator and coached as necessary.

Pilot Testing

Pilot testing is an important step that can help catch potential problems and prevent them from escalating, as well as accomplish several goals before full data collection occurs. It also ensures that the data collection team is comfortable with the tools. Therefore, upon completion of the pilot testing, the outcomes of the pilot testing will be discussed, in addition to communicating any challenges faced in the field. Furthermore, the Lead Evaluator will tweak/finalize the tools as deemed necessary;

Supervision of Data Collection

The evaluation team will supervise the quality of the data collection and ensure that the data collection is on track. This will ensure that the enumerators are collecting data according to the agreed-upon protocols;

Data Quality

The evaluation team will provide continuous supervision of field data collection. The evaluation team will supervise the quality of the data collection and ensure that the data collection is on track and is generating high quality data;

Data Entry and Cleaning

The evaluation team will ensure that the data entry database design is comprehensive and clear and will review any translation, if necessary.

Post-Entry Checks

- a. After the completion of data entry and cleaning, the evaluation team will conduct longitudinal checks across survey waves. If there is a logical error, the team will double-check the results and contact respondents to validate the data.
- b. A randomly selected 10% of the respondents will be identified to validate the data entry. In addition, all percentages, totals, and tables will be randomly selected for checks. If any deviation is noticed, the data entry will be revised.

EVALUATION USE AND DISSEMINATION

The purpose of this evaluation is ...”to generate strategic insight and to provide key learning and practical recommendations to enrich future programming in GEFE” for both CIS and the grantee, in this particular case SIGI.

USAID CIS intends to use the evaluation as a potential resource of key learning and recommendations for other stakeholders working in the sector.

Moreover, this evaluation is an opportunity to support grantees’ organizational and project planning and decision-making at a key point in their development. The process can support the capture and preservation of institutional memory, while the findings and recommendations can assist the better institutionalization of their work, moving forward more systematically than in the past.

LIMITATIONS

A review of the grant’s documents and the meeting of the evaluation team with both USAID CIS and SIGI revealed the following risks and potential challenges and limitations:

Grantee Responsiveness: Grantee cooperation is essential for introducing the evaluation team and facilitating collaboration with the various stakeholder groups targeted in the data collection process. Additionally, SIGI’s cooperation and responsiveness to help supply information, contacts and to facilitate fieldwork will be critical to securing the planned evaluation sample. Though SIGI has confirmed its willingness and availability to support with the introduction, to supply information and to facilitate outreach to the grant stakeholders, it is feared that the amount of time that this effort will require will stretch out limited staff resources especially now that the grant has concluded and valuable staff time would understandably be devoted to other efforts.

Adherence to the Proposed Timeline: The proposed evaluation timeline might be affected by the time availability of some stakeholders to meet with the evaluation team specifically parliamentarians, judges, high government officials and leaders of national institutions. This risk will be mitigated through expanding the evaluation sample and targeting alternative stakeholders when the originally sampled leaders prove to be unavailable to meet with the evaluation team.

Limitations of the Phone Survey Approach: Data collection through a phone survey enables outreach to a relatively large sample of stakeholders specifically with beneficiaries. Still, a phone survey can limit data availability and quality as it requires the design of a short survey and misunderstandings can easily occur during the communication process. This risk will be mitigated by emailing the survey to the beneficiaries ahead of time and agreeing on a suitable date and time to complete the survey. Furthermore, and to enhance the response rate amongst beneficiaries, data collectors will complete the survey themselves based on the responses provided by the beneficiaries during the phone interview, rather than wait for the beneficiaries to email back the completed survey.

EVALUATION WORKPLAN

Evaluation Design and Implementation			
SIGI Grantee Planning Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SIGI Grantee Meeting Report 	Team 2- Team Leader Gender Specialist	October 18 (completed)
USAID CIS Team Planning Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SIGI Team Planning Meeting Report 	Team 2- Team Leader Gender Specialist	October 19 (completed)
Complete Inception Report for SIGI including data collection tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SIGI Inception Report 	Team 2- Team Leader Evaluator	October 26- November 7
<i>USAID CIS Deliverable – Draft SIGI Inception Report</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inception Report 	Evaluation Manager	November 8
<i>Review by USAID CIS of Inception Report</i>		USAID CIS	November 9-15
<i>USAID CIS Deliverable - Final SIGI Inception Report</i>		Evaluation Manager, TL2, Gender Specialist	November 26
SIGI Logistics (arranging meetings/interviews/ recruitment)	SIGI Data Collection Logistics plan	Team 2 - Evaluator	January 7-9, 2018
SIGI Kick-Off Meeting to review final design, timeline and data collection plan, plan logistics		Team 2 Team Leader Team 2 Lead Evaluator	January 7-9, 2018
Conduct data collectors training and pilot testing for data collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training completed Piloting completed Final instruments 	Team 2 Team Leader Team 2 Lead Evaluator Gender Specialist	January 10-13, 2018
Conduct field work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-depth interview notes FG discussion 	Team 2 Team Leader Team 2 Lead	January 14 – 28, 2018

	notes/transcripts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey 	Evaluator Data Collectors	
Data Set Submission	Datasets transcribed in English and including data from interviews, focus group discussions, surveys, and other data collection activities. Submission to include supporting documentation describing datasets, such as code books, data dictionaries, notes on data quality and explanations of redactions	Data Analyst	February 1, 2018
Data analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft outline of major findings and conclusions 	Team 2 Team Leader Gender Specialist Team 2 Lead Evaluator	January -29 – February 6, 2018
<i>USAID CIS Deliverable – Oral Presentation findings to USAID CIS and SIGI</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PowerPoint presentation 	Team 2 Team Leader Team 2 Lead Evaluator	February 8, 2018
Evaluation – Report			
Drafting SIGI evaluation report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft evaluation report 	Team 2 Team Leader Team 2 Lead Evaluator	February 11-15 2018
<i>USAID CIS Deliverable - Draft Evaluation Report Submitted</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft evaluation report 	Evaluation Manager	February 19, 2018
Review of Draft Evaluation Report		USAID CIS	February 25,

by USAID CIS			2018
<i>USAID CIS Deliverable - Final Evaluation Report incorporating USAID CIS comments and Supplemental Executive Summary in Arabic</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Final evaluation report in English</i> <i>Supplemental Executive Summary in Arabic</i> 	<i>Evaluation Manager</i> <i>Gender Specialist</i>	February 28, 2018

ANNEX I: EVALUATION MATRIX – SIGI GRANT

Evaluation Questions & Sub-Questions	Measure / Indicator of Progress	Main Sources of Information	Data Collection Methods	Data Analysis Methods	Evidence Availability / Reliability
RELEVANCE, APPROPRIATENESS, COHERENCE					
A. To what extent were the SIGI project' objectives, outputs and activities relevant and strategic within the context? To what extent did the grant adapt to address changes in the context?					
1 Coherent with international obligations	- Yes/No - Comparison	- Grants' documents - Literature review - Stakeholder (A & B-Group I, E, G)	- Desk review - KII - GI	- Content analysis - Triangulation	Yes/High
2 Coherent with USAID, USAID/Jordan and project gender policies and priorities	- Yes/No - Comparison	- Grants' documents - CIS project documents - USAID Gender policies - Stakeholders (A&B-Group I, I-USAID)	- Desk review - KII - GI	- Content analysis - Triangulation	Yes/High
3 Coherent with GoJ national agenda, law, policies and strategies	- Yes/No - Comparison	- Literature review - Grants' documents - Stakeholders (A&B-Group I, D, E, I)	- Desk review - KII - GI	- Content analysis - Triangulation	Yes/High
4 Coherent and harmonized with Jordan institutional systems and programming	- Yes/No - Comparison	- Grants' documents - Project publications - Stakeholders (A&B-Group I, D,	- Desk review - KII	- Content analysis - Triangulation	Yes/High

Evaluation Questions & Sub-Questions	Measure / Indicator of Progress	Main Sources of Information	Data Collection Methods	Data Analysis Methods	Evidence Availability / Reliability
		E, H ²¹ , I)			
5 Consistent with SIGI organizational mandates and with board of director decisions	- Yes/No - Comparison - Explanation	- Organizations' Doc review - Stakeholders (B-Group I&2)	- Desk review - GI	- Content analysis - Triangulation	Yes/Medium
6 Appropriate organizational strategy to achieve objectives	- Yes/No - Explanation	- Grants' documents - Stakeholders (A&B-Group I, C, E, F)	- Desk review - KII - GI - Survey	- Content analysis - Triangulation	Yes/High
7 Relevant to SIGI stakeholder needs and based on dialogue and input	- Comparison - Explanation	- Grants' documents - Stakeholders (A&B-Group I, C, E, F Group I&2)	- Desk review - KII or FGD - GI - Survey	- Content analysis - Statistical analysis - Triangulation	Yes/High
8 Appropriate socio-cultural sensitivity	- Yes/No - Explanation	- Grants' documents - Stakeholders (A&B-Group I, C, K Group 2)	- Desk review - GI - FGD - Survey	- Content analysis - Statistical analysis - Triangulation	Yes/Medium
9 Appropriate assumptions and consideration of major risks, challenges and potential negative consequences	- Yes/No - Explanation	- Grant's documents - Stakeholders (A&B-Group I, C, H)	- Desk review - GI - Survey - KII	- Content analysis - Statistical analysis - Triangulation	No /Low

²¹ GBV Sub Working Group

Evaluation Questions & Sub-Questions	Measure / Indicator of Progress	Main Sources of Information	Data Collection Methods	Data Analysis Methods	Evidence Availability / Reliability
EFFECTIVENESS					
B. What were the grant' performance and results? To what extent did the SIGI grant contribute to changes in GEFE?					
1. Achievement of planned outputs and outcomes (taking into account legislative/policy, institutional, and socio-cultural aspects)	- Yes/No, degree of achievement - Comparison	- Grants' documents - Stakeholders (A&B-Group I, C, E, F, H)	- Desk review - KI - Survey and/or FGD	- Content analysis - Statistical analysis - Triangulation	Yes/High
2. Unintended positive/negative results, and/or issues of risks and safety of beneficiaries (with particular regard to compliance with "do no harm" principles);	- Explanation and comparison to applicable norms	- Literature review - Grants' documents - Stakeholders (A&B-Group I, C, F, H)	- Desk review - KI - Survey and/or FGD	- Content analysis - Statistical analysis - Triangulation	Yes/Medium
3. Major factors influencing intended and unintended results (including influence of operating context on achievement of results or vice versa)	- Description and Explanation	- Literature review - Grants' documents - Stakeholders (A&B-Group I, C, E, F, G, H, I, K-Group 2)	- Desk review - KI - Survey and/or FGD	- Content analysis - Statistical analysis - Triangulation	Yes/Medium
C- Was the advocacy strategy / advocacy methodology effective in achieving the desired results? What are the advocacy process elements that were most effective in contributing					

