



Report

End Evaluation of Listen Project: Leverage Women's Rights in Social Transformation of Elected Nominees

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Acronyms

AF	Aurat Foundation
EC	Election Commission
FIR	First Investigation Report
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
LG	Local Government
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
KII	Key Informant Interviews
VAW	Violence against Women

Executive Summary

This final evaluation of Leverage Women's Rights in Social Transformation of Elected Nominees (LISTEN) project was conducted by Institute of Social Policy, Islamabad. The main purpose of the evaluation was to assess as to what extent the project had contributed to positive change in the lives of women and young girls at personal, social and political level. Specific objectives included evaluation of intended or unintended outcomes of the project at community level; measure efficiency, assess sustainability of the project and draw lessons learnt from the project to develop more effective projects/project strategies in the future. ISP used both quantitative and qualitative methods to conduct evaluation. A total of 284 persons participated in evaluation including community women leaders, representatives of communities, AF staff and volunteers.

LISTEN project was implemented by Aurat Foundation and supported by Oxfam. The main purpose of the project was to improve social accountability and performance tracking of elected representatives around gender justice and women rights through capacity building of community leaders and youth groups in 30 political constituencies of 30 districts, and engage with media experts in reporting of the performance of elected candidates. This was a four-year project started from July 2013 and ended on June 2017.

Findings of the Evaluation Study

Main findings of the evaluation reveal that the project was successful in reaching out to diverse groups of women and creating community women leadership in 30 districts. These women leaders are working as catalyst of change in their respective areas. Due to increase in knowledge and confidence among women leaders, they are now able to facilitate women and communities in many ways i.e. registering FIRs for VAW cases and facilitating legal aid, facilitating women to receive loans for initiating small businesses and advocacy and lobbying on various social and political issues.

The project interventions have contributed in raising awareness among communities particularly women; local government representatives and government institutions on gender justice and women rights. IEC material and media activities also contributed in this regard.

The project reached out to diverse groups of women in its identified districts. Most of the women leaders engaged in the project fell in the age group of 36 and above (71%), while those in the age groups of 26-35 were 22 % and those between the age group of 16 and 25 were 7%. In terms of occupation, majority (29%) women leaders were working with NGOs or engaged in social work; teachers (15%), local councilors (12%), LHV/LHW (3%), doctors (2%). Of total respondents, 14% were housewives and 23% were engaged in different professions such as advocates, beauticians and self-employed.

The data shows that most of the women (95%) said that the LISTEN project brought positive changes in their individual lives. These changes included increase in knowledge of women rights (25%), gaining more confidence (27%), and being equipped with better communication (17%), advocacy (13%). and social mobilization skills (18%).

Most of women leaders achieved their own identity to be known as change agents during the project activities. The data shows that 81% women stated that they were involved in social and political activities before the project. Similarly, 32% women leaders mentioned that they facilitated both women

and district election commissions in organizing camps, awareness raising campaigns and organizing community meetings. It was also learnt that 38% women leaders in Baluchistan worked on VAW issues followed by 27% women leaders in Punjab, 25% in KP and 24 % in Sindh. The women leaders (37%) from Baluchistan took actions for raising awareness among communities followed by KP (28%), Sindh (27%) and Punjab 17%.

Majority of women leaders (around 95%) said that the LISTEN project contributed to bring social and political changes among the communities where this project was implemented. These changes included increase in community level leadership; reporting on women issues, increase in number of women casting votes, increase in political awareness of youth, and others. Most important social change, according to women community leaders was, increase in community level leadership (50%), followed by increase in women casting votes (24%), and increase in participation of youth in political activities (14%). The project activities like celebrating 16 days of activism and theatre performances, organizing demos and IEC material contributed in awareness raising of communities.

The data show that 48% mentioned that project contributed in increasing awareness on social and political among communities mainly women. Similarly, the project activities also helped in increasing mobility of women. Women who were confined at their homes were now participating in advocacy activities, going to banks to get loans and to election offices for registration of their votes etc.

The project also brought about changes in political spheres. It included facilitation of women voter for registration of their votes, redressing plight of women who were victims of violence, awareness raising of women about their issues, reporting of women issues in print media, and meeting with elected representatives to solve the issues of women in their respective constituencies.

The project has also tried to create influence on policy and legislation. AF being advocacy organizations had been engaged with parliamentarians for long and has been providing support in policy legislation. The LISTEN project, along with AF's other ongoing activities, influenced policy legislation on women issues, raising voice through advocacy activities. According to the data, 58% said that it brought changes in legislation and policy information, while 8% said it had no such effect in social and political life, whereas 34% women had no idea if had any effect or not.

The participation of women in contesting local government elections increased significantly across all provinces. That data reveals that it increased 100% in KP, followed by Sindh (92%) and Punjab (91%). In Baluchistan, 50% respondents said that it did contribute in raising this trend while the remaining 50% said it had no such effect.

The district election commissioners acknowledged the efforts of members of women group leaders for organizing camps with NADRA for CNIC registration, and with Election Commission for voter registration. Similarly, the members of women leader groups interacted with the departments of Women development, Social welfare, Police, public universities, NADRA, Health and Education to facilitate project activities. However, in Baluchistan province, contrary to the practices in other provinces, no such initiative was taken with any government department at any level.

The woman interaction with government departments brought changes in the government as well. The most important change observed by the women leaders was increase in responsiveness of government institutions towards women issues, followed by increase in information level of government institutions

on pro women laws. It was also observed that in Punjab and KPK, FIR registration for women survivors also increased (please see table 5).

Interaction with parliamentarians was relatively a weak aspect of the project implementation. Only 9% women leader conducted meetings with elected representatives. Majority of them only engaged with local government representatives. In Baluchistan, none of women group leader met with elected representatives.

Training program of the project proved to be very effective and relevant. It was learnt that the design of training program and its components were in line with the project objectives and needs of the prospective trainees. Gender justice, Good Governance and Community leadership aspects and social accountability of the LISTEN project's training programs were most useful for improving knowledge and skills of the women leaders.

The most important aspect of the training program was its snowball effect, which continued after scheduled training workshop. The participants who got training from the workshops arranged by the project transferred their knowledge and skills while mentoring the young women social and political activists.

Most of the women were able to transfer these learned skills to women and men in their communities (40% and 21% respectively), to youth and students (20%), elected representatives (10%), media persons (5%) and others. Considering the wide range of groups who benefitted from the knowledge and skills of the women leaders who got training from the Listen project, it appears a great achievement and effectiveness of the project.

The project's performance on study circles and social accountability plans needed to be made more effective. The project was envisioned to organize study circles at district level in which women and men would prepare community demands and present to their respective elected representatives. Amongst the women leaders interviewed, 48% knew about the study circles formed under the project, 34% did not know, and 18% had no idea about the study circles. This shows that more than 50% women leaders were totally unaware what study circles were, and if they ever existed or not as a part of the project.

Similarly, when asked about importance of study circles, majority women leaders (43%) who attended study circles, stated that awareness about problems was the main purpose of study circles, followed by identifying community demands (32%), while 25% women leaders were not clear about the objectives at all. One of the main reasons for lack of awareness about study circles was that these events were held only once a year.

Regarding increasing social accountability of elected representatives, the project achieved less than expected. Women leaders had little knowledge about project activities related to social accountability. Regarding social accountability plans, 61% stated that they did not participate in any such plans, and 26% said they did, while 13% did not know anything about the process of preparing of accountability plans. Furthermore, those who participated in preparing accountability plans had no knowledge what happened to them after preparing.

The study shows that the performance of the project in engaging media was reasonably well. When women leaders were asked the role of media in sensitizing women voters on their political rights, 59%

responded that they did influence on women voters, while 16% said they didn't, whereas 25% had no idea about any influence on women voters by media.

Those who thought that media was able to influence women voters, further explained that these institutions influenced mostly in coverage of women issues (46%), sensitization of youth and women on gender issues (35%), and for accountability of elected representatives (15%).

The project also benefitted by synergistic effect of AF's other activities which were related to the objectives of the LISTEN project as well. Aurat Foundation, as part of its other projects, organized other activities like media talk shows at TV and in higher education institutions, and launched Rickshaw Campaigns in different districts. The project's participant also benefitted by the activities by the AF in their respective constituencies.

The project faced number of challenges including strict social and cultural norms, communication with elected representatives and monitoring of the project activities.

Lessons learnt

a) Past experience of Partner organization

AF's past experience as an advocacy organization and its presence in districts through volunteers worked well to mobilize women. However, there was a need to have more close coordination and communication with women leaders to achieve all project outcomes.

b) Added value of shared views of partner organization

An important lesson learnt was that the shared view and work of AF and the LISTEN PROJECT, regarding women empowerment and gender justice worked very well. It added a great value to the outcomes of the project, and made it time and money efficient.

c) Resource Allocation

It was also learnt that for effective implementation of the project and to achieve its intended objectives, there should be optimal resource allocated for the project's activities. This is even more important when the project is widely spread across the country like the LISTEN project. The LISTEN project could achieve success at local level; however, it required more resources to be successful in achieving bigger objectives like increasing social accountability of elected representatives and policy legislation in collaboration with parliamentarians.

d) Follow up of training

Another lesson learnt was that follow-ups of training and process of monitoring can be more effective in building capacity of women in relation to knowledge and skills for women empowerment.

e) Recognizing need for integrated project

Integrated projects focusing on political empowerment in combination with economic empowerment, education and VAW would get more response at community level.

It is concluded that the project succeeded in developing community leadership for women and bringing about changes in personal, social and political spheres. It contributed enormously in raising awareness about gender justice and women rights among communities, and in government institutions. The project has also contributed in increasing participation of women in local government forums. It created a social capital in the form of members of women leader groups and formation of network of women leader groups. Since the projects focusing on political governance require consistency in project activities, the project should have developed a long-term set of activities instead of just little training on social accountability. The project could deliver more if there were sufficient staff and resource available for more effective communication, coordination and monitoring. Most of the women participants were of the opinion that if the political empowerment approach is integrated with economic initiatives as well, the project could have been more successful.

Keeping in view the upcoming general elections of 2018 in the country, the project is still relevant for political activism to engage with political parties, and work for social accountability, voter registration and training of communities.

Recommendations

Recommendations are based on research findings and discussion with all stakeholders during data collection process. Continuation of the project activities is still relevant, required and useful. Following recommendations are made to make the project if it continues for another phase.

- a) Oxfam may continue LISTEN project or initiate similar projects to maintain momentum of women leader groups to continue the similar work; and also create influence at local level with reference to upcoming elections of 2018.
- b) Oxfam may explore different ways of project management; being AF as a lead organization partnering with other local regional or district-based organizations to improve coordination, communication and monitoring of the project at district level.
- c) National and provincial network of women leaders group may be strengthened to continue advocacy and other activities.
- d) Oxfam and Aurat Foundation may maintain database of members of women leader group and keep engage them in different project.
- e) Oxfam can ensure that sufficient funds and structures are available for follow-up activities and effective monitoring.
- f) Future projects may be designed as integrated projects, proactively addressing the issues of economic empowerment, education and VAW.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Oxfam Pakistan planned and implemented Project “LISTEN’, Leverage Women’s Rights in Social Transformation of Elected Nominees” in selected districts of Pakistan in all its four provinces. The project was implemented in partnership with Aurat Foundation, from July 1st 2013 and ended on June 30th 2017. The government coordination was done through Ministry of Law, Justice and Human Rights during its implementation. The project’s theory of change intended to bring about changes in the women in personal, social and political spheres of their lives.

The LISTEN project capitalized on the women leadership development program to bring women leaders into an advance leadership role, particularly around political governance. This purpose was to be achieved through promoting active citizenship among 1200 women and youth in 30 political constituencies across 30 districts, by building their capacities to strengthen women voices through dialogue and engagement with, and oversight of the elected provincial and national assembly representatives. The project was meant to show results in improved leadership performance of elected representatives to secure rights of the vote bank, mainly of women, and women youth groups in the identified political constituencies of four provinces of Pakistan. This would help reduce information, knowledge and access gaps among citizens mainly women, youth, minorities and elected candidates to raise their voices for women’s right.

The Project had following three main objectives:

- To mobilize and capacitate 1200 women and youth in 20 political constituencies of 30 districts on social accountability and tracking performance of the elected candidates around gender justice and women rights.
- To undertake 1 policy researches and budget analysis of Provincial Women Development Directorates in Sind, KP and Balochistan to generate evidence for influencing policy makers and citizen’s engagements.
- To engage 300 media experts (women and men) in reporting of the performance of elected candidates from a gender justice and women’s rights perspective to make them accountable aligned with their commitments.

1.2 Purpose of assignment

The purpose of this assignment was to conduct an independent End Project Evaluation of the LISTEN Project: Leverage Women’s Rights in Social Transformation of Elected Nominees. It had to assess as to what extent the project had contributed to positive change in the lives of women and young girls at personal, social and political level.

