



2024:18

Sida Decentralised Evaluation

NIRAS Sweden AB

# Evaluation of the Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence (CSMD)

Final Report

# Evaluation of the Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence (CŞMD)

**Final Report  
June 2024**

**NIRAS Sweden AB**

**Authors:** NIRAS Sweden AB

The views and interpretations expressed in this report are the authors' and do not necessarily reflect those of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida.

**Sida Decentralised Evaluation 2024:18**

Commissioned by Sida, Embassy of Sweden in Ankara

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**Date of final report:** 2024-06-12

**Art. no.** Sida62726en

urn:nbn:se:sida-62726en

This publication can be downloaded from: [www.sida.se/en/publications](http://www.sida.se/en/publications)

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# Abbreviations and Acronyms

ÇBSH	Children's Right to Bodily Autonomy training program
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
CSE	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
CŞMD	Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence (Cinsel Şiddetle Mücadele Derneği)
CCIs	Cross-cutting issues
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
DBB	'Change Starts with Me' training modules
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic Social Council
EQs	Evaluation Questions
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
KII	Key Informant Interview
LGBTQI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Queer and Intersex
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MSEK	Million Swedish Kronor
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NVNY	What's Up What's Not program
OH	Outcome Harvesting
PMEL	Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
RBM	Results based management
SGBV	Sexual/sexualised gender-based violence
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SOGIESC	Sexual Orientation and Gender Identities, Expressions, and Sex Characteristics
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
SV	Sexual violence
ToC	Theory of Change
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers

# Preface

This “**Evaluation of the Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence (CŞMD)**”, was commissioned by the Embassy of Sweden in Ankara, Türkiye. The evaluation took place between March and June 2024 with field work carried out during April 2024 and was conducted by NIRAS Sweden AB.

## *Acknowledgements*

The evaluation team would like to thank all those who participated in the evaluation, particularly the CŞMD team who were unstinting in giving of their time and insights during the review process and setting up the many interviews and meetings. This report could not have been produced without their fulsome collaboration and support.

# Executive Summary

This report presents findings, conclusions and recommendations of the theory-based approach and results-oriented evaluation of Sida's core support to the strategic plan of the Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence - Cinsel Şiddetle Mücadele Derneği (CŞMD). The four-year support is provided under Sweden's Reform cooperation strategy for Western Balkans and Türkiye (2021-2027) for the period of 2021-2024 through a grant of 17 million Swedish Kronor (MSEK).

CŞMD is a Turkish human rights-based organisation focusing on sexual violence through support to survivors of violence, capacity building of actors at municipality level, experts within the field, media, and civil society actors.

The evaluation assessed the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation of the strategic plan, including the quality of the results based management (RBM), as well as the application of different cross-cutting issues (as described below) through a desk review, semi-structured key information interviews and focus group discussions, outcome harvesting sessions, and two surveys. The reported and identified achievements at output, outcome and impact level were analysed against a revised Theory of Change (ToC), elaborated during the evaluation process. An international senior evaluator and a national expert conducted the evaluation.

## Evaluation findings and conclusions

### *Effectiveness*

**Findings:** CŞMD has delivered on expected outputs and against the outcomes as understood in the revised Theory of Change. The organisation responded to emerging issues related to the earthquakes in 2023 and opportunities at global policy spaces. The data collection demonstrated that CŞMD is an appreciated, respected, and increasingly more visible and known organisation among a broad range of actors. Their methods and materials are widely used by professional stakeholders trained by CŞMD and by likeminded CSOs. The organisation has also strengthened its capacity to engage in international human rights spaces and mechanisms. The reporting at program level holds a good quality, based on a robust monitoring system. However, annual reports lack analysis against the overall objectives and the ToC. The reports miss drawing conclusions on the synergies between the programs and how they jointly contribute to the desired changes.

**Conclusions:** The evaluation concludes that CŞMD has achieved a good progress towards the expected and desired results. The strategic plan places outcomes at a high and ambitious level that is beyond the organisation's spheres of control and influence. Having said that, CŞMD with its decade of existence as a small CSO has changed how sexual and sexual violence is discussed and perceived among many key actors in



Türkiye. CŞMD has developed and consolidated its work and organisation the last three years. The evaluation concludes that the implementation of the strategic plan has had strong effects on the attitudes and behaviours of targeted actors. CŞMD is today an increasingly more visible and known organisation among a broad range of actors. The evaluation takes note that these achievements were materialised in a very challenging context to work challenging harmful societal norms.

The evaluation further concludes that the following factors and lessons learned have had a decisive role in the evidenced results:

- i) the comprehensive approach to sexual violence is rooted in staff members' long and personal commitment to human, animal, and environmental rights, as well as in lived experiences. This contributes to uphold the high and demanding standards of a transformative, rights-based and intersectional approach;
- ii) the founders of the organisation brought tested methods and a learning-oriented approach that allowed training programs, support to survivors, and tools to evolve over a rather short time to the quality they have reached currently, and,
- iii) the interpersonal and communication skills of CŞMD's teams, and the unique graphic design, have created interest and opened doors for the difficult and in many contexts contested social problem of sexual and sexualised violence. The communication skills of the organisation are also noted in the results reporting.

Finally, the conceptual and technical skills of the organisation are already a reference to others and here lies a potential to continue to grow as the actor builds the capacities and competencies on sexual violence of both civil society and duty-bearers.

### *Efficiency*

**Findings:** CŞMD was found to deliver results in a timely, effective, and economic way and resources were evenly spread among the outcome areas. The level of ambition of the organisation is high and the program teams are small. Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (PMEL) is an area that is under resourced.

**Conclusions:** The evaluation concludes that the implementation of the strategic plan 2021-2023 has been efficient, particularly when considering the size of the organisation and the different teams. The fact that CŞMD's stakeholders spread and recycle the organisation's approach, terminology, methods, and produced materials shows that CŞMD's strategies are working well and that the organisation with small means has already contributed to real attitude and behaviour changes in the Turkish society. By focusing even more on outreach through duty-bearers, academics in the field of psychology, social work, communication and media studies, as well as other key actors representing different communities, CŞMD has the potential of an even higher outreach with its messages.

### *Cross-cutting issues*

**Findings:** The work of CŞMD was found to be truly rights-based both as an end goal and through its program and internal processes. The evaluation found that working methods targeting young persons are effective and demand-driven. Work at local level has expanded to new cities and was assessed to be sufficiently rooted in local contexts.

CŞMD's comprehensive perspective on sexual and sexualised violence was found to be understood and well received by all consulted stakeholders.

**Conclusions:** The cross-cutting issues relate both to the relevance and the effectiveness of the work of CŞMD. The evaluation concludes that both the comprehensive application of HRBA as CŞMD's intersectional and inclusive approach to sexual and sexualized violence makes their work highly relevant in the Turkish context. CŞMD plays a unique role as a knowledge producer and capacity builder of other key actors.

The involvement of young people in the organisation could be further strengthened and this is aligned with CŞMDs plans to establish a structure for both youth volunteers and a youth board representing young persons in all their diversity and from different realities in Türkiye.

The geographical expansion during the last three years has been positive both in the sense of broadening CŞMD's experiences from other locations and by making its approach and methods better known outside Istanbul, including in local municipalities in Izmir, Adana and Eskişehir. Part of the local outreach goes through networks of practitioners previously trained by CŞMD which is assessed by this evaluation as an efficient outreach strategy. One of the most striking aspects of CŞMD's added value is the uptake of its approach and methods by other actors. Going more "local" is not where CSMD would have most impact. The strategic leverage lies in building the capacity of key actors that can replicate the work at local level. The evaluation reiterates that CŞMD is a respected and recognized organisation that is driven by its values, commitments, as well as evidence-based claims.

Finally, the evaluation also draws conclusions on some aspects related to **sustainability**. The dependency on Sida funding and a small number of other minor donors calls for focus on resource mobilisation. This is not only related to decrease dependency, the possibilities to expand the work of the organisation but also to sustain the good quality of the different programs at the same time as the workload on the teams must decrease for the benefit of staff's wellbeing. Successful resource mobilisation would hopefully allow the teams to grow to a limited extent.

### Recommendations

The evaluation offered two recommendations to Sida, the main being to continue supporting CŞMD, and eight recommendations to CŞMD of which six are summarised below:

- Continue to invest in **method development and capacity building of key actors through work at municipality level, local and national networking with civil society and professional actors such as social workers, psychologists, and actors within media and academia**. This is where most impact is seen and the potentials to an even broader outreach and impact lies Look into how the PMEL can be structured in a more efficient way that allows focus on outcomes. Make use of the Theory of Change as a tool in monitoring and learning in the next strategy period.

- When developing the new strategic plan, ensure that outcomes are within the spheres of control or influence of the organisation. Define as far as possible who is expected to change, how, and when.
- Put the plans on the youth council and structures for young volunteers in place.
- Explore how the organisation could work more closely with organised marginalised rights-holders' such as refugee/migrant-led, youth-led, organisations of people with disabilities. Also explore the possibilities for joint projects on sexualised violence for broadening the resource mobilisation and for greater outreach of the methods,
- Expand international and in-country resource mobilisation efforts. Explore the possibility of domestic individual donors.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

This evaluation report presents the assessment of the Sida supported contribution “Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence Cinsel Şiddetle Mücadele Derneği (CŞMD) regarding Support to Strategic Plan.” CŞMD is a Turkish human rights-based civil society organisation (CSO) that holistically targets sexualised violence and other forms of discrimination. CŞMD was established in 2014 and the Embassy of Sweden currently supports their Strategic Plan 2021-2023, a support that has been extended to the end of 2024. The support is provided under Sweden’s Reform cooperation strategy for Western Balkans and Türkiye (2021-2027).<sup>1</sup> The contribution was initially granted SEK 12.500.000, with an additional of SEK 4.500.000 for the 2024 extension of the agreement, amounting to 17 million Swedish Kronor (MSEK).