Evaluation Questions & Sub-Questions		Measure / Indicator of Progress	Main Sources of Information	Data Collection Methods	Data Analysis Methods	Evidence Availability / Reliability
towards the desired change?						
1.	Evidence based research	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Degree of effectiveness- Description and explanation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Grant' documents- Stakeholders (A&B-Group I, C, D, E, F-Group I&2, H, K-Group I&2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Desk review- GI- KII and or FGD- Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Content analysis- Statistical analysis- Triangulation	Yes/Medium
2.	Dissemination of research findings to target groups					
3.	Coalition Building					
4.	Capacity building for advocacy					
5.	Advocacy strategy and advocacy plan					
6.	The advocacy campaigns					
D. To what extent did the SIGI project management understand and apply a human rights-based approach to grant management? A gender-sensitive approach?						
1.	Recognition and application of HRBA principles and practices in the process of designing, managing, and monitoring the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Yes/No, degree of application- Comparison to applicable standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Literature review- Grants' documents- Stakeholders (A&B-Group I, F)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Desk review- GI- KII and or FGD	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Content analysis- Triangulation	Yes/Medium
2.	Recognition and application of gender analysis and gender sensitivity in the process of designing,	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Yes/No, degree of application- Comparison with Int'l best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Literature review- Grants' documents- Stakeholders (A&B-Group I, F)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Desk review- GI- KII and or FGD	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Content analysis- Triangulation	Yes/Medium

Evaluation Questions & Sub-Questions		Measure / Indicator of Progress	Main Sources of Information	Data Collection Methods	Data Analysis Methods	Evidence Availability / Reliability
	managing, implementing and monitoring the project					
		-	-		-	
		-	-		-	
		-	-	-	-	
SUSTAINABILITY						
E. To what extent was sustainability of benefits considered in the SIGI project design and implementation? What evidence suggests benefits are sustainable?						
1	Integration of supporting measures in project design	- Yes/No - Description	- Grants' documents - Stakeholders (A&B-Group I)	- Desk review - GI	- Content analysis - Triangulation	Yes/High
2	Contribution to strengthened national policy and legislative framework	- Yes/No - Description and comparison	- Grants' documents - Stakeholders (A&B-Group I, D, E, F-Group I)	- Desk review - GI - KII and or FGD	- Content analysis - Triangulation	Yes/High
3	Contribution to strengthened institutional capacity to provide gender services	- Yes/No - Description and comparison	- Grants' documents - Stakeholders ((A&B-Group I, E, G, H)	- Desk review - GI - KII or FGD	- Triangulation	Yes/Medium
4	Replication of model(s) and practice(s) and/or features that facilitate replication	- Yes/No - Description and comparison	- Grants' documents - Stakeholders (A&B-Group I)	- Desk review - GI	- Triangulation	Yes/High

Evaluation Questions & Sub-Questions		Measure / Indicator of Progress	Main Sources of Information	Data Collection Methods	Data Analysis Methods	Evidence Availability / Reliability
5	Constituency-building, cooperation and coordination	- Yes/No - Description and comparison	- Grants' documents - Stakeholders (A&B-Group I, D, E, F-Group I&2, H)	- Desk Review - GI - KII and or FGD	- Triangulation	Yes/High
6	Inclusion of traditional and other social institutions	- Yes/No - Description and comparison	- Grants' documents - Stakeholders (A&B-Group I, F-Group I&2, K-Group 2)	- Desk Review - GI - KII and or FGD	- Triangulation	Yes/High
F. What are stakeholders' recommendations for future advocacy initiatives?						
1.	Follow up advocacy initiatives (legislative, communities, enforcement)	- Analysis	- Stakeholders (A&B-Group I, C, E, F-Group I&2, G, H)	- GI - KII and or FGD	- Triangulation	Yes/Medium
G. To what extent did the CIS grant strengthen SIGI organizational position and self-efficacy?						
1	Recognition and standing	- Yes/No, Extent of Change - Comparison of before and after accounts	- Grants' docs - Stakeholders (A&B-Group I, C, F, K)	- Desk review - GI - Survey - KII and or FGD	- Statistical analysis - Triangulation	Yes/Medium
2	Managerial and technical capacity to implement	- Yes/No, Comparison and explanation	- Grants' docs - Stakeholders (A&B-Group I&2)	- Desk review - GI	- Content analysis - Triangulation	Yes/High
3	Confidence in and ability to take organizational decisions and carry out	- Yes/No, Comparison and explanation	- Grants' docs - Stakeholders (A&B-Group I)	- Desk review - GI	- Triangulation	Yes/Medium

Evaluation Questions & Sub-Questions		Measure / Indicator of Progress	Main Sources of Information	Data Collection Methods	Data Analysis Methods	Evidence Availability / Reliability
	actions					
4	Confidence in and ability to influence (external) decision-making	- Yes/No, - Comparison and explanation	- Grants' docs - Stakeholders (A&B-Group I, C, F, K-Group I&2)	- Desk review - GI - Survey - KII and or FGD	- Content and statistical analysis - Triangulation	Yes/High
5	Confidence in and ability to engage stakeholders on gender issues effectively and safely	- Yes/No, - Comparison and explanation	- Grants' docs - Stakeholders (A&B-Group I, C, F, K-Group 2)	- Desk review - GI - Survey - KII and or FGD	- Statistical analysis - Triangulation	Yes/Medium
6	Utilization of USAID CIS technical assistance	- Yes/No, - Comparison and explanation	- Grants' docs - Stakeholders (A&B-Group I&2)	- Desk review - GI - Observation ²²	- Triangulation	Yes/High
H. To what extent did beneficiary' organizations strengthen individual self-efficacy?						
1	Confidence in and ability to challenge the opinion of community and government officials	- Yes/No, Extent of Change - Comparison of before and after accounts	- Grants' documents - Stakeholders (B-Group I, C, F-Group I&2)	- Desk review - GI - Survey - KII or FGD	- Statistical analysis - Triangulation	Yes/Medium
2	Confidence in and ability to take organizational decisions and	- Yes/No, Extent of Change - Comparison of before	- Grants' documents - Stakeholders (B-Group I, C, F-Group	- Desk review - GI - Survey - KII or FGD	- Statistical analysis - Triangulation	Yes/Medium

²² Applicable in case of materials assistance is included in the institutional development grant

Evaluation Questions & Sub-Questions		Measure / Indicator of Progress	Main Sources of Information	Data Collection Methods	Data Analysis Methods	Evidence Availability / Reliability
	carry out actions	and after accounts	I&2)			
3	Confidence in and ability to influence decision-making in the community	- Yes/No, Extent of Change - Comparison of before and after accounts	- Grants' documents - Stakeholders (B-Group I, C, F-Group I&2)	- Desk review - GI - Survey - KII or FGD	- Statistical analysis - Triangulation	Yes/Medium
4	Participation in and leadership of civic groups and activities	- Yes/No, Extent of Change - Comparison of before and after accounts	- Grants' documents - Stakeholders (B-Group I, C, F-Group I&2)	- Desk review - GI - Survey - KII or FGD	- Statistical analysis - Triangulation	Yes/Medium

ANNEX II: DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

GROUP INTERVIEW GUIDE – USAID CIS STAFF – GROUP I

Stakeholder Group: USAID CIS Staff – Group I (CIS staff involved in SIGI grant management and monitoring, including M&E officer and CIS gender expert)

Introduction: Facilitator to open the session by introducing themselves, (name, position and company) and the objective of the meeting: “This meeting is part of an overall evaluation process seeking to assess the SIGI grant *Together: Stop Protecting Perpetrator and Condemning the Victim*.”

The main purpose of this evaluation is to generate strategic insight and to provide *key learning* and practical recommendations to enrich future programming in GEFE.

We would like to ask you some questions and are very interested to hear your opinion. Please feel free to discuss and share your perspective while also respecting the opinions of others.

The duration of the meeting will be approximately 2 hours.

- The facilitator will then request that the participants introduce themselves: Name, position or title, and tasks / responsibilities in the management of the grant.

Let's begin"

Note to the facilitator: Most of the numbered questions in this meeting guide have an additional subset of questions or areas to further explore with the participants. Please start with the main questions as structured, and if you feel the participants' response is lacking in focus, or that the discussion is lagging, then you should probe further by going over the subset of questions detailed in the master guide.

I- Relevance, Appropriateness, Coherence

1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Please give us an overview of the SIGI grant. More specifically, what was the project's goal? Its specific objectives?- What international policies and or international obligations did the SIGI grant refer to/build upon in the design of the project?- What national policies / laws / frameworks or national documents did the SIGI grant refer to/build upon in the design of the project?- Are these policies, international obligations or national documents directly mentioned in the project document as the basis for the project? Indirectly referred to? How?
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Are you aware of USAID/USAID Jordan gender policies/approaches and priorities?- Which ones of these policies / approaches are specifically applicable to the SIGI grant?- Is the SIGI grant aligned with USAID policies/approaches and priorities? How?
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- How was the CIS intervention (through the grant) aligned with Jordan's overall institutional systems and programming promoting GEFE?- How did the SIGI grant objective (abolishing Article 308) fit, complement or support, their work?