1.3 Objectives of the Assignment

Objectives of the assignment were as follows:

- 1) To measure project efficiency that includes timely execution, cost efficient and yearly plan of action achievement;
- 2) To evaluate the intended or unintended outcomes/results of the project at the community level and draw learning from the project to develop more effective projects/project strategies in the future and to
- 3) To collect and share the success stories of the project as best practices, challenges and strengths.
- 4) To analyse different provincial level trends that how individuals and institutions including law enforcing agencies having different perceptions, practices and policies for the protection and securing rights of women and girls have changed and played their role.
- 5) To check sustainability of the project by measuring stake holders level of participation, ownership and level of decisions taken by beneficiaries.

1.4 Approach

Both Quantitative and Qualitative methodologies were applied for this evaluation. Since the project mainly focused on increasing capacities of women and girls to make their constituency leaders accountable, so the evaluation focused on gauging the change in their knowledge, attitude and behaviors as envisaged in the project design.

During entire study, the evaluation team applied participatory approaches along with gender lenses, took feedback from Oxfam team leads and experts, and critically assessed the impact of project in relation to the project's stated objectives.

1.5 Methodology

Methodology was based on the following activities.

a) Desk review

The secondary data was reviewed to extract quantitative information regarding project's immediate results, performance, and to develop an understanding of the project performance. The review included the project documents like project proposal, base line study report, mid-term evaluation report, and some reports of other project with similar objectives. The desk review provided a comprehensive understanding of the project and its performance in its various phases during implementation.

b) Development of study tools

Keeping in line with the study objectives, and understanding based on review of secondary data the quantitative In Depth Interviews were developed with direct beneficiaries, in addition to guidelines for

FGDs with indirect beneficiaries and KIIs for stakeholders of the project. The research instruments were pretested and duly approved by Oxfam.

Province	District	IDI	FGDs	KII
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c) Team building

Two teams (two researchers in each team) were hired for data collection in the field. One team covered the provinces of Sindh and Baluchistan, while the other team covered the districts in Punjab and KP. The data collection team consisted of females, who were familiar with local languages and culture and had sufficient experience to collect qualitative and quantitative data from the field.

d) Training of study team

Team leader conducted two days training for in Karachi and Islamabad for teams of Sindh/Baluchistan and Punjab/KP respectively. The training included understanding of the study objectives, brief description of the project, interview skills, description of interviews' output, and logistic issues in the field. The field exposure to conduct the research instruments was also provided to the data collection teams as a part of training program.

e) Sampling

The evaluation was carried out in 15 out of 30 districts of 20 political constituencies in KPK, Sindh, and Baluchistan & Punjab. Out of 15 districts; 9 districts were selected from Punjab province, 4 from Sindh, and one from KP and Baluchistan each. The districts were selected by purposive sampling in consultation with Oxfam. It was ensured that diversity of study population should be maximally covered through purposive sampling. The list of sampled districts is as follows (please see annex 2: List of sample districts).

Quantitative survey of women leaders who got trainings was conducted through structured questionnaire. A total of 145 community women leaders (direct beneficiaries) participated in the survey. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted with indirect beneficiaries including women, men, government officials, law enforcement agencies, lawyers, judiciaries and civil society representatives and staff of Aurat Foundation at provincial and national office.

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		F	M	F	M
Sindh	1. Hyderabad	12	0	1	1
	2. Thatta	8	0	1	0
	3. Sukkur	8	1	1	1
	4. Jacobabad	8	1	1	1
Punjab	5. Multan	8	0	1	1
	6. Bahawalpur	9	0	1	1
	7. DG khan	10	0	1	2
	8. RYK	10	0	1	1
	9. Rawalpindi	12	0	1	2
	10. Chakwal	10	0	1	3
	11. Jhelum	10	1	1	1
	12. Gujranwala	10	1	0	1
	13. Hafizabad	10	0	1	0
Balochistan	14. Jafferabad	10	0	1	0
KPK	15. Nowshehra	10	0	1	2
Total	15	145	4	14	17

Sample size

The team initially planned to conduct FGD with men in each district but only in four district men community was available. In rest of the districts, AF staff and women group leaders informed that the project focused more on women communities than men.

f) Data collection methods

Both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection were used in the field. Structured interviews were conducted with direct beneficiaries, while open ended and semi structured interview were conducted with indirect beneficiaries and stakeholders in the form of FGDs and KIIs respectively.

g) Data collection in the field

Data collection was started first in Sindh province, followed by Baluchistan, Punjab and KP. The teams conducted FGDs, KIIs and structured interviews as per schedule, agreed with Oxfam and Aurat Foundation.

h) Data analysis

The data from the field was cleaned, entered and processed in the computer program. Since this project had multiple stakeholders, which included women and girls, political leaders, representatives from government departments, Oxfam and Aurat foundation, so an approach was used to understand and analyze each stakeholder's reflections on the project performance and results, and then to derive results with a holistic and comprehensive perspective.

The results of the secondary data review, structured interviews, Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews, discussions with stakeholders and relevant staff of Oxfam and Aurat Foundation were analyzed, collaborated and triangulated to evaluate the project according to the objectives of this study. These results are presented in this report.

2. Findings and analysis

2.1 An overview

This chapter provides analysis about changes in lives of women due to the Listen project in their individual, social and political spheres, effectiveness of training program, interaction with local government departments, efficiency, achievements, participation, sustainability, and challenges and strengths of the project. This chapter will also take care of the lessons learnt, and recommendations for the future activities of the project.

The project was designed around the philosophy of theory of change, which aimed to bringing positive changes in the lives of women and young girls at personal, social and political spheres. According to information collected through primary data in the field, and review of project documents, the project was successful in creating women leadership at community level and to bring positive changes in their lives at personal, social and political levels. It also helped to develop linkages of local women leaders with relevant local departments inducing law enforcement agencies, to raise women issues and interact with them to solve them. The project was more effective at local level, while it needed more work to be effective at wider levels, like interacting with parliamentarians and influencing national media on women issues, and increasing social accountability of elected representatives.

The project was found to be extremely relevant to develop capacities of women leaders at grass root level, by increasing their knowledge about issues related to women empowerment and gender equality. Similarly, the leadership skills, which were provided to these local women leaders, were also proved to be very important in enhancing their role in raising women issues and lobbying and networking to resolve those issues. The project activities were also relevant in strengthening mobilization process within the local women to push forward the agenda of women empowerment. The study shows that the collaborative work of direct and indirect beneficiaries, along with collaboration from other stakeholders, amicably addressed the need for supporting local organizations to be more effective and engaging. The project also proved to be relevant in terms of enhancing active citizenship and responsive governance by promoting active citizenship amongst women (as shown in sections 2.2--2.8).

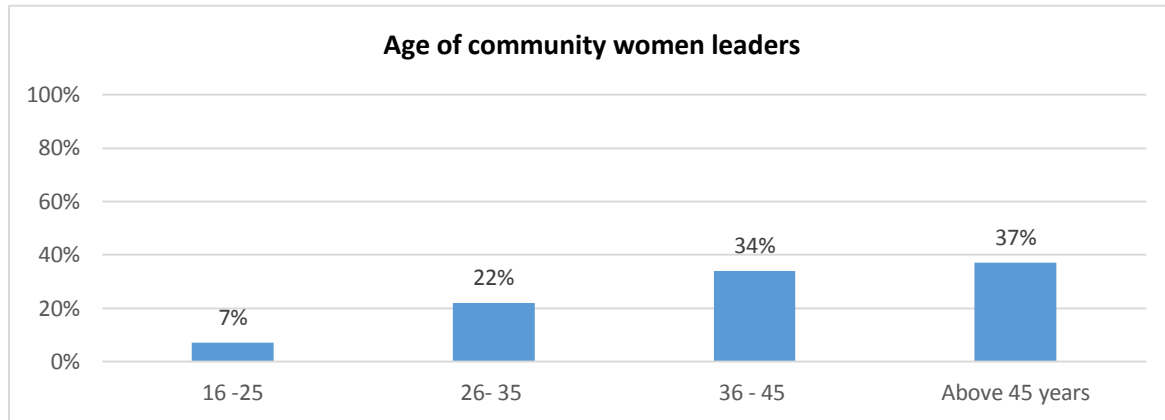
Review of secondary data and interviews with stakeholders and analysis of primary data show that the project helped improving women in gaining knowledge and skills to empower themselves and contribute in social and political spheres in an effective and rewarding manner. The project proved very important for creating social and political awareness, develop local leadership, sensitizing elected representative on women rights, and some other initiatives.

2.2 Changes in personal spheres

Following changes were identified in changes in the lives of the women in their personal sphered.

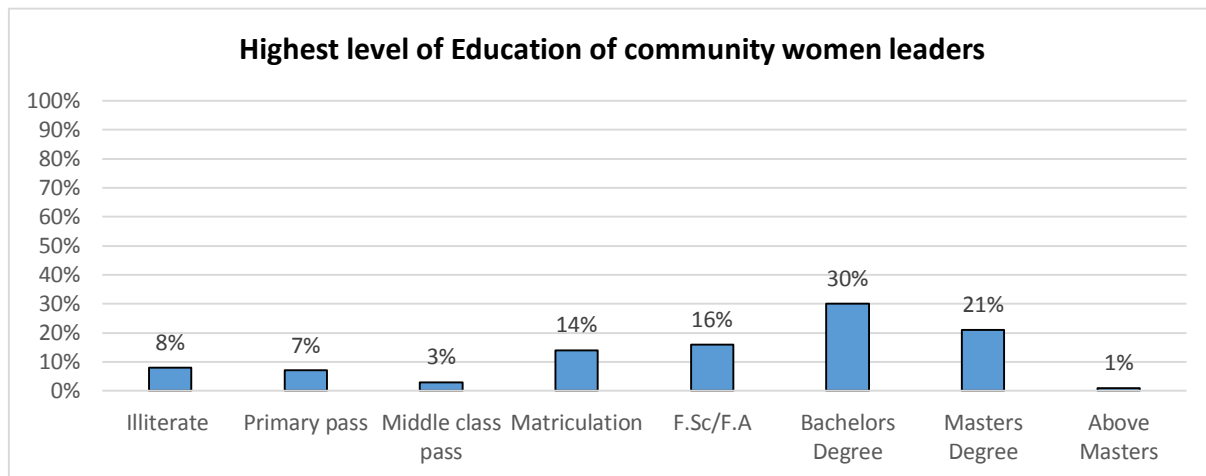
2.2.1 Reaching out to diverse groups:

The project was successful in identifying and motivating diverse groups of women in the selected districts to become more effective community leaders. Most of the women leaders interviewed fell in the age group of 36 and above (71%), while those in the age groups of 26-35 were 22 % and those between the age group of 16 and 25 were 7%.



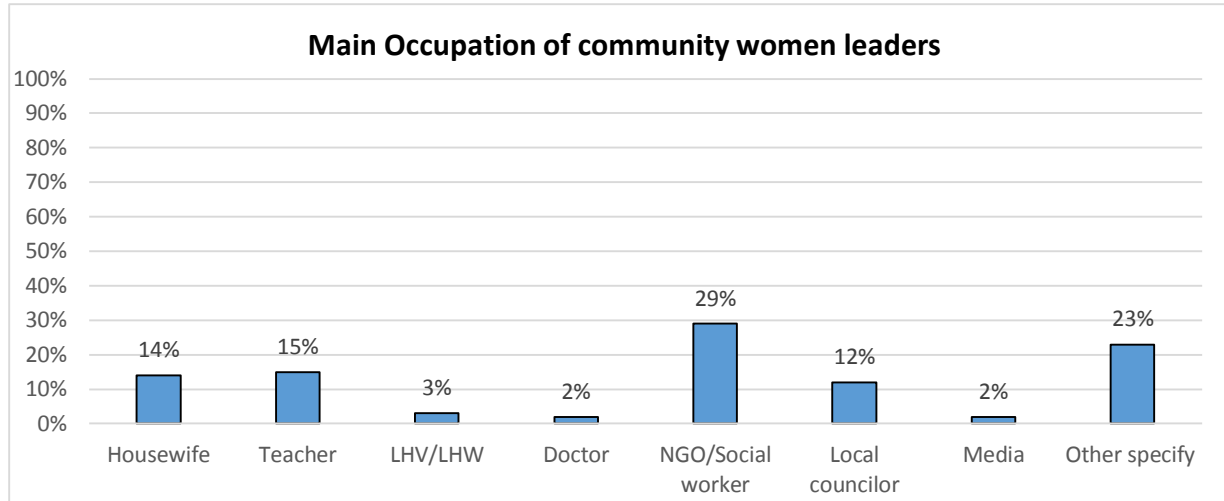
Graph 1.

Most of the women leaders were well educated, that is, 30% graduates, 21% holding Masters Degrees, and 1 % continued education for higher degrees after completing their Masters’ degrees. Those who qualified intermediate education (FSC or FA) were 16%, matriculates 14%, middle and primary class 10%, while 8% were illiterate.



Graph 2.

