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EuroMed Feminist Initiative
المبادرة النسوية الأورومتوسطية
Initiative Féministe EuroMed

TERMS OF REFERENCE – FINAL EVALUATION

The program “Combating Violence against Women in the Southern Mediterranean Region”

Funded by the European Union (EU)

EUROMED FEMINIST INITIATIVE

JULY 2022





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1. Background Information and Rationale

1.1 Introduction

EuroMed Feminist Initiative (EFI) is a policy network that provides expertise in the field of gender equality, democracy building and citizenship, and advocates for political solutions to all conflicts, and peoples' rights to self-determination. EFI Headquarters are in Paris, with offices in Amman, Beirut and Erbil.

On January 1st 2019, EuroMed Feminist Initiative (EFI), with a consortium of women's rights organizations in Lebanon, Tunisia, Morocco, Palestine, Algeria, Jordan and Egypt started implementing the regional program "Combating Violence against Women in the Southern Mediterranean Region", funded by the European Union (EU). The overall objective is to contribute to the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls (VAWG) in the Southern Neighbourhood States, by promoting a social environment that does not tolerate VAWG, and where decision makers address it as a political priority.

The program is implemented in partnership with Algerian Women Claiming their Rights (FARD) in **Algeria**; Association for Appropriate Communication Techniques for Development (ACT) in **Egypt**; Arab Women Organization (AWO) in **Jordan**; Association Najdeh and Lebanese Women Democratic Gathering (RDFL) in **Lebanon**; Women's Action Union (UAF) in **Morocco**; Palestinian Federation of Women's Action Committees (PFWAC) and Palestinian Working Woman Society for Development (PWWS) in **Palestine**; and Tunisian Women's Association for Research and Development (AFTURD) in **Tunisia**.

1.2 Overview of the Program

- The **specific objectives** of the program are:

SO1: VAWG is addressed by civil society (CS) and decision makers alike as a social and political issue.

SO2: Increased capacities and number of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) that combat VAWG.

SO3: Establishment of a CS coordinating body/observatory to follow up on the implementation of the 4th UfM Ministerial Declaration in the area of VAWG, women, peace and security (WPS) and preventing violent extremism (PVE).

- The **expected results/outputs** of the program are:

1.1. Increased public awareness and improved public attitudes and behaviour towards VAWG with men and boys engaged in combatting it;

1.2. Women are more aware of their basic right to live out of fear of violence and are better informed about available protection mechanisms and supportive services;

2.1. More CSOs have improved capacities to advocate for adoption of comprehensive legislation that recognizes and criminalizes all forms of VAWG;

2.2 Channels for a WR CSO-led dialogue with decision makers established on national and regional level, to debate policies and draft laws to criminalize VAWG;

3.1 CSOs monitor the implementation of the 4th UfM Ministerial Commitments on VAWG, WPS & PVE and provide policy assessment and recommendations;

3.2 A Women's Peace and Security Agenda (WPSA) developed in a consultative process and proposed to governments.

- Main clusters of activities:**





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AC1: Regional campaign on zero tolerance for VAWG;

AC2: Capacity building and policy dialogue on legal discrimination and comprehensive legal framework on VAWG;

AC3: Knowledge sharing, follow up tools and mechanism;

- **Targeted areas** in which the activities of the program are taking place:

Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia; and Syria involved on a regional level.

- **Targeted groups:**

Women, men, girls and boys in the southern neighbourhood region (35% men and boys), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs), people in local communities, decision makers (MPs and governmental officials), schools, teachers and parents, victims/survivors of VAWG. Relevant authorities' staff (judiciaries, police, health and social services staff), and national stakeholders from CSOs and networks, MPs, State actors and political leaders, national and local decision makers.

1.3 Intervention Background

Although VAWG is a universal problem, the South Mediterranean countries stand out because of the combination of discriminative legislation, poor legal protection for victims and deeply rooted cultural gender stereotypes that support a broad social tolerance towards VAWG.

Over a third (35%) of married, or formerly married women in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region have experienced physical or sexual violence from an intimate partner in their lifetime, which is slightly higher than the global average¹. Women in the region make up fewer than 1 in 5 (19%) of all members of parliaments². The region also has some of the lowest rates of women's economic participation in the world. According to estimates modelled by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 2019, the rate of women's participation in the labour force in MENA countries is 20%, very low compared to the global average of 47%, and 46% for all low- and middle-income countries³. The role of women is a regular subject of public debate, and campaigns for equal treatment are strongly resisted by patriarchal and conservative forces. Policies often reinforce women's traditional roles and influence family structures among both urban and tribal kinship groups. These divisions are reproduced via 'homosocial capital', networks of men who leverage their resources to maintain power⁴.