4.	<p>- Were the SIGI grant goal and objectives consistent with the SIGI's mandate? How so?</p> <p>- Did the CIS grant facilitate SIGI's ability to work towards achieving its mandate? If yes, how?</p>
5.	- How did the grant goal, objectives and outputs fit within SIGI's overall strategy?
6.	<p>- Was the socio-cultural context taken into account in the design of the project?</p> <p>- What were the main socio-cultural issues that supported and or hindered the achievement of the project objectives?</p>
7.	<p>- Did you undertake a risk analysis of the context before funding the project? If yes, what were the major risks you anticipated?</p> <p>- What are the project's underlying assumptions? Which ones came true and which ones did not?</p>

II- Effectiveness

8.	<p>- Can you please provide an overview of the project' advocacy strategy and implementation phases, more specifically:</p> <p>- Research: What methodologies were used to implement the research? Were these methodologies similar or different from previous research implemented by SIGI in past advocacy initiatives? How so? Were the research methods effective in collecting factual information to support the advocacy issue? To what extent? What worked and what did not work so well? What would you suggest to improve future advocacy research methods?</p> <p>- Dissemination of Research Findings: What approaches were used to disseminate the research findings? Who did they address/target? How were these individuals/organizations selected and why? Were any sub-groups overlooked/excluded? If yes, who were they and why? What was the ultimate objective of disseminating the research findings? Was this objective attained? To what extent? What would you recommend to enhance information dissemination in future advocacies?</p> <p>- Coalition Building: What were the approaches used to attract other organizations into joining the coalition? Which organizations did they target and why? Were any sub-groups overlooked /excluded? If yes, who were they and why? Were these approaches effective in building the coalition? What worked and what did not work? How would you improve future coalition building for advocacy?</p> <p>- Capacity Building for Advocacy: Did the project build the capacity of partner organizations in advocacy? Which organizations/individuals were targeted? How were they selected? Were any sub-groups overlooked/excluded? If yes, who were they and why?</p> <p>Were these capacity building initiatives effective? What worked and what did not work? How would you improve the effectiveness of capacity building for advocacy in future initiatives?</p> <p>- Advocacy Strategy and Advocacy Plan: How did the project develop its advocacy plan? Which tools were used? Were these methods/tools similar or different from other advocacy plans developed by SIGI in previous campaigns? How so? Are these methods/tools more effective?</p>
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	<p>Why?</p> <p>Did SIGI involve its coalition partners in the development of the advocacy plan? What would you recommend to improve future advocacy plans and why?</p> <p>- Advocacy and Media Campaigns: Did the project implement the advocacy campaigns as designed in the plans? The media campaigns according to the plans? If no, what changed and why?</p> <p>Was the advocacy campaign (meeting with government, parliament, judiciary, influential figures...) effective in gaining officials support for the removal of Article 308? What are the basis for your answer?</p> <p>Was the media campaign effective in gaining public support for the removal of Article 308? What are the basis for your answer?</p> <p>Were the regional workshops/campaigns effective in gaining local support for the removal of Article 308? What are the basis for your answer?</p> <p>- Did SIGI take into consideration the feedback of the target population to improve / adapt the project? If yes, can you give us a specific example?</p> <p>Did you undertake a formal evaluation into the effectiveness of the advocacy campaign and or its various elements? Informal evaluation? How?</p> <p>In your opinion, which of the following had the highest degree of effectiveness in terms of the advocacy objective i.e. abolishing Article 308, please rate from the highest to the lowest:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- Evidence based research 2- Dissemination of research findings to target groups 3- Coalition Building 4- Capacity building for advocacy 5- Advocacy strategy and advocacy plan 6- Implementation of the advocacy campaigns 7- Implementing organization 8- Changing country environment 9- CIS technical and programmatic support 10- Others, please specify <p>Please elaborate on your answer</p>
9.	<p>- To what extent were the grant planned outputs and outcomes achieved?</p> <p>- Were all outputs achieved as planned? If no, why not?</p> <p>- Were outcomes attained as planned? If no why not? Which outcomes did not materialize and why?</p> <p>- What are the major factors that influenced the achievement of intended results?</p>
10.	<p>- What unintended positive outcomes or consequences resulted from the project?</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What unintended negative outcomes or consequences resulted from the project (including risks and safety of beneficiaries/partner organizations)? - What factors contributed to these outcomes?
11.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are you aware of the human rights based approach in programming? Which aspects of HRBA did CIS expect to be applied in this project? - in your opinion, was the grantee aware of them? Did SIGI apply HRBA principles in the programming of the grant? - If yes, which principles did they apply and how?
12.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are you aware of gender analysis and gender sensitivity in programming? What aspects of gender analysis did CIS expect to be applied in this project?- in your opinion, was the grantee aware of them? Did SIGI apply these approaches, concepts, tools to the project? How? - Did the project disaggregate data by sex and age?

III- Sustainability

13.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will the benefits/outcomes that resulted from the grant activities sustain following grant closure? (contribution to strengthened national policy and legislative framework; replication of model and practices and or features that facilitate replication; constituency building, cooperation and coordination; inclusion of traditional and other social institutions) If yes, please explain why? - If not, what type of measure should SIGI have considered/included which would have sustained project benefits and or services beyond the lifespan of the grant? - Did the organization scale up any learnings from this grant to other grants and programs?
14.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on your experience of the project, what were the impacts/ benefits that the organization experienced directly and indirectly as a result of the USAID/CIS grant? - Based on your experience of the project, what type of explicit knowledge, skills and or experience did the organization gain <i>through the process of implementing the USAID CIS grant</i>? (recognition and standing; managerial and technical capacity to implement-applying, learning, adapting; utilization of CIS technical assistance; confidence in and ability to influence external decision making; confidence in and ability to engage stakeholders on gender issues...) - How will this change be maintained after the grant?

15.	<p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on your experience of this grant, and working with SIGI, what would you do differently in future grants? What would you maintain in future grants? Please explain why. - What were the key challenges? What are the lessons learned from the SIGI grant? - What would be your recommendations for related advocacy initiatives that follow, complements and or support the gains acquired in this project?
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Facilitator to thank participants for their time and contribution and to end the meeting.

GROUP INTERVIEW GUIDE – GRANTEE STAFF: GROUP I

Stakeholder Group: Grantee Staff: Group I (SIGI Board of Directors and staff involved in the design, implementation and monitoring of the grant.)

Introduction: Facilitator to open the session by introducing themselves, (name, position and company) and the objective of the meeting: “This meeting is part of an overall evaluation process seeking to assess the project *Together: Stop Protecting Perpetrators and Condemning the Victim*.”

The main purpose of this evaluation is to generate strategic insight and to provide *key learning* and practical recommendations to enrich future programming in GEFE. The findings of this evaluation will be shared with you when its finalized.

We would like to ask you some questions and are very interested to hear your opinion. Please feel free to discuss and share your perspective while also respecting the opinions of others.

The information you give us is completely confidential, and we will not associate your name with anything you say during this meeting.

We ask all participants in this meeting to respect the privacy of the other group members, and please refrain from disclosing anything said within the context of this discussion.

The duration of the meeting will be approximately 2 hours.

Please introduce yourselves by sharing your name, position or title, and tasks / responsibilities in the management of the project.

Let’s begin”

Note to the facilitator: Most of the numbered questions in this meeting guide have an additional subset of questions or areas to further explore with the participants. Please start with the main questions as structured, and if you feel the participants’ response is lacking in focus, or that the discussion is lagging, then you should probe further by going over the subset of questions detailed in the master guide.

I- RELEVANCE, APPROPRIATENESS, COHERENCE

I.	- Please give us an overview of the project. More specifically, what were the goal and objectives of the grant that you implemented with USAID/CIS funding?
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What international policies and or international obligations did this grant refer to/build upon in the design of the project? - What were the implications of such frameworks and policies on your programs in general, and on the project in particular? How were they integrated and followed in the organization's work?
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What national policies / laws / frameworks or national documents did this grant refer to/build upon in the design of the project? - How does the grant/project work towards supporting or changing this national framework? Why and which components, areas, sections?
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are you aware of USAID/USAID Jordan gender policies/approaches and priorities? - If yes, how did your organization learn about these? - How is your work aligned with these policies and approaches? - Which of these policies are specifically applicable to your grant?
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How was your work under this project aligned with the overall institutional systems and programming promoting gender equality and female empowerment in Jordan? Did any of these systems and programs facilitate or hinder your work? - Who were your main civil society, governmental and semi-governmental partners for this project? How did you identify them? Why did you select them? - What other relevant structures, forums, and coordination systems was the organization involved in locally and nationally?
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the grant goal and objectives consistent with your organization's mandate and board of directors' decisions? How so? - Did the USAID/CIS grant facilitate the work of the organization towards achieving its mandate? If yes, how?
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do you have an organizational strategy? If yes, what timeframe does it cover? - How does the grant goal, objectives and outputs fit within your overall strategy to achieve

	your organization's mandate?
7.	
8.	<p>- Was the socio-cultural context taken into account when designing the project?</p> <p>- What were the main socio-cultural issues that supported and or hindered the achievement of the project objectives?</p> <p>- How did you address these challenges or take advantage of the supportive environment?</p>
9.	<p>- Did you undertake a risk or SWOT analysis of the context during project design?</p> <p>Based on your past experience, what were the major risks you anticipated?</p> <p>- how did the design and implementation of the project mitigate these risks, challenges and potential consequences?</p> <p>- What assumptions did you make when designing your project? Which ones came true and which ones did not?</p>

EFFECTIVENESS

9'	<p>- Can you please provide an overview of the project' advocacy strategy, implementation phases and target population, more specifically:</p> <p>- Research: What methodologies were used to implement the research? Were these methodologies similar or different from previous research implemented by SIGI in past advocacy initiatives? How so? Were the research methods effective in collecting factual information to support the advocacy issue? To what extent? What worked and what did not work so well? What would you suggest to improve future advocacy research methods?</p> <p>- Dissemination of Research Findings: What approaches were used to disseminate the research findings? Who did they address/target? How were these individuals/organizations selected and why? Were any sub-groups overlooked? If yes, who were they and why?</p> <p>Did the grant management team take into consideration the feedback of these individuals/organizations to improve/ adapt the project? If yes, what was the feedback mechanism? Can you give us a specific example?</p> <p>What was the ultimate objective of disseminating the research findings? Was this objective attained? To what extent?</p> <p>Was there any resistance by these individuals/organizations to becoming involved in the project? If yes, how did the grant management team deal with it?</p> <p>What would you recommend to enhance information dissemination in future advocacies?</p>
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- Coalition Building: What specific approaches were utilized to attract other organizations into joining the coalition? Which organizations did the project target and why? Were any sub-groups overlooked? If yes, who were they and why? Were these approaches effective in building the coalition? What worked and what did not work?