In terms of occupation, majority (29%) women leaders were working with NGOs or engaged in social work; teachers (15%), local councilors (12%), LHV/LHW (3%), doctors (2%). Of total respondents, 14% were housewives and 23% were engaged in different professions such as advocates, beauticians and self-employed.



Graph 3

2.2.2 Improvement in knowledge and skills among women leaders

Most of the women community (95%) said that the LISTEN project brought positive changes in their individual lives. These changes included increase in knowledge of women rights, gaining more confidence, and being equipped with better communication, advocacy and social mobilization skills. The following table illustrates provincial break down of changes in women leaders observed by themselves after being a part of the LISTEN project.

Changes observed among community women leaders after LISTEN project

Province	Increase knowledge of women rights	Increase in confidence	Better communication skills	Better advocacy skills	Better social mobilization skills
Overall	25%	27%	17%	13%	18%
Sindh	32%	34%	15%	5%	14%
Punjab	23%	26%	17%	16%	18%
Balochistan	23%	18%	18%	5%	36%
KPK	28%	19%	17%	17%	19%

Table 1

The data indicates that overall 27% women leaders acknowledged increase in their confidence level. While further analyzing this change at provincial level, more women (34%) in Sindh indicated this change; while in Punjab it was 26%, in KP 19% and in Balochistan 18%. There was consistency among

women leaders from all provinces that project had improved their communication skills (15-18%). In Punjab and KP, women (16 and 17% respectively) indicated improvement in advocacy skills whereas only 5% women leaders from Sindh and Balochistan highlighted this. Most of women leaders, 36% in Balochistan indicated improvement in their social mobilization skills followed by KPK 19%, Punjab 18 % and Sindh 14%.

The same pattern was observed among community women. In all FGDs with women and men in the selected districts, the participants pointed out that the participation in project activities and its training programs helped increase their knowledge about laws and women's rights, particularly in relation to domestic violence, child marriage, and sexual harassment.

Women leaders as change agents

Increase in knowledge and skills among women leaders led them to take individual and collective actions to solve their issues.

It was challenging to draw conclusion whether women leaders had gained knowledge of women rights and improvement in skills just because of LISTEN project, as most of the women were already associated with Aurat Foundation to achieve goals of Gender equality and women empowerment. Out of 145 women leaders interviewed, 117 (81%) women stated that they were involved in social and political activities before the project. Media was another confounding factor, which, in recent past, had been quite proactive in raising the issues of women empowerment and equality.

However, the specific contribution of the project in the lives of its women participants was found that most of women leaders achieved their own identity to be known as change agents and leaders in their respective areas, particularly among women, after becoming part of this project. Women highlighted in all Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), that communities approached women leaders to help them in resolving their personal and social issues and they always got support from them.

To further clarify this issue, community women leaders were asked, as what were the exclusive actions they took after being a part of LISTEN project, they mentioned that they facilitated voter registration, took care of cases of Violence against women, worked to increase awareness in their respective communities, reported women issues in newspapers, met with elected representatives to solve women issues, and facilitated women for jobs and loans wherever it was possible. Following is the description of the actions taken exclusively because of being part of the LISTEN project across all provinces.

Actions taken by community women leaders after being a part of LISTEN project

Province	Facilitated voter registration	Facilitated VAW cases	Awareness rising of communities	Reported women issues in newspaper	Meeting with Elected representatives	Facilitation for jobs/loans	None
Overall	32%	26%	20%	6%	9%	6%	1%
Sindh	24%	24%	27%	6%	8%	9%	2%
Punjab	35%	27%	17%	8%	8%	4%	1%
Balochistan	19%	38%	37%	0%	0%	6%	0%
KPK	30%	25%	28%	3%	9%	5%	0%

Table 2

Voter registration

The foremost action taken by women was voter registration. The data shows that, 32% women leaders mentioned that they facilitated both women and district election commissions in organizing camps, awareness raising campaigns and organizing community meetings. As compared to Sindh (24%) and Balochistan (19%), more women leaders in Punjab (35%) and KP (30%) participated in voter registration related activities. It was evident from the meetings with district election commissioners in Hyderabad and Sukkur districts from Sindh province, Chakwal district from Punjab and Nowshera district from KP province, held during field research of this evaluation that women leaders facilitated election commissions in voter registration. In Hyderabad district, women leaders were serving as a member of voter registration committee to provide technical input for increasing women votes in remote areas.

Taking up VAW Cases

Other important action taken by women leaders was helping communities in taking up Violence against Women (VAW) related cases. The activities ranges from awareness raising to registering FIRs and facilitating legal aid. In Multan, one member of women leader group informed that she participated in local *jirgas* and talked about women rights and importance of education. Similarly, during an interview with an advocate from Multan as key stakeholder, he informed that members of women leaders group brought cases to him for legal aid. According to data collected during evaluation, 38% women leaders in Baluchistan worked on VAW issues followed by 27% women leaders in Punjab, 25% in KP and 24 % in Sindh.

Building capacity of community women by transferring knowledge and skills

Women leaders also took action regarding increasing awareness of women issues with reference to political, social and economic development. Community women informed in FGDs in all sample districts and men communities in districts Sukkur, Jacobabad, Jehlum and Gujranwala that women leaders

increased their knowledge on gender justice and rights, how to register FIR, how to caste vote and importance of girls education and health etc.

The above data indicates that more women leaders (37%) from Baluchistan took actions for raising awareness among communities followed by KP (28%), Sindh (27%) and Punjab 17%.

Bringing changes in economic conditions of community women

Women community leaders were also able to bring some positive changes in economic situations of the women in the selected districts of LISTEN project. It was learnt that almost in every community, women invariably prioritized economic development as the main issue concerning their lives. According to them, it was directly related to their empowerment and was necessary to improve their situation. Women communities from Hyderabad, Sukkur, Jacobabad, Jafferabad, Rahim Yar Khan, Jehlum and Nowshehra districts informed in FGDs that in pursuit of economic development, members of women leaders group helped the women in four provinces to help community women to get small loans from banks with the support of members of leader groups. Community women were satisfied with these interventions and were willing to get further information, training and financial support in enterprise development.

Interaction with parliamentarians and media

Women leaders' role as change agent required from them to interact with parliamentarians and media more effectively. However the study shows that it was relatively a weak aspect of the project implementation. The project design focused on increasing social accountability of elected representatives which required more engagement with representatives of local government, provincial and national parliamentarians; however, only 9% members of women leader groups conducted meetings with elected representatives in Sindh, Punjab and KP provinces. Majority of them only engaged with local government representatives. In Balochistan, none of women group leader met with elected representatives. According to members of women groups interviewed, they lacked information and had mobility constraints to interact with elected representatives. Similarly, out of 145 women leaders, only 3-8% women leaders took actions to report women issues in media.

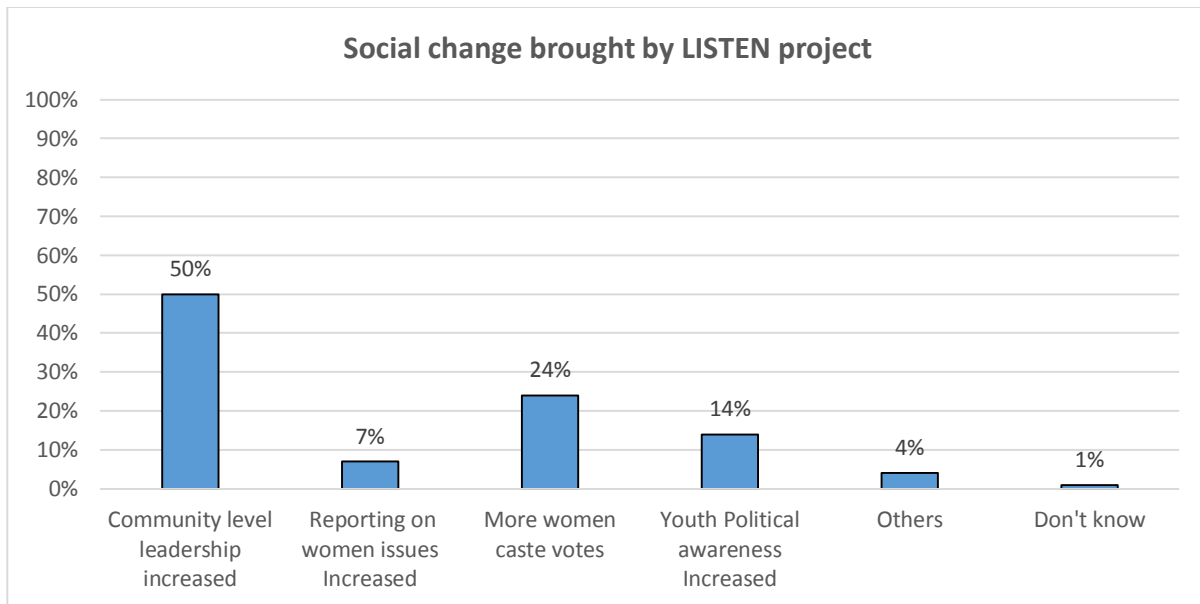
2.3 Changes in social sphere

The study shows that positive changes in the women in their social and political spheres were a significant contribution of the project. An overwhelming majority of women leaders (around 95%) said that the LISTEN project contributed to bring social and political changes among the communities where this project was implemented. Following is the brief description of these changes.

The social and political changes brought about by the LISTEN project included increase in community level leadership, reporting on women issues, increase in number of women casting votes, increase in political awareness of youth, and others.

2.3.1 Emergence of community leadership

Most important social change, according to women community leaders was increase in community level leadership (50%), followed by increase in women casting votes (24%), and increase in participation of youth in political activities (14%). (Please see graph 4).



Graph 4

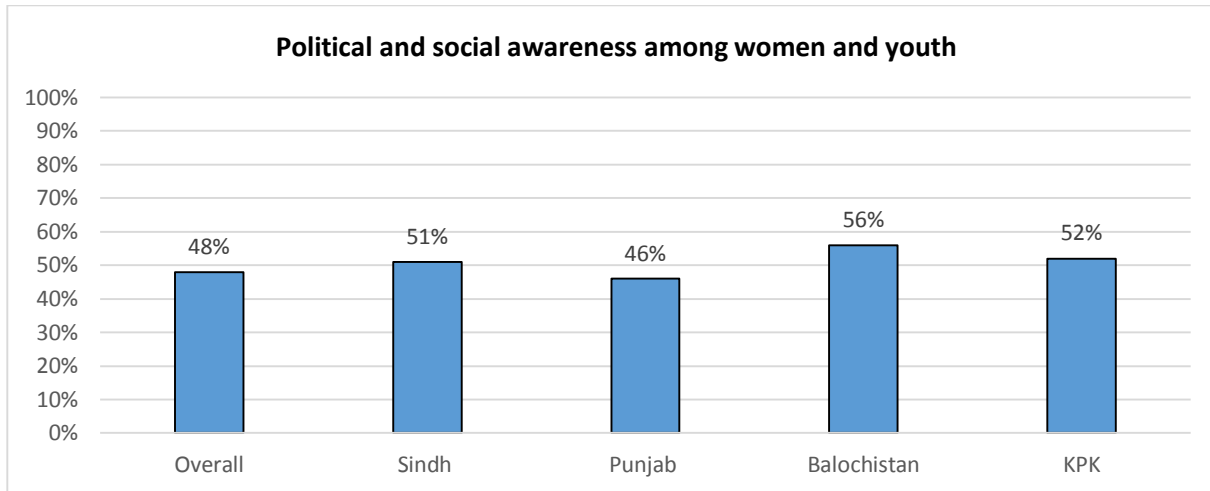
2.3.2 Awareness raising in communities

The project was able to contribute in creating social and political awareness among women, and creating local leadership of women in their respective constituencies. The discussions with indirect beneficiaries i.e. communities, government officials and media persons also revealed during evaluation that the project significantly increased the social and political awareness of women on the women issues, and creating new leadership of women in the districts where the project was implemented.

The project activities like celebrating 16 days of activism and theatre performances, organizing demos and IEC material contributed in awareness raising of communities. Both direct and indirect beneficiaries during in depth interviews and FGDS appreciated IEC material produced and messages delivered through posters and pamphlets; some of them referred key messages they learnt from IEC material during the meetings with evaluation team.

Awareness among women

In all provinces, the social and political awareness was the most important contribution of the project. The data show that 48% women leaders mentioned that project has contributed in increasing awareness on social and political among communities mainly women. This is the most common trend in all provinces. In Baluchistan, 56% women leaders considered it important for creating social and political awareness followed by KPK 52%, Sindh 51% and in Punjab 46% opined that it helped create social and political awareness. This was also confirmed by women in all FGDS conducted during evaluation.



Graph 4

The project activities also helped in increasing mobility of women in their respective areas; women informed in FGDs conducted in all provinces that they participated in advocacy activities, going to banks to get loans and to election offices for registration of their votes etc.