Women suffer violence through legal, economic, sociocultural, and political discrimination. VAWG is rooted in the social and cultural norms of male superiority and dominance. VAWG may be carried out by individuals in private and/or by institutional forces. Occupation, conflict, and the consequences of conflict (including displacement and expropriation) aggravate the situation, as women are more likely to experience certain kinds of violence such as restrictions on their freedom of movement. Many displaced and refugee women are solely responsible for earning money for their family and taking care of their children. They are double vulnerable to VAWG and to extreme poverty. Trafficking, prostitution, displacement and imprisonment by armed forces or

1 WHO, Global and Regional Estimates of Violence Against Women: Prevalence and Health Effects of Intimate Partner Violence and Non-Partner Sexual Violence (Geneva, 2013), p. 47, at:

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85239/1/9789241_564625_eng.pdf

2 Women in National Parliaments, at: <http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/arc/world010915.htm>

3 Modelled ILO estimates, ILOSTAT database. Data retrieved in June 21, 2020 at: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.CACT.FE.ZS>

4 Women and Gender in Middle East Politics, POMEPS studies 19 (2016), Middle East Political Science, P13





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militias are common forms of VAWG in Libya, Yemen, Palestine, Iraq, and Syrias. Recent studies indicate that VAWG in the South Mediterranean persists. In Morocco, more than half of women (54%) have experienced violence⁶. In Jordan 11,923 cases of VAWG were reported in 2018⁷. In Egypt, 92% of women and girls between 15 and 49 years of age have experienced Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)⁸. Tunisia and Algeria have the lowest rates of child marriage at 2% to 3% respectively⁹, while 35% of Syrian refugee women in Lebanon currently aged 20-24 were married before the age of 18¹⁰. Furthermore, incidents of VAWG are widely under reported in the region, as domestic violence is typically treated as something that women must endure in private. According to UN Women, more than 6 out of 10 women victims of violence in Arab countries refrain from asking for support or protection of any sort¹¹. In Morocco, it is estimated that 90% of victims of VAWG refuse to file a complaint¹². South Mediterranean countries are still far from achieving gender equality in political and economic participation. Women generate only 18% of the MENA region's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), despite accounting for half of the working age population¹³. Women's political participation ranges from 4,5 % to 31%. The series of shocks and profound changes in recent years have delayed addressing gender equality legislation. Some countries have experienced political transitions leading to major constitutional changes, while others have seen a more gradual transformation.

Due to the long-term struggles by women's rights movements a progress has been made in several fields of gender equality. Algeria, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia are aiming strongly to bridge gender gaps in economic participation. In 2017 Tunisia amended its electoral law to ensure gender parity in the municipal and regional elections and repealed a decree that prohibited Muslim women from registering marriages to non-Muslim men, the first such action in the region. In recent years many countries have improved legislation or introduced laws to address VAWG, often following advocacy campaigns by women's rights organisations. Several countries adopted laws to curb domestic violence: Jordan in 2008; Lebanon in 2014; Algeria in 2015; Tunisia in 2017 and Morocco in 2018. In 2017 a specific law on eliminating VAWG was enacted in Tunisia, which criminalised economic, sexual, political and psychological violence against women and enabled survivors to access necessary services including legal assistance and psychological support. In 2018 Morocco adopted law No.103.13 on eliminating violence against women.

Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Tunisia amended their penal code and abolished articles that exempt rapists from prosecution, or make them benefit from reduced penalties if they marry their victims, following similar moves in past years by Morocco and Egypt. In Egypt the penal code of 2018 criminalised FGM. With regard to combatting VAWG during armed conflict, Iraq, Jordan and Palestine adopted a National Action Plan (NAP) for the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.

However, a lot remains to be done. Gaps, challenges and priorities have been identified and discussed by the target groups - about 1000 actors from CSOs and networks, MPs, State actors and political leaders, national and

5 OXFAM, Factsheet: Women, Peace and Security in the Middle East and North Africa region, P4, at: https://iknowpolitics.org/sites/default/files/oxfam_women-peace-and-security-in-the-middle-east-and-north-africa-region-factsheet.pdf

6 Government official report at <https://bit.ly/2PokqEg>

7 Solidarity is Global Institute -JO(SIGI), Periodic Report13/1/2019

8 UNFPA Egypt website, at <https://egypt.unfpa.org/en/node/22544>

9 Yumnah Hattas, Philippa Tucker, AIDS accountability International, a snapshot assessment of child marriage in Africa, 2016, P8 and P10, at: http://www.aidsaccountability.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Child-Marriage-SC_WEB.pdf.

10 Susan Andrea Bartels et al., "Making sense of child, early and forced marriage among Syrian refugee girls: a mixed methods study in Lebanon," BMJ global health vol.3(1) (2018)

11 UN Women Survey at: <https://arabstates.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/facts-and-figures>

12 Government official report, at <https://bit.ly/2PokqEg>

13 Women's Economic Empowerment in Selected MENA Countries, OECD, 2017





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local decision makers – who have been involved in the development of the Gender Regional Platform¹⁴ (2015-2017). These gaps, challenges and priorities have been confirmed in the process of follow up on the implementation of the 4th UfM Ministerial Declaration (February - September 2018).

Abolishing discriminative legislation is an important step in protecting women's right to live out of fear. Another key step is reforming society and public opinion and perception of victims. In the prevailing patriarchal culture in the region, traditional mentalities reproduced by both men and women put shame and guilt on the victims and keep domestic violence in the shadow. Culture, tradition and/or religion serve as support and justification for the existing discriminative framework. The gap between formal and actual rights of women is sustained by persistent, if not increasing conservative and religious trends.

Difficult access to labour market and lack of financial autonomy make women more vulnerable to male domination and violence. Women victims are deprived of social support, they are not aware of their rights and of the existence of services. Young women particularly are affected by violence in the public space. Men themselves are entrapped in fear to challenge their social role. Moreover, turbulent developments in the region are also used to justify postponing the adoption of policies favouring women's rights. Meanwhile VAWG remains one of the most serious obstacles to women's security at all times. More than half of the 5,6 million Syrian refugees are women and girls who are exposed to all forms of extreme violence, notably forced and early marriages. Due to spreading of violent extremism, the protracted conflict in Syria and the on-going occupation in Palestine, women are more exposed to sexual violence, assault, torture, imprisonment and slavery. They are perceived mostly as victims and seldom as part of actors involved in political changes or in preventing violent extremism.