Did the grant management team take into consideration the feedback of these individuals/organizations to improve/ adapt the project? If yes, what was the feedback mechanism? Can you give us a specific example?

Was there any resistance by these individuals/organizations to becoming involved in the project? If yes, how did the grant management team deal with it?

How would you improve future coalition building for advocacy?

- Capacity Building for Advocacy: Did the project build the capacity of partner organizations in advocacy? Which organizations/individuals were targeted? How were they selected? Were any sub-groups overlooked? If yes, who were they and why? What was the ultimate objective of building the capacity of partner organizations in advocacy? Was this objective attained? To what extent?

What worked and what did not work?

How would you improve the effectiveness of capacity building for advocacy in future initiatives?

- Advocacy Strategy and Advocacy Plan: How did the project develop its advocacy plan? Which tools were used? Were these methods/tools similar or different from other advocacy plans developed by SIGI in previous campaigns? How so? Are these methods/tools more effective? Why?

Did SIGI involve its coalition partners in the development of the advocacy plan? What would you recommend to improve future advocacy plans and why?

- Advocacy and Media Campaigns: Did the project implement the advocacy campaigns as designed in the plans? The media campaigns according to the plans? If no, what changed and why?

Was the advocacy campaign (meeting with government, parliament, judiciary, influential figures...) effective in gaining officials support for the removal of Article 308? How did you base your answer?

Was the media campaign effective in gaining public support for the removal of Article 308? How did you base your answer?

Were the regional workshops/campaigns effective in gaining local support for the removal of Article 308? How did you base your answer?

Did you undertake a formal evaluation into the effectiveness of the advocacy campaign and or its various elements? Informal evaluation? How?

In your opinion, which of the following had the highest degree of effectiveness in terms of the advocacy objective i.e. abolishing article 308, please rate from the highest to the lowest:

- 1- Evidence based research
- 2- Dissemination of research findings to target groups

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3- Coalition Building 4- Capacity building for advocacy 5- Advocacy strategy and advocacy plan 6- Implementation of the advocacy campaigns 7- Implementing organization 8- Changing country environment 9- CIS technical and programmatic support 10- Others, please specify <p>Please elaborate on your answer</p>
10.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To what extent were the planned outputs and outcomes achieved as outlined in the project documents? - Were all outputs achieved as planned? If no, why not? - Were outcomes attained as planned? If no, why not? Which outcomes did not materialize and why? - What are the major factors that influenced the achievement of intended results?
11.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What unintended positive outcomes or consequences resulted from the project? - What unintended negative outcomes or consequences resulted from the project (including risks and safety of beneficiaries/partner organizations)? - What factors contributed to these outcomes?
12.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Was the institutional framework supportive or a hindrance towards the achievement of the project planned outputs and outcomes? Please elaborate - Was the socio-cultural context supportive or a hindrance towards the achievement of the project planned outputs and outcomes? Please elaborate - Were there any cultural beliefs or practices that had the potential to hinder the success of this project? If yes, what were they, and how did the project deal with them?
13.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are you aware of the “Do No Harm” principles in GBV programming? <p>If yes, did you apply these principles in the design and implementation of the project? If not, why not?</p>

14. - Are you aware of the human rights based approach in programming? If yes, which principles did you apply and how?
- Did you receive training on the human rights based approach in programming? If yes, which principles did you apply and how?
15. - Did you receive training or were you aware of gender analysis and gender sensitivity in programming?
- If yes, did you apply these approaches, concepts, tools to your project? How?
- Did the project disaggregate data by sex and age?
- 16.

III- SUSTAINABILITY

17. - Will the services provided by this project end with the closing of the grant? If yes, please explain why?
- Did the organization scale up any learnings from this grant to other grants and programs?
- Will the benefits/outcomes that resulted from the grant activities sustain following grant closure? (contribution to strengthened national policy and legislative framework; replication of model and practices and or features that facilitate replication; constituency building, cooperation and coordination; inclusion of traditional and other social institutions) If yes, please explain why?
- What type of measure did you consider/include that will sustain project benefits and or services beyond the lifespan of the grant?
18. - What were the impacts/ benefits that your organization experienced directly and indirectly as a result of the USAID/CIS grant? (recognition and standing; confidence in and ability to influence external decision making; confidence in and ability to engage stakeholders on gender issues...) Please provide illustrative examples
- What type of explicit knowledge, skills and or experience did you gain *through the process of implementing the USAID CIS grant?* (managerial and technical capacity to implement-applying, learning, adapting; utilization of CIS technical assistance; ...) Please provide illustrative examples
- What were the project / grant elements, approaches, activities, training or services which contributed the most to this change? How? Please elaborate

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will you be able to maintain this change after the grant?
19.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In your opinion, did organizations (members of the coalition) benefit from their involvement in the project? - If yes, what were these benefits? Please provide specific examples. - Did they experience improved confidence and ability to challenge <i>the opinion of community and government officials</i>? - Did they experience increased confidence in and ability to influence decision-making in the community? Other benefits?
20.	<p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on your experience of this grant, what would you do differently in future projects? What would you maintain in future projects? Please explain why. - What were the key challenges? What are the lessons learned from the USAID CIS grant? -What would be your recommendations for related advocacy initiatives that follow, complements and or support the gains acquired with this project?

Facilitator to thank participants for their time and contribution and end the meeting.

KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEW GUIDE – FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE

Stakeholder Group: Service Providers & Partners Group 1: Core coalition organizations and members of the official delegation who advocated with parliament, the judiciary and government officials.

Introduction: Facilitator to open the session by introducing themselves, (name, position and company) and the objective of the meeting: “This meeting is part of an overall evaluation process seeking to assess the SIGI grant *Together: Stop Protecting Perpetrators and Condemning the Victim*.”

The main purpose of this evaluation is to generate strategic insight and to provide *key learning* and practical recommendations to enrich future programming in GEFE.

We would like to ask you some questions and are very interested to hear your opinion. Please feel free to discuss and share your perspective (while also respecting the opinions of others).

The information you give us is completely confidential, and we will not associate your name with anything you say during this meeting.

We ask all participants in this meeting to respect the privacy of the other group members, and please refrain from disclosing anything said within the context of this discussion (applicable to FGD format).

The duration of the meeting will be approximately 90 minutes (applicable to FGD format).

Please introduce yourselves by sharing your name, position or title, and tasks / responsibilities in the management of the grant. (applicable to FGD format).

Let’s begin”

1. - HOW DID YOU GET INVOLVED WITH SIGI IN THE PROJECT? IN THE NAJAT CAMPAIGN? WHEN DID YOU BECOME INVOLVED?

- IN WHAT CAPACITY WERE YOU INVOLVED? AS AN INDIVIDUAL OR THE REPRESENTATIVE OF AN ORGANIZATION?

2.	<p>- How were you engaged in the coalition with SIGI? In other words, what strategies, approaches, discussions, and/or information did SIGI employ to engage you?</p> <p>- Which one(s) of these strategies, approaches, discussions, information... was most effective in persuading you to join the core coalition? Why? Please elaborate on your reasons</p>
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	for joining the coalition and/or for assuming a leadership role in the coalition.
3.	
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Did you have any reservations about joining the campaign in the beginning or at any time during its implementation? Why or why not? How did you or SIGI address these reservations? - Do you know of organizations/individuals, originally engaged in the coalition, and who changed their opinion during the course of the campaign? If yes, what were the reasons they argued against it? - Did the project / campaign result in unintended positive outcomes or consequences? - Did the project / campaign result in unintended negative outcomes or consequences (including risks and safety of beneficiaries/partner organizations)? - If yes, what factors contributed to these outcomes?
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Was the socio-cultural context supportive or a hindrance towards the achievement of the project / campaign planned outcomes i.e. abolishing Article 308? Please elaborate. - Were there any cultural beliefs or practices that had the potential to hinder the success of the project/campaign? If yes, what were they, and how did you or others deal with them?
	EFFECTIVENESS
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Did you participate in workshops with SIGI? - If yes, what were the objectives of these workshops (information, awareness, consensus building, engagement in the coalition, advocacy...)? - In your opinion, were these workshops effective in achieving the desired results? What were the factors that rendered these workshops effective in achieving desired results and what were the issues that limited their effectiveness? - Did you receive any trainings / capacity building activities through SIGI? If yes, in what

subject matters (information dissemination, awareness raising, advocacy...)?

- In your opinion, were these workshops effective in achieving the planned results? If yes, how? What were the most effective elements? If no, why?

- What was your title / function in the Najat campaign?

- In what activities did you participate during the project/campaign? What was your role, responsibilities?

- In your opinion, was the advocacy campaign, specifically the official delegation meetings with government officials and others, useful (effective) in gaining their support to the campaign objective? Please elaborate and provide specific examples if possible

The Najat campaign was part of an overall project designed to advocate for the removal of Article 308 from the penal code, the project consisted mainly of the following activities:

- 1- **Research** to collect factual information to support of the advocacy objective
- 2- **Dissemination** of the research findings to organizations/individuals to gain their support
- 3- **Coalition Building** to form pressure groups in support of the advocacy objective
- 4- **Capacity building** in advocacy for partner organizations to join in the advocacy effort
- 5- **Advocacy strategy and plan** to focus and coordinate the advocacy effort
- 6- **Implementation** of the advocacy and media campaigns to advocate with government and the public

In your opinion, and based on your experience of the project, which of these activities were most effective in realizing the advocacy objective i.e. abolishing Article 308? Please rate from the highest to the lowest. Please elaborate on your answer

In your opinion, what other factors have contributed to the effectiveness of this project outcome (such as implementing organization, changing country environment, CIS technical and financial support, others...)

7. Recommendations:

- Based on your experience of this project / campaign, what would you do differently in future projects / campaigns? What would you maintain in future projects / campaigns? Please explain.