## 1.2 EVALUATION PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The Terms of Reference (ToR) state that the purpose of the evaluation is to evaluate the results achieved by CŞMD in terms of applied results-based management (RBM) and planning, monitoring, evaluation, and learning (PMEL) methods with focus on effectiveness and efficiency and to provide recommendations to CŞMD with the objective to enhance the quality of their coming program proposal to the Embassy of Sweden in Ankara. The scope of the evaluation is the full implementation period up to end of 2023 and all objective areas of CŞMD’s strategy 2021-2023.

The evaluation has been guided by three overall questions and their nine sub-questions. Two OECD-DAC criteria have been in focus, namely effectiveness and efficiency. In addition, the evaluation has a focus on cross-cutting issues such as the application of Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA), the degree of engagement with young people and local engagement. These cross-cutting issues are related to both relevance and effectiveness. The specific evaluation questions are presented under each evaluation criteria in chapter 3.

## 1.3 USERS OF THE EVALUATION

The primary intended users are Sida, the Embassy of Sweden in Ankara and CŞMD.

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<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sweden’s reform cooperation strategy for Western Balkans and Türkiye (2021-2027), adopted in October 2022.

## 1.4 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The theory-based approach evaluation, with both a summative and formative purpose, allowed the articulation of how activities were foreseen to lead to outputs, outcomes, and impacts. Pathways of change were identified, as their spheres of control, influence, and interest, supporting the understanding of factors affecting the achievement of results. The Theory of Change (ToC) in the CŞMD strategy was assessed against findings and conclusions, outcome harvesting (OH) methodology and other data collection methods described below.

The methodology and data collection methods were developed together with the evaluation stakeholders. The evaluation process had a strong utilisation focus, and was guided by a participatory, inclusive, rights-based and a non-binary gender sensitive approach. Data was collected from different sources enabling the evaluators to triangulate their findings and ensure their robustness. Key informants' participation was voluntarily, and active consent from rights-holders was secured. Interview methods were adapted to the different respondents and the evaluators ensured that consultations respected privacy, confidentiality and were held in safe spaces.

Data was collected from a desk review of the Strategic plan, annual reports, and other key program documentation, online material as well as of relevant studies. Based on three annual reports the evaluators harvested reported results. A participatory ToC analysis resulted in a slightly revised ToC (Annex 2), used in the assessment of the progress towards outcomes and the validity of the pathways of change. Three outcome harvesting sessions with CŞMD and group interviews with management and program staff were held. Data was also collected through semi-structured key informant interviews (KIIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs) with rights-holders, duty-bearers at municipality level, experts, civils society and other key stakeholders, and two surveys to municipality staff, experts, and CSOs. Interviews were held with 45 informants, and 15 survey responses were collected.<sup>2</sup> For further information on the methodology please consult the Inception Report (in Annex 6).

After this introduction, chapter 2 briefly presents the context and CŞMD. Chapter 3 presents findings, followed by conclusions and lessons learned in chapter 4, and recommendations in chapter 5.

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<sup>2</sup> Four KIIs with survivors of violence; 2 FGDs with municipality actors and young persons, 18 KIIs with duty bearers at municipality level, experts, media actors and CSO representatives (Istanbul, Adana and Eskişehir) and 15 survey responses. In addition to the consultations with the Swedish Embassy in Ankara and Consulate in Istanbul, three KII with donors. Scoping interviews and theory of change workshop with CŞMD during the inception phase, were followed-up with individual and group interviews, and OH workshops with CŞMD board, management, and staff.

## 2 The Evaluated Intervention

### 2.1 CONTEXT

Sweden's reform cooperation strategy for Western Balkans and Türkiye aims to contribute to an open and democratic Europe oriented society in Türkiye, though 1) *Greater respect for human rights, democracy, and the rule of law*, and 2) *Better prospects for a gender-equal society*.<sup>3</sup> Relevant to the evaluation is the aim of the strategy to support independent and pluralistic civil society, reducing gender discrimination, and contribute to increased access to, and respect for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR). The strategy states that the democratic space in Türkiye continues to shrink and the respect for human rights, the rule of law and gender equality has deteriorated.<sup>4</sup>

Civicius civic space monitor classifies Türkiye's civic space as repressed.<sup>5</sup> Human Rights Watch World report 2024<sup>6</sup> states that in 2023 "the erosion of human rights and the rule of law in the country"<sup>7</sup> are demonstrated through restrictions on the media, online censorship, bans on protest and abuse of criminal proceedings against journalists, human rights defenders, politicians, social media users and others.<sup>8</sup>

Human rights defenders are facing threats and intimidations, including efforts to criminalise activists, and CŞMD notes in their annual reporting to Sida<sup>9</sup> that restrictions to freedom of expression and freedom of association have limited the ability of civil society to operate and defend the rights of different discriminated groups in society. Türkiye has withdrawn from the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence at the same time there is an increase in sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) cases and the situation of lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, queer and intersex (LGBTQI) persons has deteriorated.<sup>10</sup> CŞMD research shows that the increase in poverty in Türkiye, people's distance from seeking

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<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.civicius.org/index.php/what-we-do/innovate/civicius-monitor>.

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2024>.

<sup>7</sup> Statement of Hugh Williamson, Europe and Central Asia director at Human Rights Watch, in <https://www.hrw.org/news/2024/01/11/politicized-courts-muzzled-media-turkiye-reaches-100>.

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2024>.

<sup>9</sup> CŞMD Strategic plan 2021-2023, updated 6th Version – 20.12.2021. Annual reports to Sida 2021 and 2022. A draft 2023 annual report was also been shared with the evaluation team.

<sup>10</sup> Human Rights Watch World Report also highlight how hateful rhetoric against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people was used in the run-up to the 2023 May elections.

rights, the increase in impunity in cases of sexual violence (SV), the widespread victim-blaming approach in institutions and the media's perceptions of sexualized violence, all have a negative effect on the survivors reporting and seeking support. The earthquake in February 2023 also impacted the prevalence of sexualized violence and the reporting of these crimes.<sup>11</sup>

Furthermore, there is no comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) in schools, and the Ministry of National Education's has introduced religious/moral values projects into the education system. Forty-one percent of women in Türkiye have experienced physical or sexual violence at least once in their life and 93% of people (mostly women) in Türkiye have experienced some form of sexual and gender-based harassment or assault.<sup>12</sup> In 2023, 315 women were reported to be killed by men in the country, and 248 women were found suspiciously dead.<sup>13</sup>

## 2.2 CŞMD

CŞMD was established in 2014 in Istanbul by the activists coming from feminist, LGBTQI, children's rights, animal liberation, environment, and refugee rights movements. CŞMD advocates for the issue of SV to be addressed as a matter of concern by an inclusive, intersectional, and empowering approach despite the polarised gender binary system in Türkiye. CŞMD works to transform the social norms, perceptions, behaviours, and practices that give rise to SV. It supports survivors to access their rights and promotes a rights-based and empowering approach and a culture of consent. CŞMD's Strategic Plan 2021-2023, updated in 2021, aims to contribute to the reduction of sexual and sexualized violence and its effects, through four program areas: Empowerment & Support, Transformation & Prevention; Advocacy & Corporate Communication, and Organisational Sustainability. The first three programs target a broad range of actors reached through training programs, support system to survivors, advocacy, and digital resources. The main activities are concentrated to Istanbul greater area, where also the CŞMD offices is located, but the organisation has expanded its geographical scope through trainings and other activities, and online resources have a national outreach. CŞMD is governed by a board, and has currently 13 staff members, four program directors included.

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<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> <https://gender.khas.edu.tr/en/mapping-policies-sexual-and-gender-based-harassment-and-assault-toolkit-universities-turkey>.

<sup>13</sup> We Will Stop Femicides Platform 2023 Annual Report.



# 3 Findings

## 3.1 EFFECTIVENESS (EQ1)

**To what extent has the intervention achieved, or is expected to achieve, its objectives, and its results?**

This sub-chapter presents overall finding on effectiveness and finding for each of the four programs. Annex 3 present additional data from the outcome harvesting workshops related to three of the programs.

**Key findings:** CŞMD has delivered on expected outputs and against the outcomes as understood in the revised Theory of Change. The organisation responded to emerging issues related to the earthquakes in 2023 and opportunities at global policy spaces. The data collection demonstrated that CŞMD is an appreciated, respected, and increasingly more visible and known organisation among a broad range of actors. Their methods and materials are widely used by professional stakeholders trained by CŞMD and by likeminded CSOs. The organisation has also strengthened its capacity to engage in international human rights spaces and mechanisms.