Awareness among men

Though project exclusively targeted women as direct beneficiaries who mainly worked with women communities, yet at some places, men also participated in project activities as indirect beneficiaries. Evaluation team conducted 4 FGDs with men in Sukkur and Jacobabad districts of Sindh and Gujranwala and Jehlum districts of Punjab to get their views. In rest of districts, AF staff and members of women leader groups did not include men in their activities. Men in FGDS also mentioned that their information and knowledge about women rights and gender justice increased. They claimed that they were now more responsive towards women issues and facilitated women to participate in social and political activities.

Examples of social and political changes shared by members of Women Group Leaders with evaluation team

- Women Group in Sukkur lobbied for providing honorarium to women counsellors in Sukkur which was later approved by district government
- Women Group lobbied for including women in every committee of district government
- Women group protested against gas and load shedding in Jacobabad and contacted elected representatives to resolve the issue
- Women Group in Thatta facilitated survivors of violence to register FIR against their family members
- Women Group in Jhelum linked community women with Social Welfare Department to receive Zakat and Welfare Fund
- Women Group in Multan linked women with advocates to get free legal aid
- Women group in Chakwal negotiated with owner of flour mill to get fair wages
- Women group in Jhelum helped a girl of Pakistan born foreign national to resolve her forced marriage.
- Women group in Thatta struggled for opening of girls' school.

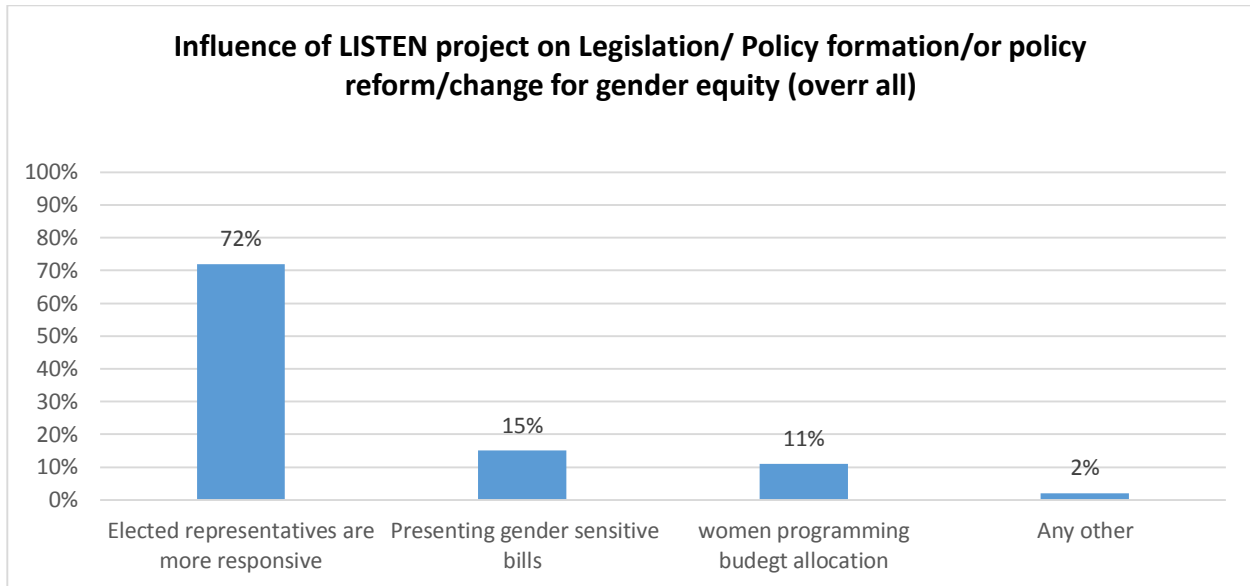
2.4 Changes in Political sphere

Many important actions were taken as a result of activities of the LISTEN project to improve situation of women during project life in various constituencies where project was implemented. It included facilitation of women voter for registration of their votes, redressing plight of women who were victims of violence, awareness raising of women about their issues, reporting of women issues in print media, and meeting with elected representatives to solve the issues of women in their respective constituencies.

2.4.1 Creating policy influence

AF as an organization and under LISTEN project has been struggling for influencing policy legislation. Under this project, AF also remained engaged with parliamentarians, raising voice through advocacy activities. Of the members of women group leaders who opined that the LISTEN project was able to bring changes in political and social conditions, 58% said that it brought changes in legislation and policy information, while 8% said it had no such effect in social and political life, whereas 34% women had no idea if had any effect or not.

When further asked to see if project LISTEN had influenced legislation and policy majority of women (72% of those women who stated that the project has contributed in policy influence) said that the LISTEN project had contributed in raising awareness of elected representatives. As a result, they are more gender sensitive and responsive towards gender issues. On further probing it was learnt that women leaders interacted more at local government level who have no role in policy legislation. However, 15% women were of the view that women parliamentarian are now presenting gender sensitive bills i.e. domestic violence bill in Punjab, Marriage restraint bill in Sindh etc.; and 11% women stated that budget was also allocated for women programming.



Graph 5

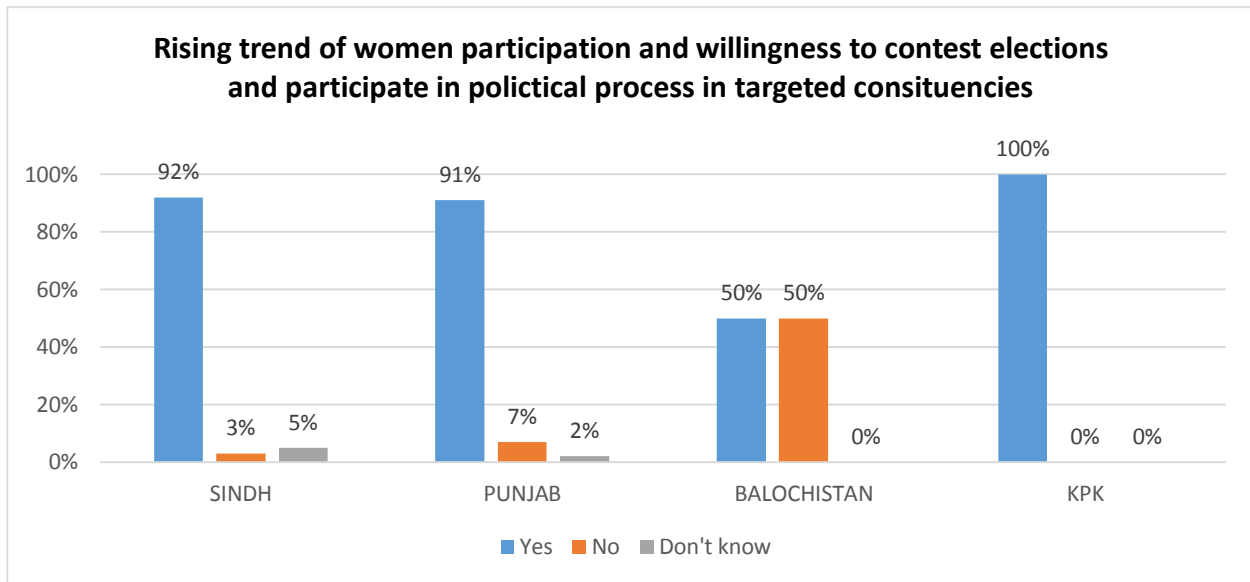
Following table provides provincial break down on influence on policy legislation and policy reform for gender equality.

Province	Elected representatives are more responsive	Presenting gender sensitive bills	Women programming budget allocation	Others
Overall	72%	15%	11%	2%
Sindh	90%	0%	7%	3%
Punjab	66%	19%	13%	2%
Balochistan	100%	0%	0%	0%
KPK	89%	11%	0%	0%

Table 3.

2.4.2 Influencing women participation in local government

The project was very effective in increasing participation of women in taking part in political activities and contest elections for the local government forums. According to the women community leaders interviewed during evaluation, in KPK all women interviewed stated that the trend of women participation and willingness to contest elections significantly increased, followed by Sindh (92% women stated and Punjab 91% women shared the same view. In Baluchistan, 50% respondents said that it did contribute in raising this trend while the remaining 50% said it had no such effect.



Graph 6

Most important factor in increasing women participation in elections was increased awareness among women and their families; followed by facilitating voter registration and helping women to register nomination papers. The following table provides provincial breakdown which highlights this trend in all four provinces.

Contribution of LISTEN project made for women participation and willingness to contest Elections and participate in political process in targeted constituencies

Province	Created awareness	Help women to register nomination papers	Helped women to register voters
Sindh	68%	11%	21%
Punjab	62%	14%	24%
Balochistan	80%	0%	20%
KPK	63%	9%	28%
Overall	62%	14%	24%

Table 4

The ability and skills of women leaders to organize activities around women issues was appreciated by all stakeholders and the community women. Focus Group Discussions with Community women in all four provinces conducted during evaluation and key informant interviews with other stakeholders (i.e. district election commissioners) informed that they appreciated the efforts of members of women group leaders for organizing camps with NADRA for CNIC registration, and with Election Commission for voter registration. Members of women group leaders represented committees in districts Hyderabad, Multan, Jhelum formed by District Election Commissioners with reference to increase voter registration of women.

2.4.3 Creating linkages with government institutions

The project encouraged women leaders and activists to interact with the district departments to raise their issues and finding solutions for them. The members of women leader groups interacted with the departments of Women development, Social welfare, Police, public universities, Nadra, Health and Education to facilitate project activities. However, in Baluchistan province, contrary to the practices in other provinces, no such initiative was taken with any government department at any level. Women leaders in Jafferabad informed that they perceived focus of project was more on creating awareness among women. Moreover it was also socially and culturally difficult for them to interact with the departments dominated by men.

Government Departments community women leaders have worked or engaged under LISTEN project

Province	Women Development	Social Welfare	Police/Law agencies	Public universities	NADRA	Health	Education	None
Overall	8%	21%	18%	5%	13%	10%	16%	9%
Sindh	5%	24%	26%	5%	3%	10%	14%	13%
Punjab	10%	23%	14%	6%	15%	10%	18%	4%
Balochistan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
KPK	5%	10%	38%	0%	24%	9%	14%	0%

Table 5

Community women in Punjab, KPK and Sindh particularly mentioned that the process of organizing women around their issues and then interacting with the departments gave them confidence and the skills to articulate their demands with the government authorities. For example, in Hafiz Abad, a minor boy was murdered and no one was ready to register FIR. Community women with the help of members of women leader group registered FIR. Similarly, the cases particularly related to violence against women were highlighted by community women in three provinces of Punjab, Sindh and KPK. Furthermore, women took different initiatives like facilitating parents for admissions of their children in schools and colleges; getting birth registration, getting small loans and legal aid.

When asked members of women group leaders what changes they observed in government institutions as a result of project interventions. The most important change observed by the women leaders was increase in responsiveness of government institutions towards women issues, followed by increase in information level of government institutions on pro women laws. It was also observed that in Punjab and KPK, FIR registration for women survivors also increased (table 5).

Changes in government institutes as a result of project activities

Province	Gender sensitive responsive to address women issues	More Information on pro women laws and policies	FIR registered for women survivors/New Gender project initiatives introduced	None	Don't know
Overall	39%	24%	15%	6%	16%
Sindh	29%	21%	0%	17%	33%
Punjab	44%	26%	20%	1%	9%
Balochistan	0%	0%	0%	40%	60%
KPK	47%	29%	18%	0%	6%

Table 6

2.5 Effectiveness of Project interventions

Following is the brief description of how training program, participation, media and synergistic effect of AF’s other activities contributed in effectiveness of the project interventions.

2.5.1 Training program

One of the main components of the project was to mobilize and capacitate 1200 women and youth in 20 political constituencies of 30 districts on social accountability and tracking performance of the elected leaders around gender justice and women rights. The main instruments to bring about positive changes in individual, social and political spheres were social mobilization and capacity building. We have discussed in above paragraphs how social mobilization and networking contributed in bringing about these changes, the following paragraph will discuss the usefulness and effectiveness of capacity building component of the project in actualizing these objectives of individual and social changes.

Review of secondary data, interviews with women leaders and stakeholders, and FDGs with women groups, reveal that the design of training program and its components were in line with the project objectives and needs of the prospective trainees. Gender justice, Good Governance and Community leadership aspects and social accountability of the LISTEN project’s training programs were most useful for improving knowledge and skills of the women leaders.