- What were the key challenges? What are the lessons learned from this project/campaign with SIGI?

- What would be your recommendations for related advocacy initiatives that follow, complements and or support the gains acquired with this project?

Facilitator to thank participants for their time and contribution and end the meeting.

KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEW GUIDE – FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE

Stakeholder Group: Service Providers & Partners Group 2: Organizations, members of the community delegations who were also involved in the implementation of the regional awareness raising workshops.

Introduction: Facilitator to open the session by introducing themselves, (name, position and company) and the objective of the meeting: “This meeting is part of an overall evaluation process seeking to assess the SIGI grant *Together: Stop Protecting Perpetrators and Condemning the Victim*.

The main purpose of this evaluation is to generate strategic insight and to provide *key learning* and practical recommendations to enrich future programming in GEFE.

We would like to ask you some questions and are very interested to hear your opinion. Please feel free to discuss and share your perspective (while also respecting the opinions of others).

The information you give us is completely confidential, and we will not associate your name with anything you say during this meeting.

We ask all participants in this meeting to respect the privacy of the other group members, and please refrain from disclosing anything said within the context of this discussion (applicable to FGD format).

The duration of the meeting will be approximately 90 minutes (applicable to FGD format).

Please introduce yourselves by sharing your name, position or title, and tasks / responsibilities in the management of the grant. (applicable to FGD format).

Let’s begin”

5. - HOW DID YOU GET INVOLVED WITH SIGI IN THE PROJECT? IN THE NAJAT CAMPAIGN? WHEN?

- IN WHAT CAPACITY? AS AN INDIVIDUAL OR REPRESENTATIVE OF AN ORGANIZATION?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- How were you engaged in the coalition with SIGI? In other words, what strategies, approaches, discussions, information did SIGI employ to engage you?- Which one(s) of these strategies, approaches, discussions, information... was most
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	<p>effective in persuading you to join the coalition? Why? Please elaborate on the reasons for joining the coalition and/or for assuming a leadership role in the community delegations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Did the regional workshops/campaign result in unintended positive outcomes or consequences? - Did the regional workshops/campaign result in unintended negative outcomes or consequences (including risks and safety of beneficiaries/partner organizations)? - If yes, what factors contributed to those outcomes?
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Was the socio-cultural context supportive or a hindrance towards the achievement of the project / campaign planned outputs and outcomes? Please elaborate - Were there any cultural beliefs or practices that had the potential to hinder the success of the project/campaign? If yes, what are they, and how did you deal with them?
	<p>EFFECTIVENESS</p>
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Did you participate in workshops with SIGI? - If yes, what were the objectives of these workshops (information, awareness, consensus building, engagement in the coalition, advocacy...)? - In your opinion, were these workshops effective in achieving the desired results? What were the factors that rendered these workshops effective in achieving desired results and what were the issues that limited their effectiveness? - Did you receive any trainings / capacity building activities through SIGI? If yes, in what subject matters (information dissemination, awareness raising, advocacy...)? - In your opinion, were these trainings effective in achieving the planned results? If yes, how? What were the most effective elements? If no, why? - What was your title / function in the Najat campaign? - In what activities did you participate during the project/campaign? What was your role, responsibilities? - What objectives did the regional workshops aim to achieve? - What actions / steps were taken to achieve those objectives? - How did you select the participants for the workshops? Any specific selection criteria?

- How did you reach out to the participants? Were different methods used to engage different groups? What were they?

- Were any specific groups excluded from participating in the workshops? If yes, who were they and why?

- Did any particular groups within the community express reservations about participating in the regional workshops? If yes, how did you deal with this?

- In your opinion, did the regional workshops achieve the planned objectives? In other words, were the regional workshops useful (effective) in gaining the support of the participants to the campaign objective? Please elaborate and provide specific examples if possible

The Najat campaign was part of an overall project designed to advocate for the removal of Article 308 from the penal code, the project consisted mainly of the following activities:

- 1- **Research** to collect factual information to support of the advocacy objective
- 2- **Dissemination** of the research findings to organizations/individuals to gain their support
- 3- **Coalition Building** to form pressure groups in support of the advocacy objective
- 4- **Capacity building** in advocacy for partner organizations to join in the advocacy effort
- 5- **Advocacy strategy and plan** to focus and coordinate the advocacy effort
- 6- **Implementation** of the advocacy and media campaigns to advocate with government and the public

In your opinion, and based on your experience of the project, which of these activities were most effective in realizing the advocacy objective i.e. abolishing Article 308? Please rate from the highest to the lowest. Please elaborate on your answer

In your opinion, what other factors have contributed to the effectiveness of this project outcome (such as implementing organization, changing country environment, CIS technical and financial support, others...)

-

7. Recommendations:

- Based on your experience of this project / campaign, what would you do differently in future projects / campaigns? What would you maintain in future projects / campaigns? Please explain why.

- What were the key challenges? What are the lessons learned from this project/campaign with SIGI?

- What would be your recommendations for related advocacy initiatives that follow,

| complements and or support the gains acquired with this project?

Facilitator to thank participants for their time and contribution and to end the meeting.

KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEW

Stakeholder Group: Government entities such as Public Security - Family Protection Department, MoJ, Female and male MPs, (including the House Legal Committee) and governorate, district and municipal officers who were supporters of and/ or targeted by the campaign.

National Institutions, such as the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW), National Center for Human Rights (NCHR), and National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA).

Introduction: Facilitator to open the session by introducing themselves, (name, position and company) and the objective of the meeting: “This meeting is part of an overall evaluation process seeking to assess the SIGI grant *Together: Stop Protecting Perpetrators and Condemning the Victim*.”

The main purpose of this evaluation is to generate strategic insight and to provide *key learning* and practical recommendations to enrich future programming in GEFE.

We would like to ask you some questions and are very interested to hear your opinion. Please feel free to discuss and share your perspective.

The information you give us is completely confidential, and we will not associate your name with anything you say during this meeting.

Let’s begin”

1. How did you get to know about the Najat campaign? The SIGI project? Jordan civil coalition to abolish Article 308 of the Penal Code?

- Were you informed about the campaign and campaign objectives through the media (TV, radio, newspaper articles, social media...?) Or through a visit/position paper of the coalition delegation?

- The objective of this campaign was to abolish an article of the law that discriminates against women, most particularly women who have been subjected to gender-based violence. In what way does your work/organization relate to this subject? (enforcement of the law, provides protection or support services to women victims, can influence decision makers, can influence implementers of the law, organization share the same objectives as the campaign in terms of protecting women against gender-based discrimination and violence...others)?

2.	- What international policies and or international obligations did this campaign refer to/or build upon?
	- What national policies / laws / frameworks or national documents did this campaign refer

	to/build upon?
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In your opinion, was this campaign (SIGI's intervention) in alignment with the overall institutional systems and programming promoting gender equality and female empowerment in Jordan? - Did any of these systems and programs facilitate or hinder the campaign's achievement of its objectives?
4.	In your opinion, were the campaign's objectives relevant to the needs to the target beneficiaries i.e. women victims of gender based violence? How?
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Were you initially in support of, unsure, or against the campaign objectives? - In case you were initially against the campaign objectives of abolishing Article 308, did you change your opinion/ official position as a result of the campaign? If yes, what was the most effective element of the campaign that managed this change? If you did not change your opinion, what are your arguments against the campaign objective? - In your opinion, was the campaign strategy effective in generating support for the removal of Article 308 from the penal code? - If yes, what were its most effective elements (evidence based research, information dissemination, coalition building, capacity building for advocacy, advocacy strategy and plan, implementation of the advocacy and media campaigns with government and the general public ...others?)? And why?
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Did the project / campaign result in unintended positive outcomes or consequences? - Did the project / campaign result in unintended negative outcomes or consequences? - If yes, what factors contributed to these outcomes?
7.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Was the socio-cultural context supportive or a hindrance towards the achievement of the campaign's planned outcomes? Please elaborate. - Were there any cultural beliefs or practices that had the potential to hinder the success of the campaign? If yes, what are they, and how did the campaign address them?
8.	<p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What you would recommend that SIGI/The coalition do differently in future campaigns? What would you recommend that they maintain in future campaigns? And why?

- What would be your recommendations for related advocacy initiatives that follows, complements and or support the gains acquired with this project, namely abolishing Article 308? Also, what other articles in the penal code, public health and or civic status law needs to be addressed in future advocacy initiatives?

Facilitator to thank the interviewee for this time and contribution and to end the meeting.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE

Stakeholder Group: Other Groups - Group I: Media professionals who attended SIGI workshops / trainings and participated in the media campaign.

Introduction: Facilitator to open the session by introducing themselves, (name, position and company) and the objective of the meeting: “This meeting is part of an overall evaluation process seeking to assess the SIGI grant *Together: Stop Protecting Perpetrators and Condemning the Victim*.”

The main purpose of this evaluation is to generate strategic insight and to provide *key learning* and practical recommendations to enrich future programming in GEFE.

We would like to ask you some questions and are very interested to hear your opinion. Please feel free to discuss and share your perspective (while also respecting the opinions of others).

The information you give us is completely confidential, and we will not associate your name with anything you say during this meeting.

We ask all participants in this meeting to respect the privacy of the other group members, and please refrain from disclosing anything said within the context of this discussion (applicable to FGD format).

The duration of the meeting will be approximately 60 minutes.

Please introduce yourselves by sharing your name, position or title, and organization.