The evaluation finds that CŞMD has stayed close to its strategic objectives and has been able to deliver on practically all expected outputs and against the outcomes as understood in the revised Theory of Change. Not all targets were met while others were surpassed. All consulted stakeholders said the organisation to be unique in its focus and approach to SV and that it has played, and continues to play, an important role in raising awareness on SV and in challenging harmful social norms. The data collection demonstrated that CŞMD is appreciated and respected among likeminded CSOs, targeted duty-bearers in municipalities, experts, and media actors.

Much of the capacity building activities are provided on demand by municipality professionals, experts, and university student clubs. Consultations with survivors and the desk review confirmed the quality of the counselling and the support system. Experts and other CSOs shared that they seek CŞMD's advice on specific issues and refer people to CŞMD from their own communities, or target groups, which have been exposed to violence. As one respondent said: "We refer them to CŞMD with full confidence, knowing that they will be supported."<sup>14</sup> There was strong positive feedback on CŞMD's work related to their methods and materials (shared in physical/online trainings and at [www.csdestek.org](http://www.csdestek.org)). Reference was made to CŞMD's glossary, the 10-

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<sup>14</sup> KII with LGBTQI CSO.



point cards, impact assessment reports, the support system, the visual materials in the open archive, and other tools. KIIs and survey responses stressed the quality of the content and the design of these resources. Shared materials are used by trained stakeholders in their professional work, and in their private life according to the interviews and surveys. They share and circulate methods and materials to colleagues, CSO members/target groups, and young people.

*We regularly use their modules and application cards. Their booklets are instructive and the network on their website is very useful, we use it regularly to find the institution to which we should refer the counselee in a case intervention. (FGD with municipality).*

*We use their 10 points cards, they are very useful, as their other material. (KII with CSO).*

The data collected by the evaluation team demonstrates that CŞMD's methods contribute to mind shifts. The knowledge acquired through trainings, technical advice, and online resources have resulted in both attitude and behaviour changes among municipality counsellors, teachers, other experts, journalists, and photographers. Likeminded CSOs within women's movement, the LGBTQI community, SRHR and youth organisations, confirmed that they had gained a more comprehensive knowledge about SV, and that they had embraced CŞMD's terminology and intersectional perspectives on sexual/sexualised violence prevention. They also shared that they have been inspired by the monitoring approach and organisational policy documents:

*We dream of doing something similar that they have done with their impact assessments report, this is so rarely done by civil society actors. (KII with CSO).*

The direct information shared by the consulted survivors corroborated with findings in the impact assessment studies<sup>15</sup> and the reported results in CŞMD's annual reports. The trust in CŞMD's support system expressed by municipality workers and likeminded CSO was echoed by the survivors that had received counselling.

During the evaluated period CŞMD has strengthen its capacity to engage in international human rights spaces and mechanisms, gaining e.g. consultative status at the United Nations Economic Social Council (ECOSOC). The evaluated period has also seen organisational development related to the board, management structure and policy development in human resources.

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<sup>15</sup> Support studies, Following Sexual Violence. Where is the support system after sexual violence?, Impact Assessment Report, Tuba Emiroglu, Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence, April 2021; Post-sexual Violence Support Works. Where is the support system after sexual violence?, 2021 Impact Assessment Report, prepared by Tuba Emiroglu, Ekin Yıldırım, Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence, 2022; Post-sexual Violence Support Works. Where is the support system after sexual violence? 2022 Impact Assessment Report, Tuba Emiroglu, Ekin Yıldırım, Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence, 2023.

### 3.1.1 Empowerment and Support

Outcome 1 (O1): The survivors of sexual violence enjoy their rights more and have more access to support and services.

The Empowerment and Support program focuses on survivors of sexual and sexualised violence. CŞMD support and empower survivors through direct counselling and legal aid to individuals, makes referrals, and provide information through the support system that was developed during the evaluated period.

The counselling allows the program staff to have direct contact with survivors and collect evidence and build experience that can be transferred to the support system and the messaging in trainings.

The main achievement for the program during the evaluated period is that the support system is in place supporting survivors. The set-up includes support maps, networks, database, and a hotline. Also, a guide to lawyers was recently developed.

As a result of the long-term relationship with Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality and dialogue during the last three years the municipality opened a hotline specifically for SV in 2023 and SV units in several women's counselling centres. CŞMD responded to all of the municipality consultation requests during the opening processes of these institutions.<sup>16</sup> This is an important change demonstrating the influence of CŞMD in the behaviour of local duty-bearers.

Another result is the increased number of visitors to the web page, where information on the support system can be found. Around 13 thousand in 2021 increased to 21 thousand in 2023.

Table 1 Reported number of persons directly reached by the support system

Year	Persons receiving counselling via phone, email, or the web page
2021	76 persons
2022	54 persons
2023	32 persons
<b>Total</b>	<b>162 persons</b>

During the evaluated period CŞMD aimed at reaching at least 364 survivors and/or their relatives by the end of 2023. The actual number reached was 162 persons corresponding to 44.5 per cent of the target. In 2022 the lower figure can be explained by CŞMD stopped counselling due to sick leave and staff turnover. In 2023 part of the attention of the team was redirected to the earthquakes survivors. However, the

The survivors of sexual violence enjoy their rights more and have more access to support and services.

Survivors seek and claim services

Information & counselling provided empowers survivors

Figure 1 Detail from the adapted ToC

<sup>16</sup> CŞMD preliminary narrative Annual 2023 report to Sida, 01.04.2024.

program attended less than 50 percent of the expected number of supported survivors. This indicates that either the survivors did not sufficiently know the services, and/or CŞMD overestimated how many persons would have the strength and courage to seek assistance.

In the impact research on the work on post-sexual violence, published in 2021, 2022 and 2023<sup>17</sup>, the following aspects on how to gain effectiveness based on rights-based and privacy principles, as well as security and sustainability stand out: the support system aims to protect both survivor and professional receiving the application from trauma (a do-no-harm approach), how to identify and prioritize the applicant's needs, and how to make referrals to provide the most accurate support, based consent in compliance with the Law on the Protection of Personal Data.

These reports and the KIIs with survivor confirmed the high quality of the support. The 2022 Impact Assessment states that the non-judgemental and “professional and caring approach, played a critical role in lessening the negative effects around survivors and identifying the support they needed”.<sup>18</sup> The report confirms that these needs were “to a large extent met and those receiving referrals had been helped, felt less alone and more socio-emotionally empowered”. The fact that the services are free is also key to the survivors.

The survivors consulted by the evaluation received support in 2023. The below statements confirm the conclusions in the impact assessments:

*I felt like I was in a dead end, and thanks to them I found my way. They were a light for me. (KII with survivor).*

*They directed me to an association in X, where I received psychological support. Thanks to them, I don't feel guilty. When I was thinking whether I should commit suicide, I stood up, I was never alone. (KII with survivor).*

*They changed my mood in every aspect, I became stronger, I learned my legal rights. They enlightened every point. (KII with survivor).*

The 2023 Annual Report states that csdestek.org has evolved over time into a site that reaches a more specific user target, is fit for purpose and that users tend to look for information on self-help articles, emergency support and places to apply.<sup>19</sup>

Another finding relates to the inclusiveness of the support CŞMD provides. In contrast to other actors, male survivors and LGBTQI persons get support from the program.

<sup>17</sup> See footnote 15.

<sup>18</sup> Post-sexual Violence Support Works. Where is the support system after sexual violence?, 2022 Impact Assessment Report, Tuba Emiroglu, Ekin Yıldırım, Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence, 2023.

<sup>19</sup> CŞMD preliminary narrative Annual 2023 report to Sida, 01.04.2024.

CŞMD shared in the outcome harvesting workshop that the rape centres have many gaps and CŞMD tries to introduce a model that supports everyone.

Finally, the engagement in the earthquakes in 2023 was the first time SV was addressed in a natural disaster in the country. It resulted in the development of The Legal Counselling Guide for Survivors of Sexual Violence for Lawyers in Disaster Zones<sup>20</sup> as a tool for lawyers working with survivors of SV in the earthquake zone.

### 3.1.2 Transformation & Prevention

O1: Increased prevention of sexual violence before it occurs.

O2: Increased transformation of social perceptions and practices that lead to sexual/ised violence.

The Transformation and Prevention program includes the training programs ‘What’s Up What’s Not’ (NVNY), ‘Children’s Right to Bodily Autonomy’ (ÇBSH) and ‘Change Starts with Me’ (DBB) workshop series and social media and website activities, including the collaboration with [www.tabukamu.com](http://www.tabukamu.com).

The trainings<sup>21</sup> introduce a different perspective on sexual and sexualised violence. They aim to change norms and attitudes of the participants and equip them with skills so that they can use the methods and resources in their outreach to colleagues, professionals, parents, students, and young people.

<b>Impact</b>	<b>Increased prevention of sexual violence before it occurs.</b>
<b>Outcomes societal level Attitude &amp; behaviour changes</b>	<b>Increased transformation of social perceptions and practices that lead to sexual/ised violence.</b>
<b>Outcomes Attitude &amp; behaviour changes</b>	<b>Service providers mainstream their insight/knowledge in practice</b>
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Service providers institutional capacity strengthened Media and civil society actors capacity strengthened to cover/report/address sexual violence</b>
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Providing institutional capacity building to service providers</b>

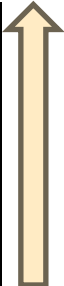


Figure 2 Detail from the adapted ToC – Transformation and Prevention

Both program outcomes, as defined in the strategic plan and the ToC, are very visionary since they do not narrow the scope (who is going to change and against what situation). The revised ToC, developed in the inception phase, places the first outcome at an impact level, and the second outcome at societal level (see Figure 2). Program

<sup>20</sup> Afet Bölgesindeki Avukatlar için Cinsel Şiddetten Hayatta Kalanlara Hukuki Danışmanlık Rehberi, 2023. Information shared in CŞMD preliminary narrative Annual 2023 report to Sida, 01.04.2024.