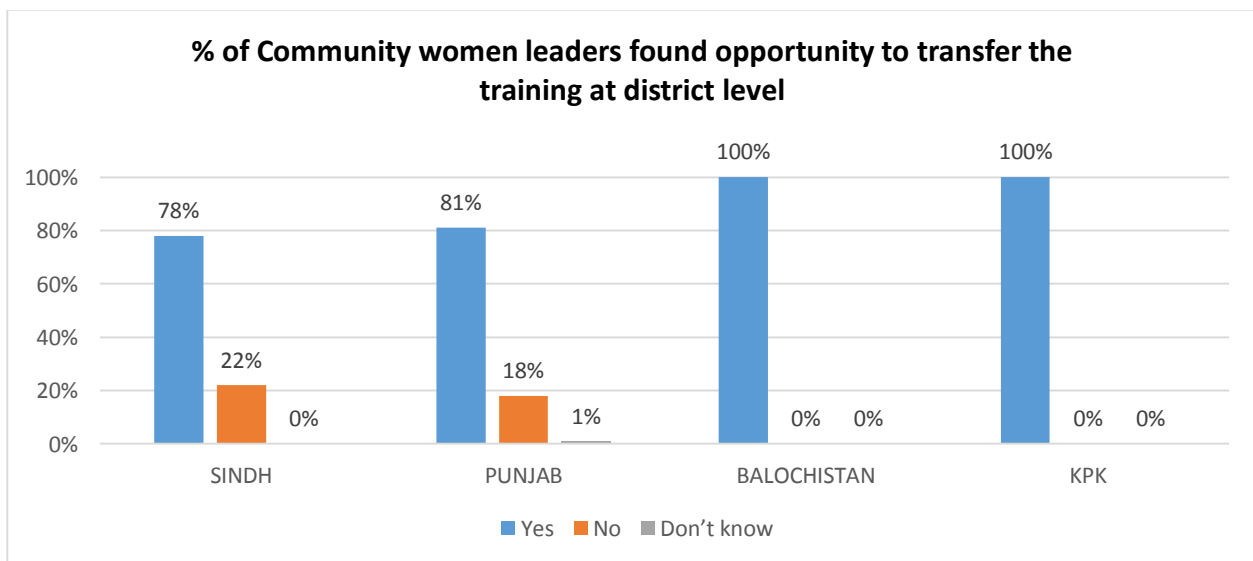
Contents of training program community women leaders found more useful with reference to project objectives?

Province	Gender justice and women rights	Good Governance	Community Leadership	Social accountability	Don't know	Others
Overall	37%	19%	20%	18%	1%	5%
Sindh	50%	15%	14%	13%	2%	6%
Punjab	33%	20%	22%	20%	0%	5%
Balochistan	53%	6%	29%	0%	12%	0%
KPK	39%	29%	14%	18%	0%	0%

Table 7

The most important aspect of the training program was its snowball effect, which continued after scheduled training workshop. The participants who got training from the workshops arranged by the project transferred their knowledge and skills while mentoring the young women social and political activists.

Most of the women told that they found opportunities to transfer the skills learned during the LISTEN project (100% in KPK and Baluchistan, and 81% and 78% in Punjab and Sindh respectively) to others in their respective districts. Most of the women were able to transfer these learned skills to women and men in their communities (40% and 21% respectively), to youth and students (20%), elected representatives (10%), media persons (5%) and others.



Graph 7

Considering the wide range of groups who benefitted from the knowledge and skills of the women leaders who got training from the LISTEN project, it appears a great achievement and effectiveness of the project.

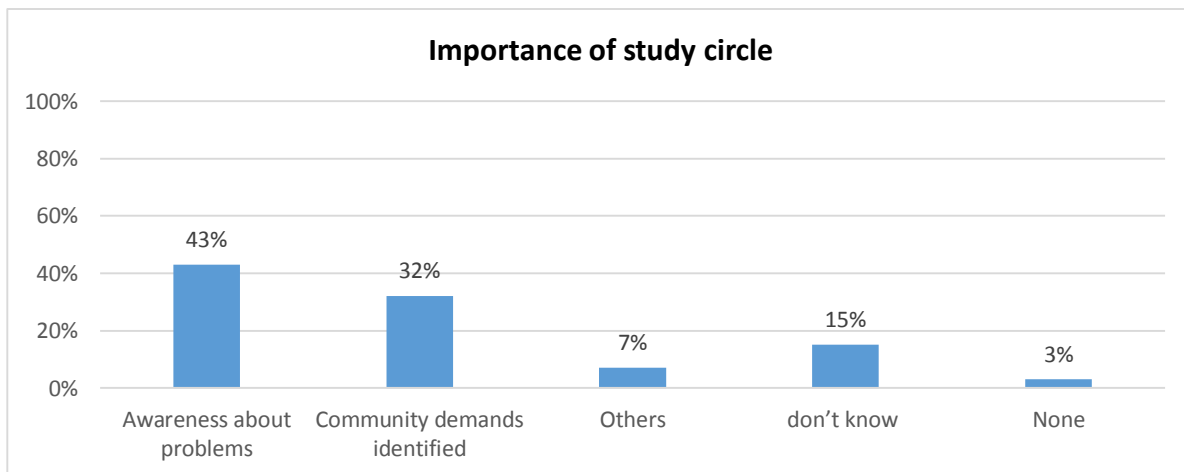
Aurat Foundation and women leaders particularly Master trainers during in-depth interviews and meetings held for this evaluation, highlighted that training events at district level were managed and delivered by women leaders themselves. This provided them an opportunity of event management to improve their management, communication and coordination skills. However, it could have been more effective, had there been follow up of training held at district level.

2.5.2 Participation in study circles and social accountability plans

The project was envisioned to organize study circles at district level in which women and men would prepare community demands and present to their respective elected representatives. On the basis of this, social accountability plans were supposed to prepare making elected representatives and government institutions more responsive towards citizens. The making of accountability plans was an important aspect of the LISTEN project to track performance of elected representatives. To evaluate the level of participation, the women leaders were asked if they participated in study circles and made social accountability plans.

The component of the project to conduct study circles for initiating debates on various issues concerned to the lives of women had a mix response. Amongst the women leaders interviewed, 48% knew about the study circles formed under the project, 34% did not know, and 18% had no idea about the study circles. This shows that more than 50% women leaders were totally unaware what study circles were, and if they ever existed or not as a part of the project.

Similarly, when asked about importance of study circles, majority women leaders (43%) who attended study circles, stated that awareness about problems was the main purpose of study circles followed by identifying community demands (32%), and 25% women leaders were not clear about the objectives at all.

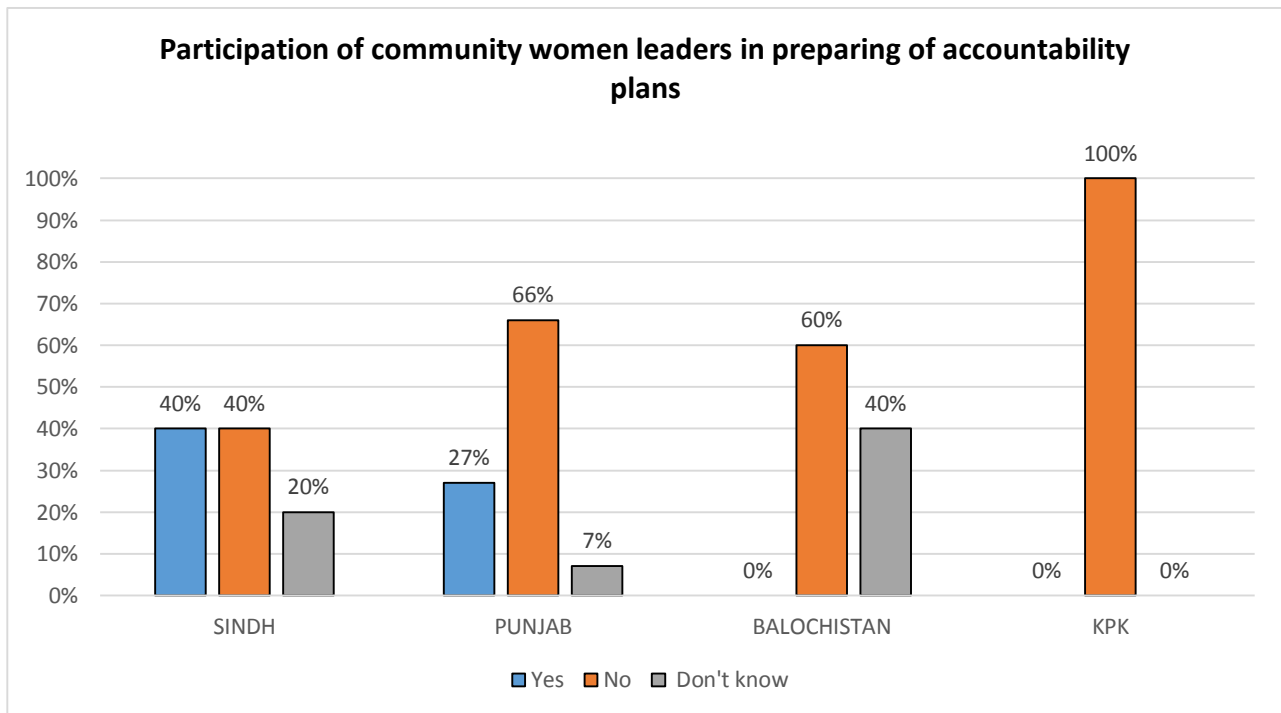


Graph 8

One of the main reasons for lack of awareness about study circles among women leaders, according to AF staff, was that these events were held only once a year. The events were also organized in combination with other project activities like 16 days of activism. Therefore, essence of study circles was lost.

The evaluation study also reveals that interaction and communication of women leaders and activists with parliamentarians remained less effective than desired. The project was supposed to create linkages with elected representatives in local government, provincial and national assemblies. However, the members of women leader groups interacted more at local government and less at provincial and national level.

When asked women leaders about their participation in preparing social accountability plans, out of 145 women leaders, 61% stated No, 26% Yes and 13% did not know about the process of preparing of accountability plans.



Graph 9

It showed various trends across the provinces. Amongst the women leaders interviewed, 66% in Punjab, 60% in Baluchistan, 40% in Sindh, and 100% in KPK said that they did not participate in making of accountability plans under the project. Those who participated in these plans were highest in Sindh (40%) followed by Punjab (27%), whereas 40% in Baluchistan, 20% in Sindh and 7% in Punjab had no knowledge about these accountability plans.

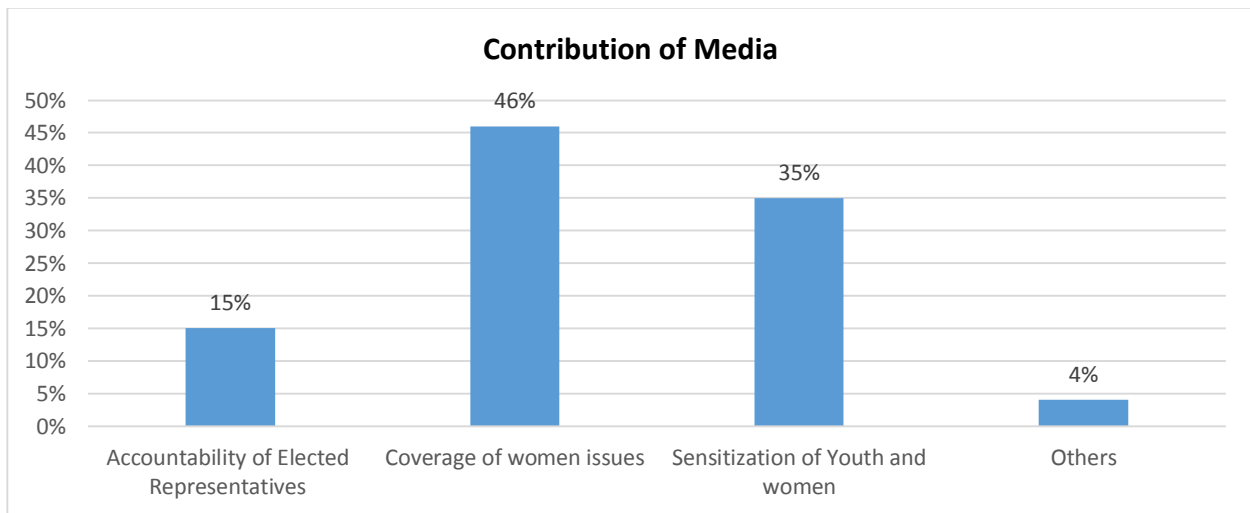
Furthermore, those who participated in preparing accountability plans had no knowledge what happened to them after preparing. AF also realizes that preparing community women leaders to

effectively engage with parliamentarians and track their performance was a challenging job. AF took efforts to introduce members of provincial and national assembly members with women leaders in different events but one could realize that networking with parliamentarian was a challenging job due to prevalence culture of hierarchy and inbuilt social power structures. This required more consistent efforts than just one off activities. Despite all these challenges, some women leaders were able to establish contacts with parliamentarians particularly with those who have long association with Aurat Foundation.

2.5.3 Role of Media in sensitizing women voters about their political rights

Media was an important component of the project strategy to sensitize the women voters about their rights. The study shows that role of media in achieving the intended objectives was reasonably well, though it should have been made more effective while implementing the project. When women leaders were asked the role of media in sensitizing women voters on their political rights, 59% responded that they did influence on women voters, while 16% said they didn't, whereas 25% had no idea about any influence on women voters by media.