Let’s begin”

1.	<p>- HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN IN CONTACT/HAD A WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH WITH SIGI?</p> <p>- IN WHAT CAPACITY? AS AN INDIVIDUAL OR AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF A MEDIA ORGANIZATION?</p> <p>- HOW DID YOU GET TO KNOW ABOUT THE NAJAT CAMPAIGN? THE SIGI PROJECT? JORDAN CIVIL COALITION TO ABOLISH ARTICLE 308 OF THE PENAL CODE?</p>
2.	<p>- How were you engaged by SIGI for this project? In other words, what strategies, approaches, discussions, and what information did SIGI employ to engage you in the Najat media campaign?</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Which one(s) of these strategies, approaches, discussions, information... was most effective in persuading you to cover the advocacy campaign? Why? - Please elaborate on your reasons for supporting the media coverage of the Najat campaign? Did you or your organization have any reservations about doing so? Why? How did you address those reservations?
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In your opinion, was the Najat media campaign effective in influencing public opinion to support the removal of Article 308 of the Penal Code? To what extent? Can you provide specific examples? - In your opinion, was the Najat media campaign effective in influencing public opinion to support the 'survivor' and punish the 'perpetrator'? To what extent? Can you provide specific examples? - In your opinion, was the Najat media campaign effective in informing the public about the linkages between Article 308 and incidence of rape, forced marriage and marriage of minors? i.e. in informing the general public of the negative consequences of this Article? - In your opinion, were the Najat campaign media messages socio-culturally sensitive? Did they take into account the socio-cultural context? How?
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Did you participate in workshops with SIGI? - If yes, what were the objectives of these workshops (information, awareness, consensus building, engagement in the coalition, advocacy...)? - In your opinion, were these workshops effective in achieving the desired results? If yes, how? What were the most effective elements? If no, why? - - Did you receive any trainings / capacity building activities through SIGI? If yes, in what subject matters (information dissemination, awareness raising, advocacy...)? - In your opinion, were these trainings effective in achieving the planned results? If yes, how? What were the most effective elements? If no, why? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Were you asked to evaluate the training and or media materials during or following the training? If yes, did SIGI respond to your feedback/evaluation?
5.	<p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What you would recommend that SIGI/the coalition do differently in future campaigns? - What

| would you recommend that they maintain in future campaigns? And why?

Facilitator to thank the participants for their time and contribution and to end the meeting.

GROUP INTERVIEW GUIDE – CIS STAFF

Stakeholder Group: USAID CIS Staff – Group 2: CIS staff involved in ICAT assessment & capacity building grant assistance.

Introduction: Facilitator to open the session by introducing himself, (name, position and company) and the objective of this meeting: *“This meeting is part of an overall evaluation process seeking to assess the SIGI grant “Together: Stop Protecting Perpetrators and Condemning the Victim.”*

The main purpose of this evaluation is to generate strategic insight and to provide key learning and practical recommendations to enrich future programming in GEFE and to enhance CIS capacity building and institutional development assistance to civil society organizations.

We would like to ask you some questions and are very interested to hear your opinion. Please feel free to discuss and share your perspective while also respecting the opinion of others.

The duration of the meeting would be approximately 1 hour.

Please introduce yourselves by sharing your name, position or title, and tasks / responsibilities in the management of the grant.

Let's begin.”

1.	<p>- WERE YOU INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE (ICAT/IDA) ASSESSMENT SESSIONS?</p> <p>- DID THE ICAT ASSESSMENT PROVIDE NEW INSIGHTS TO THE ORGANIZATION IN TERMS OF THEIR PERCEIVED STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES? WHAT WERE THESE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES? PLEASE ELABORATE.</p>
2.	<p>- Did SIGI benefit from USAID/CIS grant assistance for institutional development? (Action plan and institutional grant)?</p> <p>- If, yes, can you please elaborate on the institutional development assistance extended to SIGI through the grant? (grant amount, thematic area of the grant assistance, type of assistance...)</p> <p>- How did SIGI prioritize and select the thematic area of the grant assistance? And why?</p>

3.	<p>- Did CIS extend other types of technical assistance, capacity building and support (over and above the institutional development assistance grant) to the organization's board of directors and staff, to the grant management staff?</p> <p>- Can you please elaborate on the technical assistance, training and capacity building that you/CIS extended to SIGI throughout the grant? What were the technical and managerial areas of this assistance?</p>
4.	<p>- In your opinion, what were the impact / benefits that SIGI experienced as a direct and indirect result of the CIS grant and institutional support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ On the managerial level? Please explain and provide specific examples of improvements which resulted from CIS assistance (such as internal manuals, management procedures, organizational strategies, organizational mission & vision, project management, M&E, designing proposals, dealing with donors, reporting...etc.) ○ On the technical level? Please explain and provide specific examples of improvements in performance which resulted from CIS assistance on the technical level (such as gender analysis, gender mainstreaming, implementing research, advocacy planning...etc.)
5.	<p>- Did USAID CIS technical assistance impact other SIGI projects/services in the organization? How?</p>
6.	<p>- In your opinion, which type of financial, management and or technical assistance was most instrumental in achieving impact/ benefits? Please explain</p> <p>- In your opinion, which type of capacity building approach was most instrumental in achieving impact/ benefits on the managerial level? Please explain</p>
7.	<p>- In your opinion, which of these internal (management and technical improvements) will be maintained/sustained after project and grant closure? How?</p>
8.	<p>Recommendations:</p> <p>What are your recommendations for future institutional development and capacity building assistance? How can CIS improve the capacity building process? How can CIS enhance capacity building results?</p>

Facilitator to thank the interviewee for this time and contribution and to end the meeting.

KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEW – DONORS

Stakeholder Group: Donors

Donors that provide direct financial and technical support, such as USAID (through USAID CIS, USAID Gender Program “TAKAMOL” and other initiatives), American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative (ABAROLI), USAID, Kvinna till Kvinna, UNFPA, UNWOMEN, GAC (Government of Canada), Embassy of the Netherlands

UN Agencies, such as the UN WOMEN, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNFPA

Introduction: Facilitator to open the session by introducing themselves, (name, position and company) and the objective of the meeting: “This meeting is part of an overall evaluation process seeking to assess the SIGI grant *Together: Stop Protecting Perpetrators and Condemning the Victim.*”

The main purpose of this evaluation is to generate strategic insight and to provide *key learning* and practical recommendations to enrich future programming in GEFE.

We would like to ask you some questions and are very interested to hear your opinion. Please feel free to discuss and share your perspective.

The information you give us is completely confidential, and we will not associate your name or your organization with anything you say during this meeting.

Let's begin”

1.	<p>- ARE YOU INVOLVED IN FUNDING, IMPLEMENTING AND OR PROVIDING TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO GENDER EQUALITY AND FEMALE EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMS IN JORDAN?</p> <p>- IF YES, CAN YOU PLEASE PROVIDE AN OVERVIEW OF THESE PROGRAMS? WHAT ARE THEIR GOALS, OBJECTIVES? TARGET GROUPS? PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS IF ANY?</p>
2.	<p>- Do you know about the USAID funded grant to SIGI through FHI360 the CIS program? The civil coalition against Article 308 of the Jordan Penal Code? The Najat campaign? If yes, what do you know about them? What is your understanding of the campaign's goal and objectives?</p>

	<p>Were you involved in the coalition in any way? Or in similar activities regarding the Penal Code?</p> <p>In your opinion, were there any actors/organizations who should have been engaged by SIGI in the coalition, but weren't? If yes, who/what were they?</p> <p>- What international policies and or international obligations did this campaign refer to/or build upon in the project/campaign objectives?</p> <p>- In your opinion, did this project contribute to support Jordan's international obligations in gender equality and female empowerment? Please elaborate.</p>
3.	<p>- What national policies / laws / frameworks or national documents did this campaign refer to/build upon in the project/campaign objectives?</p> <p>- In your opinion, did this project contribute to support Jordan's national commitments as expressed in national documents? Please elaborate</p>
4.	<p>- In your opinion, is this campaign (SIGI's intervention) aligned with the overall institutional systems and programming promoting GEFE in Jordan? Did the SIGI project /coalition campaign fit, complement or support, their work? Please elaborate</p>
5.	<p>USAID specific: Is the SIGI grant aligned with USAID policies/approaches and priorities? How? Did SIGI effectively engage with other relevant USAID-funded programs for the implementation of this grant? Who were they and how were they engaged?</p>
6.	<p>Recommendations: Now that the article has been removed from the Penal Code, what in your opinion, are the recommendations for next steps?</p> <p>Do you see SIGI as playing a major role in these next steps? How and in what role?</p>

Facilitator to thank the interviewee for this time and contribution and to end the meeting.

KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEW - PEER ORGANIZATIONS

Stakeholder Group: Peer Organizations: Organizations and groups that coordinate with and deliver complementary programming as well as provide technical expertise, such as the eight grantees, Save the Children International, International Rescue Committee, and similar organizations serving on the GBV Sub-Working Group, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Working Group and other relevant bodies: Jordanian Women's Union, AWLN, Arab Women's Organization, ARDD-Legal Aid, UNFPA (sub working group co-chair), Nour al Hussein Foundation, Terres Des Hommes, International Rescue Committee

Introduction: Facilitator to open the session by introducing themselves, (name, position and company) and the objective of the meeting: "This meeting is part of an overall evaluation process seeking to assess the SIGI grant Together: Stop Protecting Perpetrators and Condemning the Victim.

The main purpose of this evaluation is to generate strategic insight and to provide key learning and practical recommendations to enrich future programming in GEFE.

We would like to ask you some questions and are very interested to hear your opinion. Please feel free to discuss and share your perspective.

The information you give us is completely confidential, and we will not associate your name with anything you say during this meeting.

Let's begin"

- I. - CAN YOU PLEASE PROVIDE A SUMMARY OVERVIEW OF YOUR ORGANIZATION MANDATE, MISSION AND ON-GOING PROGRAMS?
- WERE YOU AWARE OF THE CIVIL COALITION TO ABOLISH ARTICLE 308 OF THE PENAL CODE? IS YOUR ORGANIZATION A MEMBER IN THIS COALITION?
- IF YES, WHY DID YOU BECOME A MEMBER? HOW DID THE COALITION REACH OUT TO YOU? DID YOU HAVE ANY RESERVATIONS ABOUT JOINING THE COALITION? IF YES, WHAT WERE THEY?
- IF NOT, DID YOU SUPPORT OR WERE YOU AGAINST THE COALITION / NAJAT CAMPAIGN'S OBJECTIVES? PLEASE EXPLAIN YOUR ORGANIZATION'S POSITION.