Due to the absence of a comprehensive approach to VAWG, legal discrimination still persists in the whole region. Personal Status Law and Penal Code contradict international WR conventions or even national constitutions and deny women legal justice and safety. Where there are policies or legal protection these are not being properly implemented. All governments, except Palestine and Tunisia, have reservations on CEDAW, which contributes to sustaining legal VAWG. Article 9, which is related to women's equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children, is not ratified by Jordan and Lebanon. Article 16 related to gender equality in all matters relating to marriage and family relations, is not ratified by Algeria, Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon. Algeria still has reservation to article 15, which is related to women's equal rights to men with regards to the law relating to the movement of persons and the freedom to choose their domicile. Morocco maintains a declaration to article 15 (4) stating that it can only be bound by the provisions of this paragraph, in particular those relating to the right of women to choose their residence and domicile, as long as these do not contradict articles 34 and 36 of the Moroccan personal status code. Tunisia declared that it shall not take any organizational or legislative decision in conformity with the requirements of the Convention where such a decision would conflict with the provisions of Chapter I of the Tunisian Constitution, which establishes Islam as the State religion. Penal Codes and Personal Status Laws which govern the matters of marriage, divorce, child custody and inheritance contain provisions that are discriminatory to women and girls, for example, distribution of marital property following the termination of marriage, impossibility for widows to manage their children's inheritance, male guardianship over females. In Lebanon and Palestine discrimination against women results also from courts procedures and authorities; high fees and lack of legal and material assistance during legal proceedings may keep women from accessing courts. Even though most countries set a minimum legal age to marry, most of them have provisions that put women under threat of early marriage. In Jordan legal age for marriage is 18, but permission is given to judges for marrying 15-. In Syria, law says 17 for females (18 for males) but courts can allow 13. In Lebanon some religious courts allow to marry girls younger than 15. In the

¹⁴ Gender Regional Platform, ENI/2015/364-084





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West Bank, the age is set at 15 and in Gaza at 17. However, Sharia court judges generally have the discretion to overpass “if they believe it is in the interest of the girls”.

Most countries of the region criminalized some forms of domestic violence. However as said, the legislation is not comprehensive. Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Libya, and Syria still exempt rapists from sanctions if they marry their victim. In Palestine and Lebanon marital rape is still not criminalized. In Algeria a pardon by a rape victim puts an end to prosecution. Jordan and Iraq penal code grant leniency for “honour” killings of female relatives if the judge believes the cause was victim’s adultery.

Violence against women exacerbates during armed conflicts. The occupation of Palestine remains a major source of violence in the whole region and is intensifying the level of insecurity for Palestinian women. In Syria and Iraq sexual violence has been used as a weapon of war by most belligerent groups. Today the lack of rehabilitation mechanisms and the guilt and shame associated with sexual violence hinder victim’s social reintegration. Millions of people, in majority women, are displaced, internally or as refugees in neighbouring countries. Lack of legal status leave them vulnerable to arrest, abuse, and exploitation, contributing to poverty and child labour and restricting their access to education and healthcare. Domestic violence, street harassment and rape, forced and child marriage to keep daughters safe, to protect “family honour”, or to get out of poverty are widespread practices within the refugee camps.

Improving legislation is a first necessary step to address violence and discrimination. However, gender equality, also requires equal rights as well as access to services and resources, economic opportunities, and political voice. Women’s improved role in society is key to achieving this, as is raising awareness and changing attitudes.

2. SCOPE, SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND USES OF THE FINAL EVALUATION

2.1. Rationale of the final evaluation

EFI wishes to conduct an external in-depth final evaluation of the program in accordance with the general terms of agreement with the EU. The purpose of the Final Evaluation is to measure the achievement in reaching the targets of the program, assess achieved objectives and results linked to the overall objective, measure and assess qualitatively the impact, and provide relevant findings, lessons learned, and best practices as well as recommendations that would help guide the future programs and interventions.

2.2. Scope of work

It is expected that the evaluator(s) will provide an external and independent final evaluation on achieving the impact of the action. The final evaluation will assess the extent to which the overall objective, specific objectives and expected results were achieved, and to document reached targets by the end of the program. The program performance will also be evaluated. It is expected that lessons learned and best practices are drawn from the design, implementation, and monitoring mechanisms of the program and recommendations provided to guide future actions.

The evaluator(s) will develop a detailed methodology for the final evaluation, which will highlight aspects such as the evaluation design, ethical considerations, sampling strategy and data collection in the targeted areas of the program including tools to be used, as well as a strategy in which both primary and secondary data will be analysed. The final report will comprise of both quantitative and qualitative data, which shall reflect the action’s achievement of its targets, results, objectives, and impact.





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The final evaluation shall cover all aspects of the program's implementation and the period from January 2019 till the end of the program in December 2022. The final evaluation will be conducted between August 15th and December 15th 2022.