<sup>21</sup> NVNY provides workshops and produce information material on the [tabukamu.com](http://tabukamu.com) website to increase young people’s access to information and awareness about dating violence, the cycle of violence, consent, personal boundaries and safe relationship. ÇBSH handles sexual abuse as a preventable social problem. The program discusses the perception of a child, child participation, children’s bodily autonomy, protective-preventive approach to sexual abuse and responsibilities of adults in struggling against abuse. DBB, the ‘Sexual Violence Basic Awareness Workshops’ targets adults and comprise of 5 modules aiming to change false information in society, spread protective-preventive work, and create awareness so that sexual violence and abuse get reduced.

outcomes would then specifically relate to the expected change in attitudes and behaviours of the stakeholders reached by the program. Consequently, with this logic, what was possible to assess was if the approach and methods used by CŞMD had contributed to attitude and behaviour shifts among the targeted stakeholders and if these changes are likely to lead to increased prevention of sexual violence in the municipalities reached. Likewise, by limiting the second outcome to relate to the people reached through the trainings, which is within CŞMD's spheres of control and influence, the evaluation was able to assess if participants through the trainings had changed their perceptions and practices.. In other words, if the data collection could provide evidence changed social perceptions and practices among actors reached by the program, directly through that the trainings, online resources, networking, and advocacy (the outcome is shared with the Advocacy and Corporate Communication program), or indirectly through trainings and other activities help by people trained by CŞMD, had contributed to shifts in social perceptions and practices among targeted stakeholders.

With these alterations, the evaluation found convincing evidence that CŞMD methods are working and that CŞMD have continued to contribute to mind shifts and changed behaviours during the evaluated period. The training contents and shared materials were said to be “life changing” by several of the consulted stakeholders. Respondents that had participated in trainings shared that they did not only embrace the acquired knowledge as professionals and used it in their own trainings and in contacts with clients or young people, but also at a personal level:

*In these seminars, people find answers to their questions. (KII with duty-bearer).*

*The training we received was also enlightening for employees to protect themselves and look after their well-being. (Municipality FGD participant).*

*It is reassuring to know that I can call on the support of CŞMD experts when I need support. (Survey response duty-bearers and experts).*



Figure 3 Effects from the CBSH training programme

The outcome harvesting workshop with the program team<sup>22</sup> demonstrated the *ripples in water* effects of the different trainings. Figure 3 shows how the CSBH, that started in 2018 with a local campaign followed by a Training of Trainers (ToT) in 2019, since then has spread to more municipalities. The campaign helped to build trust and made the concepts known and increased the demand from new municipalities. The team shared that the approach has shifted how children are involved in municipality activities, ensuring their consent, understanding, and a more active participation in events. That is an impact at local societal level. Power relations are more talked about, and parents from all socio-economic backgrounds are reached. The 2023 Annual Report states that thanks to the pool of practitioners, 94 ÇBSH seminars were held in 2023 reaching 1623 adults mainly in İstanbul, İzmir, and Ankara (municipal staff, parents, educators, city council members, university students, immigrant women, school counsellors, and university students).<sup>23</sup>

*After the workshop, we continued to discuss the “building consent” within the organization. We realized that we were normalizing violence and continued to talk about it. (KII with CSO).*

<sup>22</sup> Outcome workshop held with the team April 25, 2024.

<sup>23</sup> ÇŞMD preliminary narrative Annual 2023 report to Sida, 01.04.2024.

*They provided detailed information on case intervention and supported us to determine a road map. Also, the experience and perspective of the association accelerated our efforts to open a sexual violence response center. (Municipality FGD).*

*After the CŞMD workshop, our working life turned into a workshop. We read more, discuss issues with my colleague. I am more ready to face my shortcomings. (Municipality FGD).*

*In this project and in our work, we have learned to create safe spaces, I am now teaching students at the university and I always pay attention to this. After creating a safe space in a lesson, I received many thank you emails from students for my sensitivity. (Municipality FGD).*

*I have learned a lot and I continue to spread it in my own way. It is not necessary to be a social worker or psychologist. Starting with the family is the most basic part of this job. I started from here and I've come a long way. (Survey response duty-bearers and experts).*

In 2023 CŞMD's open call to municipalities was met with a high demand for the training. The LGBTQI community have also requested trainings to deepen their child perspective and knowledge on children's bodily autonomy from a Sexual Orientation and Gender Identities, Expressions, and Sex Characteristics (SOGIESC) perspective.

The positive response to trainings and material produced to invoke attitude and behaviour change are the main contributing factors to this program's good results. Another finding relates to the value consulted stakeholders attribute to the feminist, rights-based and intersectional approaches. All teams were said to put these approaches into practice in their relations with civil society allies, with targeted experts and different professionals in the municipalities and the media sector. The evaluation team also noted the high level of commitment and passion in the different teams to the core issues of the organisation.

### 3.1.3 Advocacy & Corporate Communication

O1: Increased transformation of social perceptions and practices that lead to sexual/ised violence.

O2: Increased organisational capacity of the Association on advocacy, networking, and institutional communication.

This program shares its first outcome with the Transformation and Prevention program and the same monitoring and evaluative challenges discussed above. The second program outcome in contrast is within CŞMD's sphere of control.

Stakeholders recognised the high quality of the content and the design of CŞMD's material and web-based resources as already stated. Here it is also important to mention the ground-breaking and innovative character of the material. Inspired by international organisations addressing sexual and sexualised violence, CŞMD introduced new concepts to the Turkish context and is still the only CSO that addresses sexual and sexualised violence in the comprehensive way that is particular to CŞMD. It is fair to



assume that the quality of the material has contributed to the influence and change in social perceptions and practices as exemplified in 3.1.2.

Furthermore, the organisation has through its networking and advocacy contributed e.g., to the establishment of the “Women's Platform for Equality”, that includes SV as one of its thematic areas; gained UN ECOSOC consultative status and caught attention at the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in 2023 through its reports on SV in the aftermath of the February 6, 2023, earthquakes.

*I find CŞMD's dissemination and visibility methods are very successful. When we talk about the visual world and dissemination strategies within the association, we usually share CŞMD's methods and younger language as an example. (Survey response CSO).*

*We benefited a lot from the association's materials (brochures and dictionary of concepts) in our attempt to publish a women's magazine in the municipality. The association has the best archive of materials. (KII with municipality respondent).*

*The visual archive site of CŞMD met a great need. Meetings were held with women journalists during the establishment of the archive. At that time, we said that there was a need for visuals in the field of women's labour and our demand was met. I have always benefited from this visual archive while doing women workers and feminist journalism. (KII with media actor).*

Another area where the program has played a decisive role is in relation to journalists, photographers and other media actors covering cases of gender based violence and SV. A first media training was held in 2017, based on previous experiences among the founders of CŞMD on creating alternatives to mainstream media's reporting. Media actors were approached through several strategies over the years, e.g., round tables, workshops, one-to-one dialogue, but for many years their response was weak. With the open digital archive launched in 2020 that provides alternative images, combined with the recent workshops, CŞMD has witnessed a major shift among media actors. The real breaking point was when visuals started to be available for free. Reaching out to women photographers, using their alternative images also contributed to change perceptions. The team shared in the outcome harvesting workshop that journalists and photographers “now call us for support and use our material as a reference”<sup>24</sup>. Focus is both on individual media actors, institutional change at media houses, and outreach to media students and university professors. CŞMD stressed that “at least 50 per cent of the journalist reporting on SV have changed language and how the report, though stereotypical reproducing still exist”.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>24</sup> Outcome harvesting workshop with the team, April 29, 2024.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.



The visibility of the organisation has increased during the reviewed period. Some of the reported factors behind this outcome are the combination of campaigns, the glossary that created interest and that CŞMD concepts are increasingly being used by academics, experts, and content creators, existence of basic information kits and the fact that other CSOs use and disseminate the material. Key is also being active and bold on social media (see Annex 3 on Visibility).

The global engagement is primarily a means to learn and deepen advocacy strategies for national advocacy, including how to monitor different human rights instruments and mechanisms. Through the international spaces CŞMD has attended trainings on how to monitor and verify SV data, how to produce evidence, and how to report on the monitoring and to reach out to the duty-bearers. In 2023, which was the first year attending CSW, CŞMD prepared three reports that were shared at the CSW. CŞMD was the only Turkish actor reporting on the consequences of the earthquakes related to SV. In 2024 CŞMD organised a side event and issued a statement for CSW68 that was published by UN Women. The organisation has participated in CEDAW<sup>26</sup> shadow reporting since the CŞMD was established, being the focal point raising the situation of SV in the country. CŞMD has learnt that if they are not part of the reporting to Human Rights instruments the issue of SV often would be left out.<sup>27</sup>

### 3.1.4 Organisational Sustainability

O1: Ensuring the sustainability of financial and organisational structure of the Association.

O2: Increased organisational capacity and team capacity building of the Association.