2.	<p>- The objective of this campaign was to abolish an article of the law that discriminates against women, most particularly women who have been subjected to gender based violence. In what way does your work/organization relate to this subject? (implements similar programs, member of the GBV sub-working group, provides protection or support services to GBV survivors, the organization shares the same objectives as SIGI in terms of protecting women against gender-based discrimination...others)?</p> <p>- Were there any groups/organizations that should have been targeted by or included in the campaign that weren't? Who/what were they?</p> <p>- In your opinion, were the campaign's objectives relevant to the needs to the target beneficiaries i.e. women victims of gender based violence? How?</p>
3.	<p>- What international policies and or international obligations did this grant refer to/build upon in the project/campaign objectives?</p> <p>- What national policies / laws / frameworks or national documents did this campaign refer to/build upon in the project/campaign objectives?</p>
4.	<p>- In your opinion, was this campaign (SIGI's intervention) aligned with the overall institutional systems and programming promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in Jordan (government organizations, civil society and donors)? Did the SIGI project /coalition campaign fit, complement or support, their work? How?</p> <p>- Did any of these systems and programs facilitate or hinder the campaign's achievement of objectives?</p>
5.	<p>- Did the project / campaign result in unintended positive outcomes or consequences?</p> <p>- Did the project / campaign result in unintended negative outcomes or consequences?</p> <p>- If yes, what factors contributed to these outcomes?</p>
6.	<p>- Was the socio-cultural context supportive of or a hindrance towards the achievement of the campaign planned outcomes? Please elaborate.</p> <p>- Were there any cultural beliefs or practices that had the potential to hinder the success of the campaign? To promote the success of the campaign? If yes, what are they, and how did the campaign address them?</p>
7.	<p>- In your opinion, did the SIGI project / coalition campaign contribute to strengthening institutional capacity to provide gender services? Please explain.</p>

- In your opinion, did the SIGI project / coalition campaign, contribute to the development of model(s) and/or practice(s) and/or features that will facilitate replication in the future? Please elaborate.

In your opinion, did the SIGI project / coalition campaign contribute to constituency-building, cooperation and coordination with likeminded CSOs? Please elaborate.

8.	<p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- What you would recommend that SIGI/the coalition do differently in future campaigns? What would you recommend that they maintain in future campaigns? And why?- What would be your recommendations for related advocacy initiatives that follow, complements and or support the gains acquired with this project?
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Facilitator to thank the interviewee for this time and contribution and to end the meeting.

GROUP INTERVIEW GUIDE – GRANTEE STAFF

Stakeholder Group: Grantee Staff – Group 2 (SIGI Board of Director and staff involved in the institutional assessment and institutional development grant activities.)

Introduction: Facilitator to open the session by introducing themselves, (name, position and company) and the objective of the meeting: “This meeting is part of an overall evaluation process seeking to assess the SIGI grant Together: Stop Protecting Perpetrator and Condemning the Victim.

The main purpose of this evaluation is to generate strategic insight and to provide key learning and practical recommendations to enrich future programming in GEFE and to enhance CIS capacity building and institutional development assistance to civil society organizations

We would like to ask you some questions and are very interested to hear your opinion. Please feel free to discuss and share your perspective while also respecting the opinions of others.

The duration of the meeting will be approximately 1 hour.

Please introduce yourselves by sharing your name, position or title, and tasks / responsibilities in the leadership and management of the organization.

Let’s begin”

1.	<p>- Did you participate in CIS Institutional Capacity Assessment sessions? (ICAT/IDA)</p> <p>- Did the ICAT report provide new insights into the organization’s institutional strengths and weaknesses? What are these strengths and weaknesses? Please elaborate.</p>
2.	<p>- Did you benefit from USAID/CIS grant assistance for institutional development? (Action plan and institutional grant)?</p> <p>- Can you please elaborate on the institutional development assistance that you received through the grant? (amount of the grant, thematic area of the grant assistance, type of assistance...)</p> <p>- How did you prioritize and select the thematic area of the grant assistance? And why?</p>
3.	<p>- Did CIS extend other types of technical assistance, capacity building and support (over and above the institutional development assistance grant) to the organization’s board of directors and</p>

	<p>staff, to the grant management staff?</p> <p>- Can you please elaborate on the technical assistance, training and capacity building that you received from CIS throughout the grant? What were the technical and managerial areas of CIS capacity building and technical support?</p>
4.	<p>- In your opinion, what were the impact / benefits that the USAID/CIS grant and technical assistance had on your organization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ On the managerial level? Please explain and provide specific examples of improvements which resulted directly from CIS assistance (such as internal manuals, management procedures, organizational strategies, organizational mission & vision, project management, M&E, designing proposals, dealing with donors, reporting...etc.) ○ On the technical level? Please explain and provide specific examples of improvements which resulted directly from CIS assistance on the technical level (such as gender analysis, gender mainstreaming, implementing research, advocacy planning, advocacy and gender research...etc.)
5.	<p>- Did USAID CIS technical assistance impact other projects/services in the organization? How? Please provide specific examples.</p>
6.	<p>- Which type of financial, management and or technical assistance was most instrumental in achieving impact/ benefits on the institutional level? Please explain</p> <p>- Which type of capacity building approach was most instrumental in achieving in impact/ benefits on the managerial level? Please explain</p>
7.	<p>- In your opinion, which of these internal (management and technical improvements) will be maintained/sustained after project and grant closure? How?</p>
8.	<p>Recommendations:</p> <p>What are your recommendations for future institutional development and capacity building assistance? How can CIS improve the capacity building process? How can CIS enhance capacity building results?</p>

Facilitator to thank the interviewee for this time and contribution and to end the meeting.

SURVEY – ORGANIZATIONS / MEMBERS OF THE COALITION

Stakeholder Group: Beneficiaries and Service Users – Civil Society and women organizations, members of the coalition, who attended consensus building workshops and training in advocacy for the removal of Article 308.

Introduction: SIGI and FHI 360 (the CIS project) are conducting an evaluation for the purpose of learning and to generate recommendations for future programs in gender equality and female empowerment. This survey is part of the evaluation research.

Your participation in answering the questions in this survey will be highly appreciated. The information you provide is confidential and will be used for the purpose of analysis only.

Our surveyors will get in touch with you by phone to agree on a convenient time to call and assist you in completing the survey questions.

I. GENERAL INFORMATION			
6.	Name of Organization		
7.	Type of Organization	Community Based Organization	Non-Governmental Organization
		Women Organization	Other: _____
		National	Local
8.	Location	Governorate	District
		City/Community	
9.	Are you a member of the Jordan Civil Coalition to abolish Article 308 of the Penal Code?		
	YES	NO	
5.	If Yes, when did you join the Coalition		Date:
	If No, (surveyor to thank the respondent and end the survey)		
6.	How did you get to know about the coalition?		
	SIGI directly reached out to us		From other organizations
	During a SIGI implemented workshop		From the media
	During an informal gathering with SIGI		Others, specify
7.	Why did you/your organization join the coalition? (select all that applies)		
	We are a women organization		Our organization has a similar mandate
	We provide services to women victims of		We believe in women equal rights

	GBV	
	We wanted to build our organizational capacity to advocate	
	We were persuaded into joining the coalition by the information SIGI presented during workshops/gatherings/previous media campaigns	
	We were persuaded into joining the coalition based on the reputable work of SIGI as a national women rights' organization	
	We believe in the effectiveness of joint action/coordination/ networking	
	Others, specify	
II. EFFECTIVENESS		
8.	Did you participate in workshops and or trainings conducted by SIGI?	
	YES,	NO (surveyor to move to question 10)
	If yes, what was the objective of these workshops/trainings: (select all that applies)	
	information dissemination	awareness raising
	consensus building	Advocacy training
	to engage in the coalition	Others, specify
9.	In your opinion, were these workshops /trainings effective in achieving the desired results?	
	YES, (surveyor move to a)	NO (surveyor to move to b)
	(a) If yes, what were the factors that rendered these workshops effective in achieving desired results	
	(b) If no, what were the issues that limited their effectiveness?	
10.	Did you participate in the Najat campaign?	
	YES,	NO (surveyor to move to question 11)
	What was your title / function in the Najat campaign?	
	What was your role / responsibilities?	
11.	Did you participate in or implement one or more of the regional workshops?	
	YES,	NO (surveyor to move to question 14)
	In your opinion, were the regional workshops useful (effective) in gaining the support of the participants to the campaign objective?	
	(a) If yes, please elaborate and provide specific examples if possible	
	(b) If no, what were the hindrances, challenges faced?	
12.	Did the regional workshops/campaign result in unintended positive outcomes or consequences?	

	YES, what were they?	NO (surveyor to move to question 13)												
13.	Did the regional workshops/campaign result in unintended negative outcomes or consequences (including risks and safety of beneficiaries/partner organizations)?													
	YES, what were they?	NO (surveyor to move to question 14)												
14.	Was the local socio-cultural context supportive or a hindrance towards the achievement of the Najat campaign objective i.e. abolishing Article 308 of the penal code? Please elaborate													
15.	Were there any cultural beliefs or practices that had the potential to hinder the success of the Najat campaign? If yes, what are they?													
16.	<p>The Najat campaign was part of an overall project designed to advocate for the removal of Article 308 from the penal code, the project consisted mainly of the following listed activities.</p> <p>In your opinion, and based on your experience of the project, which of these activities were most effective in realizing the advocacy objective i.e. abolishing Article 308? Please rate from the highest to the lowest. Please elaborate on your answer</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>1. Research to collect factual information to support of the advocacy objective</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Dissemination of the research findings to organizations/individuals to gain their support</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Coalition Building to form pressure groups in support of the advocacy objective</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Capacity building in advocacy for partner organizations to join in the advocacy effort</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Advocacy strategy and plan to focus and coordinate the advocacy effort</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Implementation of the advocacy and media campaigns to advocate with government and the public</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		1. Research to collect factual information to support of the advocacy objective		2. Dissemination of the research findings to organizations/individuals to gain their support		3. Coalition Building to form pressure groups in support of the advocacy objective		4. Capacity building in advocacy for partner organizations to join in the advocacy effort		5. Advocacy strategy and plan to focus and coordinate the advocacy effort		6. Implementation of the advocacy and media campaigns to advocate with government and the public	
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17.	In your opinion, what other factors have contributed to the effectiveness of this project outcome (such as implementing organization, changing country environment, CIS technical and financial support, others...)													
III. Recommendations														
18.	What would you recommend that SIGI/the coalition do differently in future campaigns? What would you recommend that they maintain in future campaigns? And why?													
19.	What would be your recommendations for related advocacy initiatives that follow, complements and or support the gains acquired with this project?													