2.3. Final Evaluation Purpose and Objectives

The final evaluation should follow the OECD/DAC criteria. It should assess the relevance, participation, effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, impact, sustainability, appropriation/ownership, alignment, coverage and visibility, design and measurability and gender sensitivity of the program and its implementation. It should assess what has worked and why, highlight intended and unintended results, and provide strategic lessons and insights to guide the future programming. Aspects of the program's performance to be evaluated are:

1. EFI's effectiveness in terms of achieving expected results and objectives, as well as the reached impact. This will include an evaluation of the quality of the activities and their deliverables, measured against the pre-defined indicators, and with particular on the program's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework.
2. The organizational efficiency and coordination mechanisms in the achievement of the program results and objectives.
3. How the partners have addressed obstacles and challenges and whether they appropriately adjusted the program design, including objectives, indicators, and activities and/or logistics and implementation strategies in response to the context dynamics.
4. The level of coordination within the program, including governance, communications, sharing of information and management among the partners, and highlighting best practices and lessons learned.
5. How the program has been building relationships with various stakeholders, the effectiveness and sustainability of national and regional linkage, and recommendations for improvement.
6. The extent to which the program has been working towards achieving sustainability of results and impact, and how they were achieved, in consideration of the dynamic conflict context. This will include an evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of the program's work in relation to the wider social, political and economic context.
7. The strategic positioning of the program within the wider community cohesion field to inform future implementation. This analysis will consider the strategies and activities of other actors within EFI's geographical and thematic areas of work, and identification of opportunities and new points of entry for the future programs.
8. The connectedness and sustainability of the results, objectives and the program in advancing gender equality in the targeted areas.
9. Lessons learned, good practices and innovations, success stories and challenges experienced during the implementation period of the program.

The final evaluation will focus on tracking the indicators for overall and specific objectives and expected results in the monitoring and evaluation plan from the beginning of the program till the end, and assess the achievement of targets.





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Overall Objective: Contribute to the elimination of all forms of VAWG in the Southern Neighbourhood

- Number of audiences that respond positively to the campaign – Target: About 1 million in the region mobilized and denounce VAWG;
- Number of laws discriminating women discussed /amended – Target: 3 articles in the Personal Status Laws (PSL) and Penal Codes (PC) common for the region challenged; 2 art. from PSL & PC common for region repealed;
- Number of laws on VAWG endorsed or improved to better address it – Target: Draft laws on VAWG in 4 countries are promoted and shortcomings in existing laws is highlighted.

Specific Objective 1: VAWG is addressed by civil society (CS) and decision makers alike as a social and political issue

- Number of CSOs & CBOs actively engaged in combat VAWG in the action – Target: 130 more CSOs, CBOs committed to combat VAWG (total 350);
- Number of local actions implemented by CSOs and CBOs – Target: 45 local actions;
- Number of statements by decision makers stating VAWG as a political priority – Target: 70 statements;
- Number of decision makers (MPs and government officials) actively supporting action – Target: 75 more: 200 from 7 countries, including first responders.

Specific Objective 2: Increased capacities and number of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) that combat VAWG

- Number of CSOs & CBOs developed common strategy and use IC to combat VAWG & lobby amending legislation – Target: 140 CSOs and 210 CBOs from 8 countries (total 350);
- Number of CSOs that participate in the national & regional dialogues – Target: 250 CSOs and CBOs participate in CSOs-led dialogues with decision-makers.

Specific Objective 3: Establishment of a CS coordinating body/observatory to follow up on the implementation of the 4th UfM Ministerial Declaration in the area of VAWG, women, peace and security (WPS) and preventing violent extremism (PVE)

- Regional observatory created – Target: Observatory established and functioning;
- Number of follow up tools developed – Target: Three follow up tools: questionnaire, index and report on level of implementation of UfM Ministerial Declaration in the areas of VAWG;
- Number of briefings, factsheets, policy papers with recommendations prepared – Target: 9 policy papers, 3 factsheets, 6 briefings;
- WPSA guidelines developed – Target: WPSA guidelines presented to decision makers;
- Level of coordination between CSOs, national and local authorities, legislators, judiciary, opinion makers and media – Target: High level of coordination in implementation of the Ministerial declaration and WPS agenda.





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Output 1.1: Increased public awareness and improved public attitudes and behavior towards VAWG with men and boys engaged in combatting it

- Number and diversity of audience reached through the campaign – Target: At least: 8,000,000 audience reached by social media, 210,000 through TV & Radio spots, 4,000,000 through billboards, 105,000 through printed materials, 500 activists through launching conference and regional forums;
- Number of national stakeholders reached – Target: up to 700 from 8 countries through trainings,
- Percentage of men & boys reached – Target: Minimum 40% of the outreached;
- Number of people reached by the local initiatives implemented by CSOs and CBOs – Target: 22,500 people from local communities in 7 countries
- Manual for Teachers and ABC for a gender sensitive education produced and disseminated – Target: 2,000 manual for teachers and 1,500 ABC printed and distributed;
- Number pupils reached through educational games at schools – Target: 14,000 pupils;
- Number of teachers trained – Target: up to 850 teachers;
- Number of schools reached – Target: 5 to 10 schools per country, total of 60;
- Number of students receiving workshops – Target: 4,500 students.

Output 1.2: Women are more aware of their basic right to live out of fear of violence and are better informed about available protection mechanisms and supportive services

- Online directory for available services – Target: Directory distributed to service providers and victims;
- Number of women and girls in particular victims/ survivors of VAW reached – Target: Over 100,000 women and girls;
- Number of women reached via leaflets with info on VAW and available services - Target: 9,000 per country (63,000 in total);
- Number of briefings, factsheets and brochures on the campaign distributed – Target: 6,000 per country (42,000 in total);
- Number of reference guides and manuals for first responders updated/produced – Target: 7 guides or manuals reviewed or produced;
- Number of relevant authorities' staff (judiciaries, police, health and social services staff) trained to better receive victims – Target: 80 in each country. In total 560.