The Organisational Sustainability program includes human resources, administration, finance, and the use of digital tools. During the evaluated period CŞMD has invested much effort in organisational development, including restructuring into four teams by adding the Organisational Sustainability program. The board started this process in 2020 and the new structure was in place in March 2022. New or updated policy documents such as human resources policy, and the Gender-Based Anti-Discrimination and Gender Equality Policy (July 2023), administrative procedures have been developed, and an independent ethics committee was established in March 2022, and job descriptions have been updated. Digital security has also required increasingly more attention.

CŞMD experienced staff turnover in 2023<sup>28</sup> including the director of this program. The recruitment process was coupled with budget challenges due to the concealment of real inflation rates, unknown minimum wages, the earthquakes, and when the new strategic plan 2024-2027 was almost complete, Sida informed that they would extend the agreement with one year, which halted the finalisation of the strategic plan and

<sup>26</sup> Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women.

<sup>27</sup> Outcome harvesting workshop with the team, April 29, 2024. .

<sup>28</sup> CŞMD preliminary narrative Annual 2023 report to Sida, 01.04.2024.

demanding a new work plan and budget for 2024 instead. CŞMD concludes in their 2023 annual report that managing all these unexpected changes increased the organisation's resilience and sustainability capacity against unexpected challenges and crises.<sup>29</sup>

Related to both outcomes are the well-being of staff and a sustainable working approach given the pressure trauma- and SV-focus puts on the staff. CŞMD is built by activists and staff show a high level of commitment to their work. Though this is a strength, it also has its negative side, it has led to burnout of a previous employee. As one of the staff members said: "Many of us are LGBTQI person and working in a context like Türkiye is very challenging. We constantly have the sexual violence on our mind, it also about our right to work, to live, we are also activists."

A Norm staff study and position-based workforce analysis conducted in December 2023<sup>30</sup> showed that staff do the work of 1,5 person/position. The directors shared that they assess that there is a lack of 1-2 persons per program given the current activity plans. The program teams are small with ambitious work plans. The past years CŞMD has decreased the use of external consultants, to better use in-house resources and empower staff. This might be a good strategy but also means more demand on the teams. The evaluators observed a high awareness of the importance of sustainability of staff and that based on previous negative experiences measures are now in place to counteract risks of burn-out. However, CŞMD shared that there is a need to continue to develop these measures and to supervise issues related to the wellbeing of staff.

### 3.1.5 Planning, monitoring, evaluation and learning

**Have the M&E system delivered robust and useful information that could be used to assess progress towards outcomes and contribute to learning?**  
**Has the ToC been helpful in the MEL- process and is there need for further development of the ToC to better reflect the strategy and the work of the organisation?**

**Key findings:** The reporting at program level holds a good quality, based on a robust monitoring systems. The pathways of change are well-explained. However, annual reports lack analysis against the overall objectives and the ToC. This results in PMEL done in silos. The reports miss to draw conclusions on the synergies between the programs and how they jointly contribute to the desired changes. The area of PMEL is under resourced. The ToC and the results framework need to be revised to better capture the work and the boundaries of CŞMD's spheres of control and influence.

The ToC in the current strategic plan is CŞMD's first attempt to describe how change happens. The ToC was discussed during the inception phase leading to an agreed

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

<sup>30</sup> KII with the program director.

revised version that was used by the evaluators.<sup>31</sup> The data collection proved that the revised version better reflects the work of the organisation and that several of the outcomes would benefit from more precisely and narrowly defined expectations. This was addressed in the revised ToC by placing some of the outcomes at impact and societal levels as discussed in section 3.1.2.

The annual reports describe well the pathways of change for each program. It is easy to follow how the organisation has contributed to change in attitudes and behaviours in each program. However, the analysis stays at program level, and the reports lack an overall analysis against the ToC and the objectives in the strategic plan. Synergies between different programs are not described or how methods used in several programs jointly contribute to some of the changes achieved. The evaluation found that this can partly be explained by how the PMEL is carried out. Despite joint semi- and annual camps where results are discussed, the monitoring is done in isolation. Each program team is responsible for their monitoring and reporting, and there is no overall PMEL function or management level that bring the reporting to an overall and analytical level. The area of PMEL is under resources and the way PMEL is currently organised is very work intense for the directors. Having said that, the analytical capacity of the staff was found to be high, and CŞMD has a good reflective practice. The data collection evidenced that the teams are lessons-oriented and revisit their methods as part of the monitoring. New methods were found to be explored when needed for the purpose of effectiveness or due to limitations in the environment.

## 3.2 EFFICIENCY (EQ2)

**To what extent has the intervention delivered, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way? How well resources are distributed in regard to each outcome area in terms of efficiency?**

**Key findings:** CŞMD was found to deliver results in a timely, effective, and economic way and resources are evenly spread between the outcome areas. The level of ambition of the organisation is high and the program teams are small. PMEL is an area that is under resourced. The fact that CŞMD's stakeholders spread and recycle the organisation's approach, terminology, methods, and produced materials indicates that CŞMD's strategies are efficient.

The evaluation found that initial and approved revised plans were followed in a timely manner. The work plans are intense and the small program teams efficiently deliver supports, trainings, and productions, in addition to networking, advocacy, and institutional development. This was also demonstrated when CŞMD made the decision to reprioritize its work due to the 6<sup>th</sup> of February earthquakes. Though CŞMD had no

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<sup>31</sup> CŞMD provided input to the first adapted ToC shared by the evaluators, and after adjustments, CŞMD agreed that the revised version better reflected the implementation of the strategic plan and its ToC.

prior experience from disaster response, it managed to provide support to SV survivors in the aftermath of the disaster, produce the mentioned SV guide for lawyers in disaster zones and prepare three CSW reports on the matter.

Much of CŞMD interventions and material was found to bring added value to the work of targeted actors and likeminded CSO in its networks. The fact that CŞMD approaches, methods and materials are recycled and spread to new groups by these stakeholders is an indicator of both efficiency and effectiveness. The organisation aims at shifting norms and perceptions on SV in society, and the data collection evidenced that duty-bearers in the municipalities, targeted experts and journalists as well as other CSO spread the CŞMD's messages, use its concepts and terminology, and refer to the web page and support system, indicate that donors get value for money from their support to the organisation. In other words, the resources invested in CŞMD are building the competence on SV of other civil society actors, legal experts, social workers, psychologists, academics, and media actors, in addition to providing direct counselling to SV survivors.

The main activities not yet implemented were the set-up of a system for volunteers and the planned youth board. CŞMD informed that these activities are expected to be implemented before the end of 2024.

As agreed during the inception phase, the evaluation had a light touch to financial efficiency matters. Staff described the budget process as inclusive, and decisions are made both on what fits in the budget and aligned with CŞMD principles. There were no findings of skewed distribution between the programs, but as stated above, the ambitions are high given the size of the different teams and the lack of a PMEL function to support the teams reporting and analysis. CŞMD shared that the only issue concerning financial reporting, is how the inflation rate pose challenges in reporting on the currency exchange rates, which also calls for budget revisions with the different donors. None of the four consulted donors, including the Swedish embassy, had any remarks on the financial reporting. The director of the program informed that since the system audit in 2021, good financial systems are in place generating digital reports.<sup>32</sup> The audit reports the last two years were without findings, and procedures were said to be working well. Cost-efficiency is guided the financial directive and the procurement policy. Decisions on travels are made both on economic and ecological grounds.

Donor reporting is done in separate reports, due to the different requirements from the donors. Each donor has their own procedure, templates and deadlines. CŞMD shared that it is sometimes difficult to understand Sida's requirements since there is no formal template or explicit guide.

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<sup>32</sup> Group interview with part of the Organisational Sustainability team.

### 3.3 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES (EQ3)

**Has the intervention been implemented in accordance with the poor people's perspective and a Human Rights Based Approach?**

**How well does CŞMD engage with youth? Is there room for improvement?**

**How well does CŞMD engage at local level with different actors i.e., beneficiaries, local administrations etc.? Is there room for improvement?**

**How has the comprehensive power perspective of the organisation on sexual and sexualized violence been a) operationalised, b) communicated, and c) received and understood by different targeted groups (mainly rights-holders**

**Key findings:** The work of CŞMD was found to be truly rights-based both as an end goal and its program and internal processes. Though the direct outreach to young people has been limited by governmental policies, the evaluation found that working methods targeting young persons are effective and demand-driven. The outreach strategies through other actors were found to be reasonable but depend on these actors' success in reaching young people. Work at local level has expanded to new cities and was assessed to be sufficiently rooted in local contexts. CŞMD's comprehensive perspective on sexual and sexualised violence was found to be understood and well received by all consulted stakeholders.

The cross-cutting issues in focus relate to the application of HRBA, how CŞMD's operation reflect engagement with young persons, work at local level, and how the queer feminist, power oriented, intersectional, and rights-based approach has been operationalised, communicated, understood, and received by the targeted actors.

The evaluation found strong evidence of the application of the rights-based principles of accountability, transparency, active and meaningful participation, and actions to strengthen inclusion and counteract non-discrimination. The HRBA is applied from inside out both as an end goal and as a process-oriented practice, in program design, activities, and internally concerning staff policies and well-being. All areas of work were found to be based on focus of power relations/analysis. Participation in trainings and activities was confirmed to be active and staff are deeply engaged in development of plans, tools, follow-up, etc. CŞMD was recognised by consulted stakeholders for how it openly shares its resources and external actors saw CŞMD as a truly rights-based CSO.