Thank you for taking the time to participate in this survey.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE

Stakeholder Group: Other Groups - Group 2: Tribal leadership, community leadership and faith based groups who attended the regional awareness raising workshops.

Introduction: Facilitator to open the session by introducing themselves, (name, position and company) and the objective of the meeting: “This meeting is part of an overall evaluation process seeking to assess the Najat campaign.

The main purpose of this evaluation is to generate insight and to provide *key learning* and practical recommendations to enrich future programming in gender equality and female empowerment.

We would like to ask you some questions and are very interested to hear your opinion. Please feel free to discuss and share your perspective (while also respecting the opinions of others).

The information you give us is completely confidential, and we will not associate your name with anything you say during this meeting.

The duration of the meeting will be approximately 60 minutes.

Please introduce yourselves by sharing your name, position or title, and organization if any.

Let’s begin”

1.	<p>- HOW DID YOU GET TO KNOW ABOUT THE NAJAT CAMPAIGN? THE SIGI PROJECT? JORDAN CIVIL COALITION TO ABOLISH ARTICLE 308 OF THE PENAL CODE?</p> <p>- WERE YOU INFORMED ABOUT THE CAMPAIGN AND CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVES THROUGH THE MEDIA (TV, RADIO, NEWSPAPER ARTICLES, SOCIAL MEDIA...?) OR THROUGH PARTICIPATION IN A MEETING / WORKSHOP?</p>
2.	<p>Have you attended a workshop organized by the Najat campaign? If yes, when, where and who was the organizer of the workshop? How did they (the organizers) reach out to you?</p> <p>- What was the main objective of the workshop? (information, awareness, consensus building, engagement in the coalition, advocacy...)?</p> <p>- Did you or your organization express any reservations about attending the workshop?</p> <p>- If yes, what were these reservations? And how did the organizers address these issues?</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If no, what were your reasons for agreeing to participate in the workshop? - Did any particular groups within the community express reservations about this workshop? If yes, what were these reservations?
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In your opinion, were these workshops effective in achieving the desired results? In other words, were the regional workshops useful (effective) in gaining the support of the participants to the campaign objective? Please elaborate and provide specific examples if possible - What were the factors that rendered these workshops effective in achieving desired results and what were the issues that limited their effectiveness?
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In your opinion, was the Najat advocacy and media campaign effective in influencing public opinion to support the removal of Article 308 of the Penal Code? To what extent? Can you provide specific examples? - In your opinion, was the Najat advocacy and media campaign effective in influencing public opinion to support the 'survivor' and punish the 'perpetrator'? To what extent? Can you provide specific examples? - In your opinion, was the Najat advocacy and media campaign effective in informing the public about the linkages between Article 308 and incidence of rape, forced marriage and marriage of minors? i.e. in informing the general public of the negative consequences of this Article? - In your opinion, were the Najat campaign media messages socio-culturally sensitive? Did they take into account the socio-cultural context? How?
5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Did the workshop/campaign result in unintended positive outcomes or consequences? - Did the workshop/campaign result in unintended negative outcomes or consequences (including risks and safety of beneficiaries/partner organizations)? - If yes, what factors contributed to those outcomes?
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Was the socio-cultural context supportive or a hindrance towards the achievement of the project / campaign objective? Please elaborate - Were there any cultural beliefs or practices that had the potential to hinder the success of the project/campaign? If yes, what are they?
7.	<p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What you would recommend that SIGI/the coalition do differently in future campaigns? - What would you recommend that they maintain in future campaigns? And why?

Facilitator to thank the participants for their time and contribution and to end the meeting.

ANNEX III: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Document Name	Author	Date	Topic
SIGI Action Plan-Prep phase	USAID-CIS	2015	Project Design
SIGI Article 308 Executive Summary Unofficial ENG Translation	SIGI	2015	Project Design
SIGI Article 308 Position Paper Unofficial ENG Translation	SIGI	2015	Project Design
SIGI DRG Grant Agreement_Dually Signed	SIGI	2014	Project Design
SIGI Project brief	SIGI		Project Design
SIGI-CIS Grant Modification #3 Dually Signed	FHI 360	2015	Project Design
SIGI-DRG Grant Modification 6 Dually Signed	FHI 360	2016	Project Design
USAID CIS Grant Summary SIGI	FHI 360	2015	Project Design
Committee meeting for the project Together: Stop Protecting Perpetrators and Condemning the Victims	SIGI	2014	M&E Reports
Committee meeting for the project Together: Stop Protecting Perpetrators and Condemning the Victims	SIGI	2014	M&E Reports
SIGI DRG TOR consultant	FHI 360	2014	M&E Reports
Job Vacancy-final	SIGI	2014	M&E Reports
Quarterly Narrative Report v I	Sawsan Elshaq	2014	M&E Reports
Quarterly Narrative Report	Sawsan Elshaq	2014	M&E Reports
Job Vacancy for researcher	SIGI	2014	M&E Reports
Technical Committee List	SIGI		M&E Reports

Meeting 1	SIGI	2014	M&E Reports
Meeting 2	SIGI	2014	M&E Reports
Invitation for technical committee list	Lubna Dwani	2014	M&E Reports
Draft for Terms of refrence	FHI 360		M&E Reports
Proposal for implementation	Enam al Asha	2015	M&E Reports
SIGI 2nd Quarterly Narrative Report	Sawsan Elshaq	2014	M&E Reports
SIGI Action Plan-Prep phase	USAID-CIS	2015	M&E Reports
SIGI - 3rd Quarterly Narrative Report	sawsan Elshaq	2015	M&E Reports
4th Quarterly Narrative Report April to June	Rana Abu Sondus - Diana Haddadin	2015	M&E Reports
Quarterly Report in Arabic	Rana Abu Sondus	2015	M&E Reports
Program for media course	FHI 360	2015	M&E Reports
Official Delegation Activity Program	FHI 360	2015	M&E Reports
Mohammed Shama Report	Mohammed Shama		M&E Reports
Natasha Shawreb Report	Natasha Shawreb	2015	M&E Reports
Najat Report	FHI 360		M&E Reports
Report of the planning workshop with Najat partners project	FHI 360		M&E Reports
Writing and Preparing report	Dr. Muna Mutamen	2015	M&E Reports
Results of training needs analysis		2016	M&E Reports

Follow-up from gender perspective	Dr. Muna Mutamen	2015	M&E Reports
Results of post-evaluation analysis		2015	M&E Reports
Quarterly Report in Arabic	Rana Abu Sondus	2015	M&E Reports
Attending workshop planning with partners	SIGI	2016	M&E Reports
Quarterly Report in Arabic	Rana Abu Sondus	2016	M&E Reports
308 documentary			M&E Reports
Statement on Article 308	Muneer Idebis		M&E Reports
Quarterly Report 4+5+6	Rana Abu Sondus	2016	M&E Reports
Case # 1	SIGI		M&E Reports
Case # 2	SIGI		M&E Reports
Case # 3	SIGI		M&E Reports
Filming for Najat Story	SIGI		M&E Reports
Code of Conducts	SIGI	2015	M&E Reports
Question and answer document for Najat project	FHI 360		M&E Reports
Quarterly Report 10+11+12	Rana Abu Sondus	2016	M&E Reports
Report of the media campaign for Najat project	Hanaa Ramadan	2016	M&E Reports
Quarterly Report 1+2+3	Rana Abu Sondus	2017	M&E Reports
Gender position paper and judicial development			M&E Reports
Quarterly Report 4+5+6	Rana Abu	2017	M&E

	Sondus		Reports
FINAL SIGI RF		2017	M&E Reports
Its time to abolish article 308 from penal code	SIGI	2015	Project Publications
Women and girls victims of sexual crimes suffering physical and psychological pain for all their life	SIGI	2015	Project Publications
Jordanian society calls on women and girls victims of sexual crimes to abandon the culture of silence	SIGI	2015	Project Publications
Thank you for the board of ministry for discussing article 308	Al-Rai Newspaper	2016	Project Publications
Brief highlights of success	SIGI & Asma Khader		Project Publications
SIGI - Presentation on Research Findings	SIGI		Project Publications
SIGI 16 days campaign media repor		2015	Project Publications
SIGI Article 308 Executive Summary Unofficial ENG Translation	SIGI	2015	Project Publications
SIGI Article 308 Position Paper Unofficial ENG Translation	SIGI	2015	Project Publications
SIGI Media Campaign interview links	SIGI		Project Publications
SIGI Position Paper - Arabic Final	SIGI	2015	Project Publications
Najat Media Messages	SIGI		Project Publications
Executive Summary - Final			Project Publication

			s
Invitation for launching civil society campaign for abolishing 308	SIGI	2015	Project Publications
Question and answer document for Najat project	SIGI		Project Publications
Planning workshop with partners		2016	Project Publications
Position paper summarized	SIGI	2015	Project Publications
Audio take one final 308			Project Publications
Audio take two final 308			Project Publications
Audio Discussion 308			Project Publications
Capacity Building updated	FHI 360	2016	Assessments
SIGI ICAT Final Report	FHI 360	2014	Assessments

ANNEX IV: DISCLOSURE OF ANY CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

[The Evaluation Policy requires that evaluation reports include a signed statement by each evaluation team member regarding any conflicts of interest. A suggested format is provided below.]

Name	
Title	
Organization	
Evaluation Position?	<input type="checkbox"/> Team Leader <input type="checkbox"/> Team member
Evaluation Award Number (contract or other instrument)	
USAID Project(s) Evaluated (Include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)	
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts: <i>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation. 3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project. 4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID 	

<p><i>operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.</i></p> <p>5. <i>Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated.</i></p> <p>6. <i>Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation.</i></p>	
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I certify (1) that I have completed this disclosure form fully and to the best of my ability and (2) that I will update this disclosure form promptly if relevant circumstances change. If I gain access to proprietary information of other companies, then I agree to protect their information from unauthorized use or disclosure for as long as it remains proprietary and refrain from using the information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished.

Signature	
Date	