Output 2.1: More CSOs have improved capacities to advocate for adoption of comprehensive legislation that recognizes and criminalizes all forms of VAWG

- Number of activists from CSOs, CBOs participating in regional conference – Target: Up to 150 activists;





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- Number of CSOs and CBOs participating at the trainings with improved capacities to raise awareness on VAWG, advocate for comprehensive laws criminalizing VAWG and amending discriminatory laws – Target: 350 CSOs and CBOs altogether with improved capacities (210 CBOs and 140 CSOs).

Output 2.2: Channels for a WR CSO-led dialogue with decision makers established on national and regional level, to debate policies and draft laws to criminalize VAWG

- Number of discriminatory articles in PSL and PC discussed – Target: 4 articles in PSL and PC common for the region identified and discussed on high level;
- Number of national and regional dialogues led by women’s CSOs Target: 10 national dialogues and 3 regional dialogues;
- Number of CSOs and CBOs participate in the national and regional dialogues – Target: 280 activists, academics, and media;
- Number of stakeholders participating in the dialogues – Target: 210 MPs, governmental officials first respondents.

Output 3.1: CSOs monitor the implementation of the 4th UfM Ministerial Commitments on VAWG, WPS &PVE and provide policy assessment and recommendations

- Regional observatory established and methodology developed – Target: ToR, management rules & procedures, action plan defined for the observatory;
- Number of regional tools produced to monitor government commitments – Target: 3 tools (questionnaire, index and report);
- Information produced and disseminated - Target: 6 fact sheets, 9 policy papers distributed online;
- Number of coordination meetings with stakeholders – Target: A minimum of 15 coordination meetings with stakeholders;
- Diversity of stakeholders met and involved in the coordination – Target: CSOs, academics, representatives from EU, and EU DEL, UN agencies, UfM, INGOs, local and national stakeholders, gender experts, legislators.

Output 3.2: A Women’s Peace and Security Agenda (WPSA) developed in a consultative process and proposed to governments

- Number of national and regional consultations – Target: 6 national and one regional consultations;
- Number of CSOs engaged in the WPSA process – Target: 280 (35 from each of the 8 countries);
- Number of stakeholders engaged in the process – Target: 60 (at least 8 from each of the 7 countries).

2.4. Available information sources

The following set of information sources about the program will be made available to the Final Evaluation team:





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<p>Program Documents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The full program proposal application, including the logical framework, the action plan, and budget, non-cost extension request, M&E framework, as well as any other related documents - Communication between the partners, CSOs and CBOs, decision makers and EFI in relation to the program. - Agreements with partners
<p>Intervention Assessment Information and Research</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The “Regional Index: Combating Violence Against Women and Girls”. - The “Regional Index: Women Peace and Security” - The “Women, Peace and Security Guidelines” - The policy assessment report “Combating Violence against Women in the South Mediterranean” - The regional study “Violence against women and girls in the South Mediterranean”. - The study brief “Violence against women and girls in the South Mediterranean”. - Report: On-line Policy Dialogue - Combating Violence Against Women and Girls and Strengthening Women's Rights in the Context of the Covid-19 Pandemic. - Factsheet on VAWG in the South Mediterranean - Legal Framework. - Factsheet on VAWG in the South Mediterranean - Survey on Experience, Perception and Awareness regarding VAWG. - Policy brief “Public Services for Women Victims of VAWG.” - Policy paper “Towards Comprehensive Law for Combating VAWG in the South Mediterranean”. - Recommendations From the Policy Dialogue on Combating Violence Against Women and Girls and Strengthening Women’s Rights in the Context of the Covid 19 Pandemic - Brief “Launching of the Regional Campaign on Zero Tolerance for Violence Against Women and Girls”. - Brief “Regional Experts Roundtable on Combating Discrimination Against Women (VAW) in Legislation” - Brief “Regional Experts Roundtable on Gender Equality Through Education”.





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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Press release “Raising the legal age for marriage in Lebanon to the age of 18: an overdue priority”. - Guidelines “ABC for Gender Sensitive Education”. - Guidelines “Education on Gender Equality in school settings”
Intervention information monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual narrative and financial progress report by EFI and partners - Activity reports - Reports and monitoring correspondence by and with the partner - The quarterly M&E reports - Minutes of key meetings between EFI, partners and decision-makers
Institutional Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual Action Plans of EFI and Partners - Guidelines and internal rules etc. - Strategies, Policy papers and previous studies conducted by any of the partners or relevant stakeholders - Any available databases relevant to the final evaluation

The program’s planning, monitoring and internal evaluation tools are based on Results Based Monitoring (RBM) and shall be provided.

2.5. Management and Monitoring

While the final evaluation will be carried out externally to ensure objectivity and impartiality, it relies on the collaboration of staff from the organisation and partner organisations, which are familiar with the objects under assessment and its context. This approach aims to ensure that the final evaluation process is appropriate for the actual situation to be assessed, while respecting the principles of impartiality and independence.

EFI’s management team, along with the program staff in Amman and Paris, the M&E Consultant and the Regional Civil Society Observatory (RCSO) will be responsible to follow the final evaluation. They will work under the supervision of EFI Management Team. They will be responsible for:

- Supervising the final evaluation process to ensure it is carried out according to plan.
- Facilitating fieldwork activities and coordinating with consortium members, partners and stakeholders.
- Facilitating access to all relevant information and key informants.
- Supervising the quality of the final evaluation process.