Those who thought that media was able to influence women voters, further explained that these institutions influenced mostly in coverage of women issues (46%), sensitization of youth and women on gender issues (35%), and for accountability of elected representatives (15%).



Graph 10

On the other hand, Community women informed during FGDs in Punjab and KP province that community theatres (alternate media) was an effective tool and contributed in increasing their awareness on women rights issues.

2.5.4 Synergistic effect of AF's other activities

The project also benefitted by synergistic effect of AF's other activities which were related to the objectives of the LISTEN project as well. Aurat Foundation, as part of its other projects, organized other activities like media talk shows at TV and in higher education institutions, and launched Rickshaw Campaigns in different districts. The project's participant also benefitted by the activities of AF in their respective constituencies.

AF organized '***Rickshaw Campaign***' under the banner of global campaign "ENOUGH: Together We Can End Violence against Women & Girls" during the 16 days of Activism. The main purpose of this campaign was to increase awareness among masses particularly women on VAW issues and pro women laws. Short and decorated messages were displayed on rickshaws so that citizens should read these messages. AF involved rickshaw drivers to understand the messages and run Rickshaw rally in the cities. The campaign was initially launched in Rawalpindi and then replicated in Karachi, Jhelum, Bahawalpur, Rahimyar Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Multan, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Hyderabad, Umerkot and Tando Allahyar districts.

2.6 Project efficiency

One of the factors, which helped project to move more effectively in optimal time and available resources, was that the women leaders in every district were relatively more experienced and skilled to achieve project targets. Aurat Foundation was strategic partner of Oxfam for implementation. The project benefitted from its collaboration with Aurat Foundation which added value to the project by its experience and knowledge on issues related to project objectives.

Due to AF's rich experience and presence at grass roots level in most districts of the country. Most of the women leaders who participated in this project were already experienced, had received trainings from other projects of Aurat Foundation on issues of women empowerment and gender justice, and had remained active in social and political activities of women since quite some time. This synergistic effect helped project to be time and money efficient. This factor also helped project to implement its objectives more efficiently and with relatively less resources. Working with the experienced women local leaders was quite helpful for those women who recently joined the project and got involved in social and political activities for the first time.

Oxfam's role during implementation has been very positive as well. Oxfam as a strategic partner was aware about AF's strengths and limitations. According to AF staff, Oxfam provided flexibility in implementation as well as technical input in determining direction of the project. Monitoring visits by international delegations and annual reviews also benefited the project. However, evaluation team observed that Oxfam staff's more interaction at provincial and district level had benefited the project more to review the project progress.

2.7 Impact

It is too early to comment about impact of the project. However, the immediate results as discussed in this report, show that these changes would produce a greater effect in the long run in the lives of the women in the respective constituencies where this project was implemented. The immediate results like increased knowledge and level of skills of women leaders, networking with the relevant government

departments, engaging with other women in social and political activities by using skills and knowledge gained during trainings, and enhanced confidence level of women leaders will keep on contributing in improving women’s situation in the project districts (please see section 2.2-2.8). If the election process in the country continues without any hindrance, the women would be more effective due to their increased knowledge and skills provided by this project, in the coming years. They will not only be more empowered at personal level, but will also bring about positive changes in social and political spheres. The continuation of this project for another phase will also contribute in enhancing its impact in the project areas.

2.8 Sustainability

It is evident from field research (interviews and meetings with direct and indirect beneficiaries), the project has a potential to sustain on its own because of willingness of women leaders to continue social and political work in their respective areas. As mentioned earlier, majority of women leaders have worked as activists for long time in their constituencies; LISTEN project has further strengthened their passion of social and political work and provided them with the skills to effectively lead the communities in their districts.

Members of the women groups have also gained identity as a group; they have established formal and informal connections amongst themselves. They communicate regularly and get support from each other. Recently, women group leaders have formed a network of their members at national, provincial and district level. This network is at nascent stage and needs to be further strengthened.

Evaluation team asked sustainability question with members of women leaders. They were found to be quite enthusiastic to continue the activities; however, most of the women leaders also pointed out that they would still need collaboration from some external institution, like Aurat Foundation (as most women knew only Aurat Foundation in this case) to continue project activities.

Sustainability of project activities

Province	50 women group will continue	AF will continue same activity	Community forums/ CAC will continue the activity	Project activities will not continue	Others
Overall	46%	31%	16%	3%	4%
Sindh	62%	6%	9%	20%	3%
Punjab	42%	37%	19%	0%	2%
Balochistan	40%	30%	10%	20%	0%
KPK	47%	35%	18%	0%	0%

Table 7

Interviews with women leaders further elaborated the factors regarding sustainability of the project. The human resource of trained women leaders was found to be the most important factor across all four provinces (62% in Sindh, 42% in Punjab, 47% in KPK, and 40% in Baluchistan). Similarly the future collaboration and assistance from Aurat Foundation was the second most important factor, (37% in Punjab, 6% in Sindh, 35% in KPK, and 30% in Baluchistan). Willingness of community to continue the project related activities, was the third important factor for project sustainability (9% in Sindh, 19% in Punjab, 10% in Baluchistan and 18% in KPK). In Baluchistan and Sindh, 20% and 9% women were of the opinion that this project would not sustain.

Staff of Aurat Foundation and Oxfam were found optimistic that members of women leaders would continue working in their respective areas. Capacity of women leaders is well developed and other organizations working in the same districts can collaborate with them. AF and Oxfam can also engage them in different initiatives.

2.9 Project Achievements

The biggest achievement of the project was to establish a model of women community leadership in a society where common women were not accepted as leaders. The project has boosted self-confidence and self-esteem of women, to the extent that they can lead their communities on various political and social issues. Women Leader Group has achieved its own identity in their respective areas.

There was common consensus among all the stakeholders including members of women leaders themselves, communities, government officials, staff of AF and Oxfam that project's biggest achievement was creation of women community leadership and building their capacity to respond towards achieving women's social, economic and political empowerment, and protection from violence against women. This report has described in previous sections that the project has contributed in building confidence of women leaders and providing communication skills, and they are able to utilize these skills to promote gender justice and women rights in their respective areas. Women leaders are key change makers in their social sphere facilitating change and challenging status quo.

The project also achieved to work beyond project objectives i.e. facilitating women with banks and other institutions to get loans to become economically independent, resolving issues of girls' education and VAW related issues.

When asked members of women leaders to identify three main achievements of the project; majority (75%) women identified creation of community leadership as biggest achievement. There was consistency among all the provinces; highest was observed in Balochistan 96% followed by Punjab 75%, Sindh and KP 71%.

Other project achievements included sensitization of media on reporting women rights; in KP 14 %; Punjab 7% and in Sindh 6% women highlighted this aspect as an achievement. However, in Baluchistan none of women leader considered this as an achievement. It is also obvious in previous sections that women leaders in Baluchistan were more active at community level than engaging with other stakeholders including media and government officials.

Some women leaders in Punjab, KP and Sindh also mentioned sensitization of elected representatives on gender issues and capacity development of government institutions as achievements.

Project achievements highlighted by community women leaders

Province	Creation of Community Leadership	Sensitization of Media on reporting gender justice and women rights	Sensitization of Elected Representatives on gender issues	Capacity building of Government Departments	Others	None
Overall	75%	7%	5%	5%	8%	0%
Sindh	71%	6%	3%	0%	19%	1%
Punjab	74%	7%	6%	7%	6%	0%
Balochistan	96%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%
KPK	71%	14%	4%	0%	11%	0%

Table 9

2.10 Challenges

The project faced many challenges during its implementation phase. The project districts were mix of urban and rural districts; prevalence of social cultural constrains for women's mobility, VAW, poverty and lack of education and increasing religious extremism were the main issues in which project was operating.

When asked women leaders about the challenges, 19% women found hostile environment in their respective areas to discuss on women rights. More women (38%) in Sindh and 28% in Baluchistan identified this issue as compared to Punjab (15%) and KP (20%).

Other main challenge was monitoring and tracking performance of elected representatives. As discussed earlier, social accountability required consistent efforts to learn about political and bureaucratic processes and systems. The project was not quite effective to provide such support to women leaders. Other challenges included law and order situation, difficulties in communication with elected representatives, lack of training and delays in project activities. Following tables provides provincial wise information on the challenges highlighted by women leaders during evaluation.

Project challenges highlighted by community women leaders

Province	Law and order situation	Communication with Elected Representative	Discussion on women rights	Downstream of training in communities	Monitoring and tracking of performance	Delay in project activities	Social Norms	Lack of Coordination	None
Overall	11%	13%	19%	11%	16%	4%	7%	6%	13%
Sindh	16%	7%	38%	0%	0%	0%	20%	10%	9%
Punjab	11%	15%	15%	10%	23%	3%	6%	5%	12%
Balochistan	11%	6%	28%	16%	0%	6%	6%	5%	22%
KPK	0%	16%	20%	11%	11%	16%	3%	2%	21%

Table 9

The evaluation team also observed lack of staff at national and provincial offices in Aurat Foundation. Staff was overburdened to organize project activities at provincial level to properly monitor and conduct follow-up activities.

Aurat Foundation's presence in targeted districts was through its volunteers; people who have been associated with AF, provided their best support to women leaders in organizing the events as well as establishing linkages with government institutions. However, absence of central place in the district created coordination and communication gap among women leaders. Almost in all districts particularly in Punjab and Sindh, women leaders raised the issue of lack of office and staff of AF in the selected districts to improve coordination and communication with AF and amongst women leaders.

2.11 Lessons learnt

Partnership of Oxfam and Aurat Foundation worked well as both organizations enjoyed long term and strategic partnership and shared the same objectives with reference to gender justice and women rights. Aurat Foundation's past experience of working with activists on political empowerment of women contributed in achieving project objectives within given time and budget.

The project was widely spread in 30 districts which made it difficult to achieve all project outcomes. It achieved the objectives related to building community leadership and awareness raising of communities and voter registration; but outcomes related to increase social accountability of elected representatives were less achieved. Understanding and capacity of women leaders in this regard was also less impressive. Keeping in view the geographical spread, option of more implementing partners in different provinces could have worked better to achieve all project outcomes.

Follow-ups of training and process of monitoring to document and sharing learning with women leaders will contribute in consistent capacity building of women. Women leaders were more engaged in

organizing and conducting activities; and were less involved to reflect and focus on learning from the processes. Such type of exercises would also benefit them to develop their leadership skills.

Poverty, lack of education and violence against women were the main issues which women face in their areas on daily basis. Integrated projects focusing on political empowerment in combination with economic empowerment, education and VAW would get more response at community level.

3. Conclusion and Recommendations

3.1 Conclusions

The project was successful in developing community leadership for women in the targeted areas. Women leader groups have their own identity and communities approach them for resolving their social issues. The project has contributed enormously in raising awareness about gender justice and women rights among communities, particularly in women, and to some extent among government institutions in their respective areas. The project has also contributed in increasing participation of women in local government forums as councilors and as voters.

The project has succeeded to create a social capital in the form of Members of Women leader groups, which not only continued to achieve project objectives but also added value by working beyond project's stated objectives. Their social and political activism is benefiting them at personal and community levels. Formation of network of women leader groups is a good initiative; this needs to be further strengthened.

Projects focusing on improving political governance require consistent effort for capacity building of implementing partners and local communities to effectively engage with political parties, parliamentarians, government departments, local government and communities. Expecting from women leaders to learn about social accountability in few training is an ambitious approach. This requires regular follow-ups and mentoring to develop their skills.

Effective communication, coordination and monitoring of the program at district level remained a challenge due to lack of staff and infrastructure available at district level. It was difficult for Karachi office to manage Baluchistan from distant and similarly challenging for Lahore based staff to follow up and monitor the project in Southern Punjab. Other options like increasing staff, opening regional offices, partnership with district regional and district based organizations can be explored in future.

Economic empowerment and VAW are major issues concerning women in Pakistan. Women leaders addressed these issues in their limited capacity; any future project having integrated approach to focus on socio-economic and political issues together would contribute more in effectiveness of the projects like LISTEN.

Project is still relevant, keeping in view that 2018 is election year, and more political activism will be required to be engaged with political parties, and work for social accountability, voter registration and training of communities.

3.2 Recommendations

- Oxfam may continue LISTEN project or initiate similar projects to maintain momentum of women leader groups to continue the similar work; and also create influence at local level with reference to upcoming elections of 2018.
- Oxfam may explore different ways of project management; being AF as a lead organization partnering with other local regional or district-based organizations to improve coordination, communication and monitoring of the project at district level.
- National and provincial network of women leaders group may be strengthened to continue advocacy and other activities.
- Oxfam and Aurat Foundation may maintain database of members of women leader group and keep engage them in different project.
- Oxfam can ensure that sufficient funds and structures are available for follow-up activities and effective monitoring.
- Future projects may be designed as integrated projects, proactively addressing the issues of economic empowerment, education and VAW.