The evaluation process was characterized by concern how to ensure the integrity and well-being of survivors. CŞMD accessed explicit consents from survivors when exploring if the evaluation team would be able to consult survivors that received support during 2023. This was preceded by discussions between CŞMD and the evaluators, including what questions would be raised, guided by a strict protocol of not sharing any personal data outside the evaluation team.

Other indicator are the translations of the Support System brochures and [www.csdestek](http://www.csdestek) from Turkish into English, Arabic, Kurdish, and Persian to increase the access to information for minorities, migrants and refugees. The website was adapted to visual

and hearing impairments, and there is an easy-to-read version of [csdestek.org](http://csdestek.org) for people with learning disabilities and intellectual variations. Texts were tested with persons with Downs syndrome before publishing.

In external interviews the evaluators learnt about a (closed) case of allegations of sexual harassment between two staff members. This information was not shared with the evaluation team. At the time CŞMD did not have a sexual harassment sexual abuse policy. The experience with the case brought the above-mentioned policy, complaint mechanisms and management system that are now in place.

Another finding was that before the current strategy period, CŞMD had been engaged in joint projects with other CSOs. This had allowed for more direct collaboration and strategizing. Also, the data collection did not demonstrate any direct collaboration with organisations led by and representing persons with disabilities, migrants and/or refugees.

The engagement with young people was assessed as good given the fact that the organisation no longer is allowed by the authorities to directly engage with school students. The strategy is therefore to reach young people through municipality workers and their activities targeting young people in schools and at youth centres, through on-line trainings and on-demand workshops with university student clubs, the collaboration with [www.tabukamu](http://www.tabukamu) with is youth-led outreach to young people, and social media outreach. There is a special training programme for young people (NVNY) and youth advisor. The success of the strategy to reach young people through the training of municipalities depends on the outreach and the demand from young people that different municipalities have. While the consultations with stakeholders in Eskişehir showed a good outreach and response from young rights-holders, respondents in Istanbul and Adana shared the challenges they have faced:

*The number of trainings and workshops with young people is quite low, the registration and arrival rates of young people to the centres are low, this problem may be related to the municipality. We implement the trainings we prepare within the municipality in cooperation with schools. But there is no demand from schools for NVNY trainings, so we don't do it. (KII with municipality).*

*The training we received also included dating violence, which supported the trainings we were already giving to young people. However, since young people are exam-oriented, they demand more workshops on stress management. (KII with municipality).*

Consulted youth-led organisations and the former Youth Board Tabukamu members expressed their satisfaction with how CŞMD engage with young people. All survey responses from duty-bearers and experts answered that they share what they learnt with young people. One consulted youth-led CSO had implemented a joint project with CŞMD and had positive experience from this collaboration. The same CSO appreciated



that CŞMD has included more of safe relationships and safe sexuality in their trainings, and shared that they refer young people to CŞMD support system.<sup>33</sup>

*CŞMD's trainers are perhaps the first safe adults I have ever met. I have learned so much just from their existence. We learn by imitating them. (Municipality FGD participant).*

*In the communication we established with our project team, we were opening ourselves a lot, we were realizing our secondary emotions, talking about dating violence was very healing for us. the healing power of the team was beautiful. I realized a lot about myself, and now I use what I learned in my role as a trainer. (FGD with young persons).*

*The people who work in the association really do it with their hearts. Their problem solving skills are really good. When we have questions, they immediately direct us to the person who will help us with the answer. (FGD with young persons).*

The evaluation question on local level engagement requires some reflection on what the question is about. Is it that CŞMD should do more work at local level, or is merely a question on the quality of the actual work at local level? The evaluation found that the geographical expansion to include municipalities in other cities was seen by the consulted stakeholders as positive. It meant that activities at municipality level continue and that it is demand-driven. It depends on good relationships with key actors, that often take the CŞMD approach to their new job or ask CŞMD to hold a training when they change location. The organisation has a pool of trainers that allows a good outreach, and this seems like a good strategy.

The different forms of direct outreach to actors at local level in the last two years can be exemplified<sup>34</sup> as follows:

- In addition to the direct support to survivors, the ***Empowerment and Support program*** in 2022 met with different district municipalities in Istanbul providing technical support, including to women's counselling centres. The map of all local support units in Istanbul was updated. Established contacts with local lawyers and activist were expanded to Siirt, Edirne, Izmit, Gaziantep, Diyarbakir, Ordu, Fethiye, Izmir, Urfa, and Tarsus. In 2023 the program team engaged with Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality through meetings, two workshops to support unit staffs, and visit to social services centres. The team made two visits to the earthquake disaster area for needs assessment. During both years, the team attended meetings with local CSOs and local crisis and rape centres.
- The Transformation and prevention expanded the work in Istanbul to include İzmir Metropolitan Municipality in 2022, and Adana Metropolitan Municipality and

<sup>33</sup> KII with CSO.

<sup>34</sup> These are a selection of the reported activities in 2022 and 2023 at local level.

municipalities in Eskişehir in 2023, providing trainings and technical advice. In 2022 IBB practitioners (as one of the examples of trainings) conducted 52 seminars in Avcılar, Bahçelievler, Bakırköy, Esenler, Eyüpsultan, Gaziosmanpaşa, Güngören, Arnavutköy, Pendik, Sultanbeyli, Sultangazi, Ümraniye, Üsküdar-Çengelköy, Fatih and Zeytinburnu districts. In 2023, practitioners continued to conduct ÇBSH seminars in İstanbul, İzmir, and in Ankara. In 2022 approximately 300 high school and university students in different locations were reached with dating violence and safe relationships seminars and in 2023 a total of eight seminar were held reaching about 320 young persons.

The outreach to survivors is based on phone/email or web contact, which means that survivors can reach the support from wherever they are.

The last cross-cutting issue is about CŞMD norm shifting messages and how other actors have received them. The approach is rooted in queer feminist, intersectional, and rights-based claims on deconstructing social norms and perceptions around sexual and sexualised violence, and the organisation has a comprehensive and inclusive approach to who can harm others with SV and who can be harmed by SV. The response from all stakeholders was unanimously positive. There were no issues raised on CŞMD's claims being too radical or difficult to understand. Stakeholders said that CŞMD has a professional communication strategy and strikes a good balance between principles and promoting learning. One respondent said that "everyone wants to work with them, they send radical messages but these are always backed with facts and research. I am proud of them."<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>35</sup> KII with CSO.



# 4 Conclusions and Lessons Learned

## 4.1 EFFECTIVENESS

Based on the findings the evaluation concludes that CŞMD has achieved good progress towards expected and desired results. The strategic plan places outcomes at a high and ambitious level that is beyond the organisation's spheres of control and influence. Having said that, CŞMD with its decade of existence as a small CSO has changed how sexual and sexual violence is discussed and perceived among many key actors in Türkiye. CŞMD has developed and consolidated its work and organisation the last three years. The appreciation demonstrated by all more than 50 consulted external stakeholders' to the capacity building, method materials and/or other resources and their recognition to CŞMD's norm changing role provide a convincing foundation for the effectiveness of the organisation's approach. CŞMD is today an increasingly more visible and known organisation among a broad range of actors, including at global level. The evaluation take note that these achievements were materialised in a context with shrinking civic space, anti-gender equality policies and increasing harassment of LGBTIQI persons, to mention some of the external challenges to norm critical work.

According to the evaluators, the following factors have had a decisive role in the evidenced results and could be considered as lessons learned: i) the comprehensive approach to SV is rooted in staff members' long and personal commitment to human, animal, and environmental rights, as well as in lived experiences. This contributes to uphold the high and demanding standards of a transformative, rights-based and intersectional approach; ii) the founders of the organisation brought tested methods and a learning-oriented approach that allowed trainings programs, support to survivors, and tools, to evolve over a rather short time to the quality they have currently, and, iii) the interpersonal and communication skills of CŞMD's teams, and the unique graphic design, have created interest and opened doors for the difficult and in many contexts contested social problem of sexual and sexualised violence. The communication skills of the organisation are also noted in the results reporting.

Several of the training programs are consolidated, established, and standardised, as is also the case with the support system. This leaves room for further strengthening the good approach of reaching rights-holders through other agents of change that are trained and use CŞMD approaches and methods. The conceptual and technical skills of the organisation are already a reference to others and here lies a potential to continue to grow as the actor building the capacities and competencies on sexual violence of both civil society and duty-bearers.

## 4.2 EFFICIENCY

The evaluation concludes that the implementation of the strategic plan 2021-2023 has been efficient, particularly when considering the size of the organisation and the different teams. The fact that CŞMD's stakeholders spread and recycle the organisation's approach, terminology, methods, and produced materials shows that CŞMD's strategies are working well and that the organisation with small means has already contributed to real attitude and behaviour changes in the Turkish society. The evidence and lessons learned show that by focusing even more on outreach through duty-bearers, academics in the field of psychology, social work, communication, and media studies, as well as other key actors representing different communities, CŞMD has the potential of an even higher outreach with its messages.

## 4.3 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

The cross-cutting issues relate both to the relevance and the effectiveness of the work of CŞMD. The evaluation concludes that both the comprehensive application of HRBA as CŞMD's intersectional and inclusive approach to sexual and sexualized violence makes their work highly relevant in the Turkish context. As discussed in the previous chapter, they play a unique role as a knowledge producer and capacity builder of local duty-bearers, experts, and of civil society actors.