3. METHODOLOGY AND WORK PLAN

3.1 Methodology

12





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The final evaluation design should:

- Ensure the application of quantitative and qualitative data collection methods, and that data collected is disaggregated by geographic area of coverage, community of origin, age and gender.
- Provide a methodological emphasis able to validate the four levels of analysis: I) findings, II) analysis based on the data, facts and information III) conclusions and IV) recommendations.
- Offer a standard interpretation, taking into account the dimensions of the program (design, structure, resources, processes and outcomes), and which interprets the causes and contributing factors.

The final evaluation will in general seek to answer the following key questions:

CRITERIA	INFORMATION NEEDS	KEY QUESTIONS
Relevance	An evaluation of the results and the objectives of the program in relation to the context in which it is conducted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does the intervention address the short and long-term priorities and needs of the rights holders targeted by the program? - To what extent does the program respond to the needs and interests of local organisations? - Is the program design relevant to the addressed problems?
Participation	Determination of the agents that have been involved in the various stages of the intervention, assessing their involvement in the decision-making process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has the program led to the establishment of formal, specific and systematic mechanisms for the participation of rights holders in the decision-making process related to the design, management and monitoring of the intervention? - Are there channels for measuring the degree of satisfaction of rights holders with respect to the support provided as part of the intervention? - How can the program enhance the participation of targeted groups?
Alignment	An evaluation of the degree of compliance with the regional/countries development strategies and international instruments and recommendations on promoting Women's Rights and Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the program in line with international and regional instruments for the promotion of women's rights and combating VAWG? - To what extent does the program respond to the EU regional strategy? - To what extent was synergy sought with other actors on combating VAWG and the implementation of the WPSA?
Effectiveness	A measurement and evaluation of the extent to which the objectives originally established are being met - to assess the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are the overall objective, specific objectives, results and indicators clearly adhered to as stated in the program's documents?

13





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	intervention in terms of its orientation towards results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are the actions taken and the level of progress in implementing the results helping to achieve the specific objectives of the program? - What are the factors that lead to the achievement or non-achievement of results? - To what extent have the modifications made to the program improved the intervention strategy as a whole and the impact of the intervention?
Efficiency	Analysis and assessment of the results achieved in comparison with the resources employed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is the transformation of resources into results being carried out efficiently? Are there any alternatives for achieving results that are more cost effective? - Measure the results (qualitative and quantitative) in relation to the inputs/resources devoted to the program. - Are the capacities of EFI and partners sufficient to achieve the expected results and objectives? Are sufficient human and material resources available to strengthen these capacities, particularly in regard to the integration of the gender perspective and rights-based approach? - To what extent are the organisations participating in the program mutually strengthen and complement each other? - Assess contribution of the organizational efficiency and coordination mechanisms in progressing towards the achievement of the program results and objectives.
Connectedness and Sustainability	An evaluation of the extent to which outcomes are likely to be sustained beyond the timeframe of the program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is the level of ownership and congruency of the program/their values and objectives to partner's mandates and strategic direction? - What is the potential for replication of program's strategies by partners and stakeholders? - What measures have been taken to ensure the continuity of the program's activities/repel effects by partners? (Strengthening of thematic knowledge and expertise plus organizational capacities). - Are the hypotheses upon which the program was designed still relevant or have there been changes that alter the viability of the program?
Impact	An evaluation of the longer term (intended and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To what extent has the program contributed to combating VAWG?





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	<p>unintended) results of the program on beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To what extent has the program facilitated changes in perceptions and social norms among people on VAWG and WPSA? - To what extent has the program contributed to putting VAWG as a priority on the political agenda among decision-makers? - To what extent has the program contributed to the building the capacities of CSOs and CBOs in combating VAWG? - How has the establishment and work of the RCSO contributed to achieving the intended long-term impact? - To what extent has the program achieved the targets linked to the overall objective, specific objectives and expected results?
<p>Appropriation/ Ownership</p>	<p>An assessment of the extent to which partner organisations and rights holders exercise effective leadership regarding the intervention and its strategies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is the level of ownership and congruency of the program/their values and objectives to partner's mandates and strategic direction? - Is there a correlation between the objectives to be achieved through the program and the vision, mission and culture of the organisations participating in it, particularly with regard to the issues prioritized by the intervention? - Do the various institutions share and assume institutionally the reflections and consensual agreements across the different workspaces?
<p>Coverage and Visibility</p>	<p>The assessment of the coverage and the visibility of the action</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have mechanisms been designed to improve right holders' access to information and knowledge about the outputs of the program? - Are the communication, awareness-raising and outreach activities and tools being carried out successfully to reach the public and the social base? - How does the program ensure the visibility of the activities among right holders and relevant stakeholders? - How does the program ensure the visibility of the EU support?
<p>Design and Measurability</p>	<p>An assessment of the program design in regards to the intervention logic and the monitoring systems established within the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are the proposed activities aligned to achieve the results and objectives of the program? - What are the strengths and weaknesses in the cause-and-effect logic between the proposed objectives, results, and activities?





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	framework of the intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do the established indicators allow quantitative and qualitative measurements to be made with the required accuracy? Are they useful in measuring the achievement of objectives and results? - Are the methods of gathering and analysing data suitable for measuring the indicators? - Is the monitoring system suitable for measuring the progress and changes that have been made? - Are the mechanisms in place to measure the acquisition of knowledge of the target groups adequate? - Does the modification on the program design ensure the ability to measure progress and to reach targets?
Gender Sensitivity	An assessment of whether the needs of women and girls have been properly identified and addressed throughout the implementation of the interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have the specific needs of women and girls, and the relevant institutions been identified during the design stage of the program? - Have those needs been addressed throughout the implementation period? If not why? - Are men and boys outreached to be gender sensitized? How? How effective is the outreach in contributing to achieving the goals of the action?