Annexes

Annex 1: Research Tools

Annex 2: List of sample Districts

Annex 3. List of Participants:

Annex 1: Research Tools

Questionnaire for quantitative survey Direct Beneficiaries of the project

Section 1. Profile of Interviewee	
1.1 Name of Interviewee:	
1.2 District:	
1.3 Sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Male b) Female c) Others (specify)
1.4 What is your age?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 16- 25 years b) 26- 35 years c) 36- 45 years d) Above 45 years
1.5 What is your marital status:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Single b) Married c) Widow d) Others (specify)
1.6 What is your highest level of education?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Illiterate b) Primary Pass c) Middle class pass d) Matriculation e) F.SC/ FA f) Bachelor Degree g) Master Degree h) h) Above Masters
1.7 What is your main occupation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Housewife b) Teacher c) LHV/ LHW d) Doctor e) NGO/ Social worker f) Local Councilor g) Media g) other (specify)
1.8 When did you join LISTEN Project as trainee?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 2013-14 b) 2014-15

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) 2015-16 d) 2016-17
1.9 Have you ever participated in political/ social activities before LISTEN project?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Yes b) No
1.10 If yes, what type of political / social activities were you involved?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Member of a political party b) Member of local government c) Advocacy d) Engagement with media e) Community mobilization f) others (specify)
Section 2. Comments on effectiveness and impact of the project	
2.1 What was importance of LISTEN project in your area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To create political and social awareness among women and youth b) To develop local leadership which is able to track performance of the elected candidates around gender justice and women rights c) To mobilize women, youth and other groups for advocacy around gender justice and women rights d) To sensitise women voters on women political rights e) To sensitize elected representatives around gender justice and women rights f) Any other (specify) g) Don't know
2.2 Do you think, LISTEN project has contributed to social change in terms of political empowerment of women?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Yes b) No c) Don't Know
2.3 If yes, what social change it has brought?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increase in Community level leadership to enhance accountability of elected representatives b) Debate on women issues among different stakeholders increased c) Reporting on women issues in local media increased d) Elected representatives are more responsive towards women's issues e) Pro women legislation increased

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> f) More women caste votes in elections (LG 2015) g) More women contested local bodies elections h) Political awareness among youth increased i) People are presenting their demands to elected representative in organized manner j) Other, specify: k) Don't know
2.4 Do you think LISTEN project has influence on legislation/policy formation and/or policy reform/change for gender equity? Any specific examples?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Yes b) No c) Don't know
2.5 If yes, how?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Elected representatives now understand issues of women and other marginalized groups b) Elected representatives are more responsive towards community demands c) Elected representatives are presenting gender sensitive bills d) More budget allocation for women programming e) Any other, specify
2.6 Please give specific examples	
2.7 What changes do you see in behaviors of elected representatives of your constituency as a result of LISTEN project?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Attend community meetings more regularly b) Use research studies to make evidence based decisions c) Give importance to women's issues d) Interact more with government departments to take actions in favor of women e) Interact more with police/ law enforcement agencies for survivors of violence f) Highlight women issues in media more frequently g) Other, specify h) Don't know
2.8: Which government departments you worked or engaged under LISTEN Project?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Women Development Department b) Social Welfare Department c) Police/ Law enforcement agencies d) Public universities e) Other, specify e) None

<p>2.9 If yes, How LISTEN project has contributed in capacity building of above-mentioned government departments.</p>	<p>a) Provided information through IEC material b) Training on gender justice and women rights c) Helped in designing new proposals and projects d) Other, specify</p>
<p>2.10: What changes do you see in above mentioned institutions as a result of project activities?</p>	<p>a) More gender sensitive and responsive to address women's issues b) knowledge and information on pro women laws and policies increased c) More FIRs registered for women survivors d) New gender projects/ initiatives introduced e) Other, specify f) None g) Don't know</p>
<p>2.11 Do you see rising trend of women participation and willingness to contest elections and participate in political process in your constituency when we look at the previous elections sequentially particularly LG elections of 2015?</p>	<p>a)Yes b)No c)Don't' know</p>
<p>2.12 If yes, what contribution has made LISTEN project in this regard?</p>	<p>a)Created awareness among women b) Created awareness among families b)Helped women to register nomination papers c) Helped women to register voters d) Supported women to run election campaigns e) Other, specify</p>
<p>2.13 Do you think that women oriented development projects are now more frequent than two/three years ago?</p>	<p>a)Yes b) No c) Don't know</p>
<p>2.14 If yes, would you like sharing how many such women oriented development projects were produced in the past 12 months in your constituency?</p>	
<p>2.15 Do you observe any changes in yourself after being part of LISTEN Project?</p>	<p>a) Yes b) No c) Don't know</p>

<p>2.16 If yes, what changes do you observe?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increase in knowledge of gender justice and women rights b) Increase in confidence c) Better communication skills d) Better advocacy skills e) Better social mobilization skills f) Other, specify
<p>2.17 What actions have you taken in your constituency for improving situation of women after being a part of the project?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Facilitated women for voter registration b) Facilitated women for contesting elections c) Facilitated women who were victims of violence d) Awareness raising of communities e) Interacted more with law enforcement agencies to resolve women's issues f) Reported women issues in newspapers g) Meetings with elected representatives with reference to women's issues. h) None i) Other, specify
<p>2.18: Please give one specific example:</p>	
<p>3. Comments on training component of the project</p>	
<p>3.1 Have you participated in training organized under LISTEN Project?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Yes b) No
<p>3.2 If yes, which aspects/ contents of training program you found more useful with reference to project objectives?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Good Governance, b) Community leadership c) Gender justice and women rights d) social accountability e) Gender responsive budgeting f) Tracking performance of elected members g) Others (specify): h) Don't know

<p>3.3 Have you found an opportunity to transfer the training learnt skills to further down at the District level?</p>	<p>a) Yes b) No c) Don't know</p>
<p>3.4 If yes, whom you have trained so far?</p>	<p>a) Communities (Men) b) Communities (women) c) Media personnel d) Elected representatives e) Youth/ students</p>
<p>3.5 In your view what was importance of study circles?</p>	<p>a) People became aware of their own problems and rights b) Community demands identified and presented to local representatives c) Other, specify,</p>
<p>3.6 In your view how training has contributed in accountability of elected representatives in your constituency?</p>	<p>a) Women and youth groups are able to monitor budgets on the yardsticks of gender responsiveness b) People are participating more in advocacy activities c) Elected representatives are attending community meetings d) Media is highlighting performance of elected representatives e) Other, specify f) None</p>
<p>4. Comments on IEC, research studies and media activities</p>	
<p>4.1 Have you found media and higher education institutions playing their due role sensitizing women voters on their political rights?</p>	<p>d) Yes e) No f) Don't know</p>

4.2 If yes, what contribution media and education institutions have played under LISTEN Project?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Accountability of elected representatives through media activities b) Coverage of women issues in print and electronic media c) Sensitization of youth and women on gender issues d) Other, specify
5. Comments on Accountability Plans	
5.1 Have you participated in preparing of accountability plans under LISTEN Project?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes No Don't know
5.2 Do you give weightage to representation by all segments of society while prepare social accountability plans in your constituency?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a)Yes b)No c)Don't know
5.3 If yes, which groups participate in preparation of accountability plans?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a)Women Men Minorities Disable persons Others (specify)
5.4 How do you monitor implementation of accountability plans?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a)Review performance with elected representatives b)Review progress in Women group/ citizen action committee c) Other, specify
5.6 What sort of accountability techniques (are more frequently used in your constituency to hold elected candidates accountable?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a)advocacy b) cause a walk c) research, d) media, e) dialogue f) Other, specify Don't know

<p>5.7 In your view, how accountability plans contribute to make elected representatives more accountable towards communities?</p>	
<p>5.8 In your view, what are three main achievements of the project?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Creation of community leadership b) Social mobilization c) Social Accountability of elected representatives d) Capacity building of women and youth on gender justice and women rights e) Sensitization of media on reporting gender justice and women rights f) Sensitization of elected representatives on gender issues g) Capacity building of government departments h) Other, specify
<p>5.9 In your view what were three main challenges faced by the project?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Law and order situation b) Communication with elected representatives c) Discussion on women rights issues in communities d) Downstream of training in communities e) Monitoring and tracking of performance of elected representatives f) Working with government departments g) Delay in project activities h) Others, specify,
<p>5.8 If you have to change the project in future, what modifications will you make?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i)
<p>2.32 In your view, how the project activities will continue after the project period</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) AF will continue the same activities through other projects b) Local community forums/ Citizen action committees will continue the activities

	c) Trained women and youth leaders will continue the activities d) Other, specify
Any additional Comments by Interviewee:	
Comments/ Observations of Interviewer:	

Checklist for meeting with staff of partner organizations (Aurat Foundation and sub partners)

1. What was background of LISTEN Project?
2. Political context of Pakistan
3. How has been progress of the project against set targets?
4. Any changes during implementation? Or activities delayed? What were main reasons?
5. What (if any) LISTEN project contributed to social change in terms of political empowerment of women?
6. What (if any) LISTEN project has influence on legislation/policy formation and/or policy reform/change for gender equity? Any specific examples?
7. What changes do you see in behaviors of elected representatives of political constituencies where LISTEN project operated?
Probe: Do you observe and difference in terms of capacity and attitude with other elected representatives?
8. Which government departments you worked or engaged under LISTEN Project?
9. What changes do you observe in above mentioned institutions as a result of project interventions?
10. Do you see rising trend of women participation and willingness to contest elections and participate in political process in project area when we look at the previous elections sequentially particularly LG elections of 2015?
11. What contribution LISTEN Project made in this regard?
12. Do you think that women oriented development projects are now more frequent than two/three years ago? If yes, please give some examples?
13. What changes do you observe at community level?
 - Changes in behaviors of trainees
 - Changes in communities
 - Media and higher education institutions
14. In your view which project strategies/ activities were more effective and why?
15. How accountability plans were prepared, implemented and monitored?
16. What sort of accountability techniques (advocacy, cause a walk, research, media, dialogue etc) are more frequently used in your constituency to hold elected candidates accountable?
17. In your view, what are three main achievements of the project?
18. In your view what were three main challenges faced by the project?
19. If you have to change the project in future, what modifications will you make and why?
20. In your view, how the project activities will continue after the project period? What mechanisms at community and organizational level exist to continue?

Checklist for Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with communities (men and women)

1. What do you know about LISTEN Project?
2. What was importance of LISTEN Project in your area?
3. How were you involved in the project?
 - a. Probe: Which project activities were you involved?
4. In your view, how LISTEN project benefited you and communities of your area?
5. Did you participate in training events organized by the project?
6. What did you learn in these training programmes?
7. How do you practice the skills and knowledge you learnt through training programs?
8. Have you been a part of preparing accountability plans of your area?
 - a. Probe: How participation of women and other marginalized groups is ensured?
9. What is benefit of preparing and implementing accountability of your area?
10. What changes do you see in behaviors of elected representatives of your constituency as a result of LISTEN project?
11. Which government departments you worked or engaged under LISTEN Project?
12. What changes do you see in above mentioned institutions as a result of project activities?
13. What changes do you see with reference to women participation and willingness to contest elections and participate in political process in your constituency when we look at the previous elections sequentially particularly LG elections of 2015?
14. What contribution has made LISTEN project in this regard?
15. Do you think that women oriented development projects are now more frequent than two/three years ago? If yes, please share examples.
16. Have you been a part of study circles? What was benefit of study circles?
17. What was role of media and theatre performance? How it has contributed to improve situation with reference to gender justice and women rights in your area?
18. Do you observe any changes in attitude of communities after being part of LISTEN Project?
19. Please give one specific example:
20. In your view how training has contributed in accountability of elected representatives in your constituency
21. In your view, what are three main achievements of the project?
22. In your view what were three main challenges faced by the project?
23. In your view, how the project activities will continue after the project period

Checklist for Key Informant Interview with Stakeholders

1. What do you know about LISTEN Project?
2. What was importance of LISTEN Project in your area?
3. How were you involved in the project?
 - a. Probe: Which project activities were you involved?
4. In your view, how LISTEN project benefited your institution?
5. Did you participate in training events organized by the project?
6. What did you learn in these training programmes?
7. How do you practice the skills and knowledge you learnt through training programs?
8. Have you been a part of preparing accountability plans of your area?
 - a. Probe: How participation of women and other marginalized groups is ensured?
9. What is benefit of preparing and implementing accountability of your area?
10. What changes do you see in behaviors of elected representatives of your constituency as a result of LISTEN project?
11. What changes do you see with reference to women participation and willingness to contest elections and participate in political process in your constituency when we look at the previous elections sequentially particularly LG elections of 2015?
12. What contribution has made LISTEN project in this regard?
13. Do you think that women oriented development projects are now more frequent than two/three years ago? If yes, please share examples.
14. What was role of media and theatre performance? How it has contributed to improve situation with reference to gender justice and women rights in your area?
15. Do you observe any changes in attitude of communities after being part of LISTEN Project?
16. Please give one specific example:
17. In your view, what are three main achievements of the project?
18. In your view what were three main challenges faced by the project?
19. In your view, how the project activities will continue after the project period?