The recently conducted evaluation of Sida's gender portfolio in Türkiye recommend Sida to strengthen its support to SRHR. CŞMD intersectional and non-binary approach to sexual and sexualized violence is strongly linked to sexual rights and bodily autonomy of all rights-holders. In fact, the portfolio mentions the association to be one of four current Sida partners focusing on SRHR. It also states that CŞMD work with local municipalities and with young people is aligned with the current strategic plan of the Swedish Embassy.

The involvement of young people in the organisation could be further strengthened and this is aligned with CŞMDs plans to establish a structure for both youth volunteers and a youth board representing young persons in all their diversity and from different realities in Türkiye. Lessons learned proved the collaboration with [www.tabukamu](http://www.tabukamu) to be a strategic choice and previous collaboration with youth-led organisation had positive effects. The evaluation concludes that these type of partnerships could further strengthen the voice and presence of young people in the design and outreach of new CŞMD initiatives.

The geographical expansion during the last three years has been positive both in the sense of broadening CŞMD's experiences from other locations and by making its approach and methods better known outside Istanbul. This broader outreach has included local municipalities and crisis and rape centres, locally based experts such as lawyers and psychologists, as well as students at different universities. Part of the local outreach has been through previously trained practitioners. According to the evaluation, working through these networks of practitioners is an efficient outreach

strategy. The evaluation concludes that there is a high demand at local level for trainings and CŞMD materials.

However, the evaluation did not find arguments pointing that CŞMD should be implementing more activities at local level or becoming more service delivery-oriented. That would mean spreading the resources too thin and loose some of the strategic edge the organisation has. One of the most striking aspects of CŞMD's added value is the uptake of its approach and methods by other actors. So going more "local" is not where CŞMD would have most impact. The strategic leverage lies in building the capacity of key actors that can replicate the work at local level.

The evaluation reiterates that CŞMD is a respected and recognized organisation that is driven by its values, commitments, as well as evidence-based claims. This is what makes the norm critical work legitimate in the eyes of other actors.

Finally, though the evaluation criteria of sustainability was not part of the ToR, the evaluation also draws conclusions on some aspects related to the future growth of the organisations.

The high ambitions in the strategic plan and the workload on the programme teams were discussed on several occasions during the evaluation. Being passionate and principle-driven is both an asset and a risk for the organisation, something that CŞMD is aware of. Bringing standards to a good-enough level might not be realistic in an activist-based organisation as CŞMD, but as long as the funding does not allow for more staff, the "perfectionist"-approach needs to be somewhat pushed back. If the workload is not sustainable, the organisation will not continue to contribute to its overall goals. This brings the issues of dependency on a few donors to the table.

Currently, the grant from the Swedish Embassy represents approximately 70 percent of CŞMD's budget. With Sweden's reform agenda there will most probably be a shift in how the Embassy will be able to support civil society in the coming years even though support to human rights in general and SRHR in particular will continue to be prioritised. Some of the smaller donors also have limitations on how long they can provide grants (regardless of whether there are good results or not). The issue of resource mobilisation among other international and national donors is therefore crucial for the organisation sustainability.

# 5 Recommendations

## 5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS TO CŞMD

1. Continue to invest in **method development and capacity building of key actors through work at municipality level, local and national networking with civil society and professional actors such as social workers, psychologists, and actors within media and academia.** This is where most impact is seen and the potentials to an even broader outreach and impact lies.
2. Look into how **the PMEL can be structured in a more efficient way** that allows focus on outcomes. Explore possibilities to have a **PMEL expert** either employed or on consultancy contract basis assist in evaluative and learning sessions. Make use of the Theory of Change as a tool in monitoring and learning in the next strategy period.
3. When developing the new strategic plan, ensure that outcomes are within the spheres of control or influence of the organisation. Define as far as possible results in a way that they can be measured by defining who is expected to change, how, and when.
4. Put the plans on the **youth council and structures for young volunteers** in place. This will boost the inclusion of young persons further, but also possibly attract funding, and strengthen the development of the organisation.
5. Continue to focus on the already good approach to organisational development to build for the future.
6. Explore how the organisation could work more closely with organised marginalised rights-holders' such as refugee/migrant-led, youth-led, organisations of people with disabilities (OPD). This would likely boost active participation as well as influence from others.
7. CŞMD has previous good experience from joint projects. Explore the possibilities for joint projects on sexualised violence for broadening the resource mobilisation and for greater outreach of the methods,
8. Expand international and in-country resource mobilisation efforts. Explore the possibility of domestic individual donors.

## 5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE EMBASSY OF SWEDEN IN ANKARA

1. Based on the evidence of good results, the Embassy is recommended to continue supporting CŞMD with flexible funding.
2. Look into the possibility to provide additional support to strengthening the CŞMD RBM and outcome reporting.

# Annex 1 Terms of Reference



## Terms of Reference for the Evaluation of Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence (Cinsel Şiddetle Mücadele Derneği - CŞMD)

Date: 25-01-2024

### 1. General information

#### 1.1 Introduction

The objective of all Sweden's international development cooperation is to create conditions for improving the lives of people living in poverty and oppression.

Strategies are one of the Swedish Government's instruments for the governance of development cooperation and humanitarian assistance. They govern development cooperation implemented geographically in individual countries or regions through multilateral organisations, and in thematic areas. Strategies are normally implemented during a five-year period and set out objectives for Swedish development cooperation and humanitarian assistance, i.e. what the cooperation will contribute to in a specific strategy period (strategy objectives). The government agency that is responsible for the implementation of a strategy drafts a proposal for the strategy. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs prepares a draft strategy based on the proposal, which is then adopted by the Government. The strategies govern the use of funds in each appropriation item in the expenditure area.

Sida teams at embassies of Sweden are responsible for most of the bilateral and regional strategies, while units at Sida's head office are responsible for some bilateral strategies and all thematic global strategies. The "Guidelines for strategies in Swedish development cooperation and humanitarian aid"<sup>36</sup> instruct governmental agencies responsible for the strategies to operationalise the strategies by

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<sup>36</sup> <https://www.government.se/contentassets/3291aeacc48c495898d5bd59702d9e32/guidelines-for-strategies-in-swedish-development-cooperation-and-humanitarian-assistance.pdf>

developing theories of change as well as a plan for implementation and monitoring. When a strategy is operationalised, a portfolio of contributions is developed, consisting of interventions implemented by partners. Contribution is the term used for an intervention or a project in Sida's contribution management process.

The new reform cooperation strategy for Western Balkans and Türkiye which was adopted by the Swedish government in October 2022<sup>37</sup> guides the development of the Embassy project portfolio. The purpose of the strategy is to contribute to an open and democratic Europe oriented society in Türkiye. Please be informed that there may be changes in relation to Sida's work with respect to possible changes to the Strategy during the term of the evaluation. In this regard evaluators are expected to adjust conclusions and recommendations accordingly.

The specific objectives for Türkiye as stated in the strategy are as follows;

- 1) Greater respect for human rights, democracy and the rule of law, and
- 2) Better prospects for a gender-equal society.

These objectives were identified in response to a situation where, according to the strategy, in recent years, the shrinking of democratic space has continued and respect for human rights, the rule of law and gender equality have deteriorated in Türkiye. The negative developments also entail difficulties for civil society organisations to operate. The shrinking democratic space has also led to a deterioration in respect for women's full enjoyment of human rights. Gender equality efforts have been undermined by the country's withdrawal from the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention).

Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence (CŞMD) has been established officially in 2014 in Istanbul. The Association conducts support, workshop and advocacy studies with a queer feminist perspective in order to make the sexual violence more visible, addressable and debatable; in order to bring the invisible forms of sexual violence to the agenda and to struggle against all forms of sexual violence without establishing any hierarchy among them.

When first established, CŞMD has been receiving support from Swedish Consulate General in Istanbul and later has been referred to Sida for increased funding. During this support by the Consulate, it has been observed that the organisation has started to bring out a remarkable work in the area of sexual violence (SV) and their operations started getting bigger as well. For this reason, the Consulate has introduced CŞMD to the Embassy of Sweden in Ankara and from there on a proposal production phase has started as a joint work with Sida. In 2019 they have also attended the RBM training that Sida has provided and they have benefitted from the training to produce a Theory of Change and also got better acquainted with Sida and its work. CŞMD has also received training from Sida during 2022 on M&E.

The current Sida support to their Strategic Plan for 2021-2023 is the very first strategic plan produced by CŞMD and it is a part of their institutionalisation process.

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<sup>37</sup> [Strategy for Sweden's reform cooperation with the Western Balkans and Turkey for 2021– 2027 - Government.se](https://www.government.se/press-releases/2022/10/strategy-for-sweden-s-reform-cooperation-with-the-western-balkans-and-turkey-for-2021-2027)

The support by Sida is now extended for one more year until the end of 2024. The current support amounts to 17 MSEK.

## 1.2 Evaluation object: Intervention to be evaluated

The evaluation object is “Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence (Cinsel Şiddetle Mücadele Derneği-CŞMD) regarding Support to Strategic Plan.”

The objectives of CŞMD are:

### IMPACT: REDUCTION OF SEXUAL AND SEXUALIZED VIOLENCE AND ITS EFFECTS

#### OBJECTIVE 1: EMPOWERMENT & SUPPORT

Outcome 1: The survivors of sexual violence enjoy their rights more and have more access to support and services.