3.2 Work plan: phases, deadlines and deliverables

The final evaluation will comprise the following phases:

1. **Design and Desk Review:** During this phase, the evaluator(s) will:

- a. Examine all the documentation and obtain a detailed understanding of the program, as well as hold preparatory meetings with those in charge of running the program including EFI and partners managers and staff, and the RSCO.
- b. Establish specific objectives of the final evaluation within the context in which the program operates, including the sources and conditions of access to information, the groups targeted, data collection methods and sampling strategy.
- c. Operationalize the key questions through indicators and propose appropriate techniques for the collection of information.
- d. Provide updated information on the context in the region and targeted countries in relation to scope of the program in regards to combating VAWG, the implementation of the WPSA, access to protection and supportive services, the UfM ministerial commitments, and all related data.
- e. Refine the methodological instruments and data collection tools, and their feasibility in terms of collecting and processing data.

At the end of this phase, the following *deliverables* should be completed:

- a) An inception report highlighting,





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المبادرة النسوية الأورومتوسطية
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- a. Objectives and scope of the final evaluation
- b. Contextual updates and background on combating VAWG in the region and in targeted countries.
- c. An evaluation matrix comprising
 - I) Final evaluation criteria and relevant questions
 - II) Indicators that operationalize these questions,
 - III) Proposed techniques and information gathering tools for each case.
- d. A detailed methodology for the final evaluation which will include data collection methods and tools, sampling and recruitment strategy, data analysis, and ethical procedures followed, as well as a refined work plan for the final evaluation. The methodology should explain how many field visits and online meetings will be organised in order to cover all seven countries in the external evaluation.

All logistical issues will be carried out in close collaboration with EFI's Management Team. Only after validation of the Inception report, will the evaluator(s) proceed with the second phase of the final evaluation.

Fieldwork: Field work and online meetings will be carried out in the different areas where the action's activities are implemented and also in local partner management, planning and administration units, as these centralised units are a key element of field work.

2. **Analysis and report write-up:** The report should be drafted in accordance with the recommendations set forth in section 6 of this document. A final draft will be drawn up to be reviewed and discussed by all parties until a definitive report is produced. Once the final report has been produced, it will be submitted to EFI and to the donor.

Results of the final evaluation should be presented in a way that differentiates facts from interpretations. Conclusions (factual findings regarding the criteria and factors evaluated), and recommendations (suggestions to improve the cause-effect relationship and design logic of the intervention, information systems that should be implemented, etc.) will be presented.

At the end of this phase, the following *deliverables* should be completed:

- Presentation of preliminary findings (in the course of an online meeting) to validate initial findings
- A Draft Final Evaluation Report.
- A Final External Evaluation Report based on the structure highlighted in the TOR and including an executive summary and all relevant annexes
- All raw data from the data collection will be provided to EFI as a part of the final deliverables of the evaluation.

Work plan:

Table: Final evaluation timeframe by week

PHASE	ACTIVITIES	OUTCOMES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
II. Design and desk	Document review and context updates											





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Initiative Féministe EuroMed

		<p>An initial working frame detailing the objectives, scope and description of the methodology, data collection tools, methods of analysis, key agencies and informants (Including interview scripts), review questions and work plan with the schedule of activities and outcomes. The inception report will also provide updates and background on the context of intervention (7 countries) in relation to the scope of the program.</p>											
	Development of methodological tools												
	Preparation of field work												
	Preparation of the schedule and logistics plan in coordination with the EFI's management team		Field work schedule										
III. Field work	Additional document review	<p>Presentation of preliminary (online meeting with EFI team)</p>											
	Data collection												
IV. Report drafting	Validation of initial findings	Draft of full report											
	Drafting of draft report												





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	Feedback with comments and suggestions	EFI and partners provide feedback											
	Drafting of final report	Final version of the final evaluation report											

4. STRUCTURE AND SUBMISSION OF FINAL REPORT

The final external evaluation report should not exceed **80-100 pages** (not including appendices), and will include an executive summary of a maximum of 5-8 pages. After the submission of the report in electronic format, 2 printed copies of the final report will be presented together with 2 CDs/USBs containing copies of the reports in electronic format.

The final report will include the following sections (indicative content):

1. Executive summary: 5-8 pages, including the main results and outcomes of the final evaluation.
 2. Introduction, outlining the purpose of the final evaluation, the questions and the principal results
 - a. Background and objective of the final evaluation;
 - b. Methodology used in the final evaluation;
 - c. Conditioning factors and limitations of the final evaluation;
 - d. Presentation of the final evaluation team.
 3. Description of the intervention, its objectives and structure; background, organisation and management; stakeholders and updated context in which the program is conducted.
 4. Analysis of information gathered, final evaluation questions and established criteria, analysis of the different levels (design, process, outcomes).
 5. Results of the final evaluation, the evidence, questions and the interpretations put forth on this evidence.
 6. Findings, in relation to the established criteria, namely in log-frame indicators and targets.
 7. Lessons learned and best practices, presented in the general conclusions, and which can be extrapolated and serve as feedback for the actions.
 8. Conclusions and recommendations through specific indications in regards to impact, objectives and results and future implementation to be built on the lessons learned.
 9. Appendices: ToR, proposed methodology, the data collection tools applied, the database used with all information organised and updated, the work plan and mission statement (detailed breakdown of all work undertaken), list of people/organizations interviewed if any...etc
- All documentation produced will be written in English. The draft report will be discussed by the EFI management team until a final report is produced.