Annex 2: List of sample Districts

Province	Districts
Punjab	1. Rawalpindi 2. Chakwal 3. Jhelum 4. Hafizabad 5. Gujranwala 6. Multan 7. Bahawalpur 8. Rahim Yar Khan 9. D.G.Khan
Sindh	10. Hyderabad 11. Thatta 12. Sukkur 13. Jacobabad
KP	14. Haripur 15. Nowshehra
Balochistan	16. Jafferabad

Annex 3. List of Participants:

List of Participants of Quantitative Survey – Community Women Leaders (Direct Beneficiaries)

S:NO	Name of Community Women Leader	Phone Number
	Hyderabad	
1	Salma Memon	3003084351
2	Haseen Marwat	3333639693
3	Sitara Shams	3423722883
4	Qamar Bano	3313571757
5	Kousar Rajput	3063048544
6	Zahida memon	3003036675
7	Razia usmani	3013547651
8	Mithan kolhi	3423839133
9	Nasima khan	3332653622
10	Rehana	3215323831
11	Ghufrana	3313601405
12	Salma Khan	
	Thatta	
13	Shahnaz Soomro	3222754912
14	Rehana	3128267889
15	Safia	3213201656
16	Shabana	
17	Neelam Gul	
18	Neelam yasmin Abbasi	3213716015

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19	Rizwana	3123158705
20	Aisha Sajid	3314193665
	Sukkur	
21	Saima Rao	3337123458
22	Qammar-ul-Nisa	3003153500
23	Zeenat Bhanbhro	3003291129
24	Ghazala	3003119121
25	Sehrish Khokar	3342206698
26	Bushra Rani	3313142821
27	Sabiha Mushal	
28	Bilquess Khatoon	
	Jacobabad	
29	Shama Jamali	
30	Abida Brohi	
31	Farzana	
32	Kubra soomro	3340038435
33	Nazan Jamali	3357465078
34	Erum Naz	3337345096
35	Gul jan Buriro	3337355902
36	Qamar Bano	3363601096
	Multan	
37	Ayesha Rasheed	3027312474
38	Aneela Ashraf	3006375478

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39	Yasmeen	3156709824
40	Sabiha Chaudry	30073711151
41	Seewa Khatoon	3017480325
42	Rubina Naz	3018634111
43	Naseem Akhtar	3078214694
44	Mehak Butt	3007367291
	Bahawalpur	
45	Rabab khan	3106701115
46	Kauser Parveen	3087724679
47	Sabiha Khan	3060412367
48	Shagufta Parveen	3076636768
49	Shagufta	3007811266
50	Ghazala Nadeem	3006812004
51	Zakiya Bukhari	3012126829
52	Aysha Nadeem	3038022836
53	Azra	3056812664
	DG khan	
54	Samina bibi	3338556897
55	Fahmida Irshad	3317382726
56	Shakeela Mukkhtyar	3366208806
57	Sadia	3310071029
58	Riffat Umar	31550685440
59	Nusrat Bibi	3057844048
60	Nasira Amir	3338389566
61	Zahida Qureshi	3006781237

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62	Ameer	3326791304
63	Ishra Rahim Yar khan	33172320236
64	Razir	3027903872
65	Saima	
66	Umm e Salma	3061623033
67	Nargis Mehran	3009674794
68	Zeenat Bashir	3047697304
69	Khursheed Bibi	
70	Kiran Yaseen	3027565885
71	Zainab	3086010603
72	Asma	3003760911
73	Khalida	3008776588
	Rawalpindi	
74	Raheel Amjad	3459896063
75	Kaukab Farooq	3425160803
76	Lubna Arshad	3365336207
77	Yasmeen Chaudry	3335313895
78	Doltana Kauser	3035004054
79	Riffat sultana	3235013382
80	Samina Shoib	3363339332
81	Razia Sultana	3313999016
82	Robina Shafique	3455246675
83	Saba saghir	3318807617

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84	Shabana Gahazafar	3138284430
85	Lubna Bhatti	3006306408
	Chakwal	
86	Shaista Akram	3325906717
87	Gul Nasreen	3335009744
88	Nayar sultana	3125719448
89	Rubina Shaheen	3069266286
90	Aliya Yasmeen	3325671348
91	Nusrat	3340514475
92	Rubina	3455961928
93	Fatima Ahmed	3335006174
94	Ghulam Saeena	3335781570
95	Dr. Tooba awal hamdani	3377217200
	Jhelum	
96	Shahzia naeer	3348609056
97	Shahida Abdullah	3345422009
98	Robina	3335841272
99	Tabeeba Farooq	3335851446
100	Rashida Azeez	3337514500
101	Laiba Azeez	3337514560
102	Razia Jibran	3215926852
103	Shahnaz haider	3225877657
104	Syeda Shahida Shah	3435854294

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105	Aasiya Aslam	3355585291
	Gujranwala	
106	Suryana bibi	3016625208
107	Dr Zubaida	3007791773
108	Adv Rabia	
109	Fatima Shareef	3006447825
110	Shahzeen Awan	3225691991
111	Kosar Parveen	3216630955
112	Sajida Kosar	3013348687
113	Zarina Awan	305418498
114	Shaheen Ashfaq	3009645400
115	Zahida Anwer	3216283736
	Hafizabad	
116	Summaira Tariq	3227320599
117	Nighat khan	3216639200
118	Zareen Ferdoos	3227320599
119	Yasmin	3421497081
120	Attia	3056385289
121	Sajida Faryad	3067525730
122	Ambreen Basher	3217668110
123	Najma Shahzadi	3054965342
124	Rukshana	333572339
125	Jahira Naseem	3426590839

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	Jafferabad	
126	Jamul	
127	Nawaban	
128	Sadori	
129	Samina Baloch	3311348479
130	Umeedan Chanwan Kashmir	
132	Mahmooda	
133	Musmat Sifat	
134	Zahida	
135	Amna Bibi	3243870813
	Noshera	
136	Busnighah	3156330020
137	Yasmin	3348916920
138	Noor Zarmeena	3018817152
139	Asia	3121908698
140	Dillbara	3339013837
141	Hameed Bibi	3349049283
142	Seema babar	3319886651
143	Rahat	3316784901
144	Naila Naz	3312005252
145	Shaheen Akhtar	3319070051

List of Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

S.No.	Date	Name & Designation	District
01	5-7-2017	Imtiaz Kalhoro, District Election Commissioner	Hyderabad
02	10-7-2017	Shafique Ahmed Arain- Assistant Director Admin, NADRA	Sukkur
03	11-7-2017	Mohammad Jaan Odhano-CEO, Community Development Foundation-Jacobabad	Jacobabad
04	13-7-2017	Farasat Ali, Advocate Bar Council	Multan
05	14-7-2017	Riaz Jazib, President Daily Din	D.G Khan
06	14-7-2017	Syed Nadeem Ahmad, President Youth Front Pakistan	D.G Khan
07	15-7-2017	Shaikh Khurshid Ahmed, Advocate/ X- Nazim	Bahawalpur
08	14-7-2017	Syed Asif, Sectary Reporter Daily sahafat Lahore	Rahim Yar khan
09	20-7-2017	Amir Qasmi, Incharge of labour department	Jehlum
10	21-7-2017	Mohammad Arshad, President Rotary Club	Rawapindi
11	21-7-2017	Mohammad Ilyas,	Rawalpindi
12	24-7-2017	Tanveer Safdar, EDO social Wefare	Chakwal
13	24-7-2017	Sardar Mazhar Hussain, District Election Commissioner	Chakwal
14	24-7-2017	Javed Iqbal Bhatti, Deputy Director Local Government	Chakwal
15	26-7-2017	PM Safdar , Advocate	Newshehra
16	27-7-2017	Hafeezul Din, Election Commissioner Office Newshehra	Newshehra
17	28-7-2017	Rasheed Ahmed, Assistant superintendent Dar-ul-Aman	Gujranwala

List of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with Female Communities

S.No.	Date	Names of participant	District
01.	5-7-2017	1. Zahida Memon 2. Naima Khan 3. Sitara Shamim 4. Qamar 5. Kausar Rajput	Hyderabad
02.	5-7-2017	6. Kiran 7. Shazia 8. Mariam 9. Janat 10. Sakeena	Thatta
03.	10-7-2017	11. Kaneez Fatima 12. Nadia 13. Shabnam 14. Abida 15. Faiza Faiz 16. Mehnaaz Gul 17. Hasina Bano 18. Methro	Sukkur
04.	11-7-2017	19. Aliya 20. Kainat 21. Qammar 22. Habiban 23. Janat Khatoon 24. Farida 25. Shazia 26. Rubina	Jacobabad
05.	12-7-2017	27. Shehzadi Abro 28. Sadaf Hakro 29. Hina Hakro 30. Balqees Bibi Lashari 31. Zulekhan Siyal 32. Zainab 33. Zairina 34. Ishrat 35. Bachan	Jafarabad
06.	13-7-2017	36. Suryya Bibi 37. Amber Bibi 38. Farah Abbas 39. Areeba Khan 40. Naseema Akhtar 41. Asiya	Multan
07.	14-7-2017	42. Nusrat Abdulsattar	D.G Khan

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		<p>43. Azra Parveen 44. Wakeela 45. Kundan Bibi 46. Akhbari Bibi</p>	
08.	15-7-2017	<p>47. Zobia 48. Misbah Kanwal 49. Bano 50. Parveen 51. Mehwish 52. Shagufta 53. Humera 54. Aqsa 55. Ruqiya 56. Sidra Muqadas</p>	Bahawalpur
09.	17-7-2017	<p>57. Saba Hakeem 58. Munaza Asghar 59. Halima Hakeem 60. Sana Hakeem 61. Shehnaz Khalid 62. Fakhra Jamal</p>	Raheem Yar Khan
10.	20-7-2017	<p>63. Advocate Salma Sadaf 64. Laraib Bibi 65. Jamila Aziz 66. Shahnaz Akhter 67. Noor Fatima 68. Asia Aslam Advocate 69. Musarat Khaliq 70. Kadija Shaithi</p>	Jehlum
11.	21-7-2017	<p>71. Taqreem Javid 72. Tehrim Javid 73. Nasreen 74. Zahida 75. Sayad Baigan 76. Shehnaz Baigab 77. Rubina Akbar 78. Arfa Hameed</p>	Rawalpindi
12.	24-7-2017	<p>79. Sadia Ikram 80. Sanobar Jahan 81. Mariam Shahzad 82. Zaib-un-Nisa 83. Robina Riaz</p>	Chakwal
13.	26-7-2017	<p>84. Sidra 85. Shazadi Faraha 86. Sajida Bibi 87. Shamim Akhtar</p>	Hafizabad

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		88. Koser Parween 89. Rehana Koser	
14.	27-7-2017	90. Kishwar Sultana 91. Fakhra Malik 92. Rehana Yasmeen 93. Shahnaz Begum 94. Khadija Baeed 95. Sumair Shahzad	Nowshehra

List of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with male Communities

S.No.	Date	Names of participant	District
01.	10-7-2017	1. Ali Nawaz 2. Raheel Ahmad 3. Muhammad Waqas 4. Kashif Raza 5. Ayaz Hussain 6. Muhammad Salique Hussain 7. Shah Zaman 8. Khalid Hussain	Sukkur
02.	11-7-2017	9. Ashfaque Ahmad 10. Mohammad Aasim 11. Qurban Ali 12. Mohammd Sharif 13. Khadim Hussain 14. Meer Ahmad 15. Mohammad Azam 16. Ibrar Hussain	Jacobabad
03.	20-7-2017	17. Syed Akhtar Ali Shah 18. Kashif Islam 19. Zahoor Hussain Shah 20. M.Ali 21. Imran Ali Naqvi	Jehlum
04.	28-7-2017	22. M.Saeed Hakim 23. Atta Ur Rehman 24. Mushtiaq Ahmed Kashvi 25. M.Nawaz Butt 26. Raja G. Mustafa 27. Malik Jamil Awan	Gujranwala

Schedule of Activities Performed

Sr. no	Date	Activity Performed	District
1	05-07-2017	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with female communities	Hyderabad Thatta

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2	10-07-2017	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with female communities Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with male communities	Sukkur
3	11-07-2017	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with female communities Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with male communities	Jacobabad
4	12-07-2017	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with female communities	Jaffarabad
5	13-07-2017	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with female communities	Multan
6	14-07-2017	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with female communities	D.G Khan Rahim yar Khan
7	15-07-2017	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with female communities	Bhawalpur
8	17-07-2017	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with female communities	Rahim yar khan
9	20-07-2017	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with female communities Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with male communities	Jhelum
10	21-07-2017	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with female communities	Rawalpindi
11	24-07-2017	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with female communities	Chakwal
12	26-07-2017	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with female communities Meeting with Aurat Foundation	Naushera Hafizabad Islamabad
13	27-07-2017	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with female communities	Nauhsera

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14	28-07-2017	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with female communities Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with male communities	Gujranwala
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