5. TEAM COMPOSITION AND REQUIREMENTS





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المبادرة النسوية الأورومتوسطية
Initiative Féministe EuroMed

EuroMed Feminist Initiative requires that the External Final Evaluation is conducted by **a team of at least 2 people (one main evaluator and one assistant)**. Competencies expected from the evaluator are:

- Master's or doctoral degree, preferably in Social Sciences, economics, gender studies, international development.
- At least 5 years' experience in conducting assessments and evaluations in gender and human-rights based interventions.
- Experience in monitoring and evaluation and in results-based management.
- Experience in conducting external evaluations especially for conflict sensitive projects and programs.
- Ability to produce well-written reports that demonstrate excellent analytical and communication skills from the perspective of women's rights as universal human rights.
- A strong team leadership and management track record.
- Ability to work with the organization and with other stakeholders to ensure the delivery of a high-quality product in a timely manner.
- A full understanding of security related issues and approaches with regards to collecting sensitive information from beneficiaries and stakeholders.
- Regional/Country experience and knowledge.
- Excellent command of English and Arabic is mandatory.

The selection of the assistant will be made in agreement between EFI management and the main evaluator.

6. EVALUATION, AUTHORSHIP AND PUBLICATION PREMISES

- **Anonymity and confidentiality** – The final evaluation should respect the right of individuals to provide information with an assurance of anonymity and confidentiality.
- **Responsibility** – Any dispute or difference of opinion that may arise between the evaluator(s) and those in charge of the program will be discussed and resolved within EFI's management team.
- **Integrity** – The evaluator(s) will be responsible for highlighting issues not specifically mentioned in the ToR, should this be necessary in order to obtain a more complete analysis for the program.
- **Independence** – The evaluator(s) should ensure the independence and objectivity of the information, statements and conclusions made regarding the program.
- **Incidents** – If any problems arising during the execution of field work or at any other stage of the final evaluation, these should be reported immediately to EFI management team. Otherwise, the existence of such problems should under no circumstances be used to justify the failure to achieve the results required by EFI in this document.
- **Validation of information** – The evaluator(s) will be responsible for ensuring the accuracy of the information gathered for the preparation of reports, and responsible for the information presented in the final evaluation report.
- **Submission of Report** – In the case of late delivery of the report or in the event that the quality of the report submitted is inferior to that agreed, the penalties set forth in the contract will be applied.

EuroMed Feminist Initiative reserves the right to direct the final evaluation and/or decide on its various aspects.

20





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Initiative Féministe EuroMed

7. DEADLINES FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE FINAL EVALUATION

The final evaluation will be carried out during **15/08/2022 – 15/12/2022 (during 10 weeks within this period)**.

The deadlines for the completion of the final evaluation will be agreed by the evaluation team and EFI's management team in accordance with the technical proposal submitted by the evaluation team.

The preliminary findings for the program should be submitted and approved by EFI by **October 30th 2022**.

The wording of the final evaluation report, its presentation and approval should be completed by **December 15th 2022**.

8. BUDGET

The total estimate for the required external final evaluation is:

Total € 35,000 (including VAT and all relevant taxes).

This amount shall cover fees for the team (at least one main evaluator and one assistant), the use of online platforms, travel and accommodation, and any other expenses incurred during the final evaluation process.

9. SUBMISSION OF TECHNICAL PROPOSALS AND FINAL EVALUATION CRITERIA

Submission of tenders should be made by email to the address listed below, indicating on the cover page the title of the corresponding program.

The content of the tender should include the following sections as a minimum:

A) Preliminary evaluation matrix, representing the working hypothesis based on the summary of the program and the final evaluation questions mentioned in this document.

The matrix must include the following elements as a minimum:

- I) Evaluation criteria and relevant questions
- II) Indicators that operationalize these questions,
- III) Proposed information collection techniques for each case.

B) Detailed schedule proposal with a breakdown of the work to be executed in all phases, including the proposed communication plan for conclusions and recommendations.

C) Budget as detailed below:

Design and Desk Review Phase:

- Document review
- Adjustment and validation of final evaluation design, production of final evaluation matrix and proposed methodology
- Design and development of data collection tools and ethical protocol
- Gathering and synthesizing context updates from the region for issues related to the program

Field Work Phase:





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- Execution of field work
- Data interpretation
- Results preview and feedback

Analysis and Report Write-Up Phase:

- Preliminary report and revision of conclusions, lessons learned, best practices and recommendations

D) Curriculum vitae of the main evaluator.

All proposals must be submitted in English.

Criteria for Final Evaluation tenders:

Tenders received will be assessed according to the following criteria and standards:

CRITERION 1: Technical quality of the proposal (maximum 5 points out of 10 for the proposal as a whole. Minimum of 3 points).

CRITERION 2: Professional profile, CV of the evaluator (maximum 3 points out of 10 for the proposal as a whole).

CRITERION 3: Budget (maximum 2 point out of 10 for the proposal as a whole).

Place and deadline for submission of tenders:

Tenders should be submitted in English by email to: application@efi-ife.org indicating the reference: "Final Evaluation: Combating Violence against Women in the Southern Mediterranean Region" in the email subject.

The deadline for submission of tenders is **3rd August, 2022.**