#### OBJECTIVE 2: TRANSFORMATION & PREVENTION

Outcome 1: Increased preventive and protective studies for the prevention of sexual violence before it occurs.

Outcome 2: Increased transformation of social perceptions and practices that lead to sexual/ized violence.

#### OBJECTIVE 3: TRANSFORMATION (Advocacy and Institutional Communication Program)

Outcome 1: Increased transformation of social perceptions and practices that lead to sexual/ized violence

Outcome 2: Increased organizational capacity of the Association on advocacy, networking and institutional communication

#### OBJECTIVE 4: ORGANIZATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY (Organizational Sustainability Program)

Outcome 1: Ensuring the sustainability of financial and organizational structure of the Association

Outcome 2: Increased organizational capacity and team capacity building of the Association

It is important to mention that CŞMD is operating in a challenging environment and the topic is highly controversial in the Turkish political and societal setting.

During this implementation period the organisation received further training on M&E by Sida in 2022, and in accordance with this training CŞMD has updated their objectives with a major agreement amendment by Sida. The above objectives are the updated ones according to this amendment.

CŞMD also had an internal control review realised by Sida as per the agreement between, by Ernst and Young, in 2022.

For further information, the project document is attached as Annex D.

The intervention logic or theory of change of the intervention may be further elaborated by the evaluator in the inception report, if deemed necessary.

## 1.3 Evaluation rationale

This evaluation has been agreed within the agreement between Sida and CŞMD, which requires to have an end-term evaluation focusing on results achieved by the Project.



The current agreement period between Sida and CŞMD is coming to an end by December 2024 and CŞMD is expected to send a new proposal to the Embassy before the second half of 2024. The evaluation recommendations are also expected to provide input to the preparation of a potential new phase of partnership between Sida and CŞMD.

## 2. The assignment

### 2.1 Evaluation purpose: Intended use and intended users

The evaluation purpose is to evaluate the results achieved by CŞMD in terms of applied RBM and M&E methods with a focus on effectiveness and efficiency and to receive recommendations for CŞMD to be able to submit an improved proposal for a possible next term. The primary intended users of the evaluation are Sida/Embassy and CŞMD.

The evaluation is to be designed, conducted and reported to meet the needs of these intended users and tenderers shall elaborate in the tender how this will be ensured during the evaluation process.

During the inception phase, the evaluator and the users will agree on who will be responsible for keeping the various stakeholders informed about the evaluation.

### 2.2 Evaluation scope

The evaluation scope shall cover the full implementation period and all objective areas. If needed, the scope of the evaluation may be further elaborated by the evaluator in the inception report.

### 2.3 Evaluation objective: Criteria and questions

The objective/objectives of this evaluation is/are to evaluate the results achieved by CŞMD in terms of applied RBM and M&E methods with a focus on effectiveness and efficiency and to receive recommendations for CŞMD to be able to submit an improved proposal for a possible next term.

The evaluation questions are:

#### **Effectiveness: Is the intervention achieving its objectives?**

- To what extent has the intervention achieved, or is expected to achieve, its objectives, and its results?
- Have the M&E system delivered robust and useful information that could be used to assess progress towards outcomes and contribute to learning?

#### **Efficiency: How well are resources being used?**

- To what extent has the intervention delivered, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way?
- How well resources are distributed in regard to each outcome area in terms of efficiency?

#### **Cross-cutting issues**

- Has the intervention been implemented in accordance with the poor people's perspective and a Human Rights Based Approach?
- How well does CŞMD engage with youth? Is there room for improvement?
- How well does CŞMD engage at local level with different actors i.e beneficiaries, local administrations etc. Is there room for improvement?



Questions are expected to be developed in the tender by the tenderer and further refined during the inception phase of the evaluation.

## 2.4 Evaluation approach and methods

It is expected that the evaluator describes and justifies an appropriate evaluation approach/methodology and methods for data collection in the tender. The evaluation design, methodology and methods for data collection and analysis are expected to be fully developed and presented in the inception report. Given the situation with Covid-19, innovative and flexible approaches/methodologies and methods for remote data collection should be suggested when appropriate and the risk of doing harm managed.

The evaluator is to suggest an approach/methodology that provides credible answers (evidence) to the evaluation questions. Limitations to the chosen approach/methodology and methods shall be made explicit by the evaluator and the consequences of these limitations discussed in the tender. The evaluator shall to the extent possible, present mitigation measures to address them. A clear distinction is to be made between evaluation approach/methodology and methods.

A *gender-responsive* approach/methodology, methods, tools and data analysis techniques should be used<sup>38</sup>.

Sida's approach to evaluation is *utilization-focused*, which means the evaluator should facilitate the *entire evaluation process* with careful consideration of how everything that is done will affect the use of the evaluation. It is therefore expected that the evaluators, in their tender, present i) how intended users are to participate in and contribute to the evaluation process and ii) methodology and methods for data collection that create space for reflection, discussion and learning between the intended users of the evaluation.

In cases where sensitive or confidential issues are to be addressed in the evaluation, evaluators should ensure an evaluation design that do not put informants and stakeholders at risk during the data collection phase or the dissemination phase.

## 2.5 Organisation of evaluation management

This evaluation is commissioned by Swedish Embassy in Ankara (Embassy). The intended users are Embassy and CŞMD. CŞMD will contribute to the production of the ToR and will participate in the inception and the debriefing/validation meetings, and will be provided with an opportunity to comment on the inception and draft evaluation reports but will not be involved in the management of the evaluation. Hence the commissioner will evaluate tenders, approve the inception report and the final report of the evaluation.

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<sup>38</sup> See for example UNEG United Nations Evaluation Group (2014) Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluations <http://uneval.org/document/detail/1616>

## 2.6 Evaluation quality

All Sida's evaluations shall conform to OECD/DAC's Quality Standards for Development Evaluation<sup>39</sup>. The evaluators shall use the Sida OECD/DAC Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation<sup>40</sup> and the OECD/DAC Better Criteria for Better Evaluation<sup>41</sup>. The evaluators shall specify how quality assurance will be handled by them during the evaluation process.

## 2.7 Time schedule and deliverables

It is expected that a time and work plan is presented in the tender and further detailed in the inception report. Given the situation with Covid-19, the time and work plan must allow flexibility in implementation. The evaluation shall be carried out between 01 March 2024 and 30 April 2024. The timing of any field visits, surveys and interviews need to be settled by the evaluator in dialogue with the main stakeholders during the inception phase.

The table below lists key deliverables for the evaluation process. Alternative deadlines for deliverables may be suggested by the consultant and negotiated during the inception phase.

<b>Deliverables</b>	<b>Participants</b>	<b>Deadlines</b>
1. Start-up meeting VIRTUAL	Evaluator, Embassy	1 March 2024
2. Draft inception report	Evaluator	12 March 2024
3. Comments from intended users to evaluators	Embassy, CŞMD	15 March 2024
4. Inception meeting VIRTUAL	Evaluator, Embassy, CŞMD	20 March 2024
5. Approval of inception report	Embassy	22 March
6. Data collection, analysis, report writing and quality assurance	Evaluators	10 April 2024
7. Debriefing/validation workshop (meeting)	Evaluator, Embassy, CŞMD	10 April 2024
8. Draft evaluation report	Evaluator	15 April 2024
9. Comments from intended users to evaluators	Embassy, CŞMD	18 April 2024
10. Final evaluation report submission	Evaluator	23 April 2024

<sup>39</sup> OECD/DAC (2010) Quality Standards for Development Evaluation.

<sup>40</sup> Sida OECD/DAC (2014) Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management.

<sup>41</sup> OECD/DAC (2019) Better Criteria for Better Evaluation: Revised Evaluation Criteria Definitions and Principles for Use.

11. Final evaluation report approval	Embassy	26 April 2024
12. Seminar/presentation of final findings and recommendations Virtual/IRL	Evaluator, Embassy, C\$MD	Latest by 30 April 2024

**The inception report** will form the basis for the continued evaluation process and shall be approved by Sida before the evaluation proceeds to implementation. The inception report should be written in English and cover evaluability issues and interpretations of evaluation questions, present the evaluation approach/methodology *including how a utilization-focused and gender-responsive approach will be ensured*, methods for data collection and analysis as well as the full evaluation design, including an *evaluation matrix* and a *stakeholder mapping/analysis*. A clear distinction between the evaluation approach/methodology and methods for data collection shall be made. All limitations to the methodology and methods shall be made explicit and the consequences of these limitations discussed.

A specific time and work plan, including number of hours/working days for each team member, for the remainder of the evaluation should be presented. The time plan shall allow space for reflection and learning between the intended users of the evaluation.

**The final report** shall be written in English and be professionally proofread. The final report should have clear structure and follow the layout format of Sida's template for decentralised evaluations (see Annex C). The executive summary should be maximum 3 pages.

The report shall clearly and in detail describe the evaluation approach/methodology and methods for data collection and analysis and make a clear distinction between the two. The report shall describe how the utilization-focused approach has been implemented i.e. how intended users have participated in and contributed to the evaluation process and how methodology and methods for data collection have created space for reflection, discussion and learning between the intended users. Furthermore, the gender-responsive approach shall be described and reflected in the findings, conclusions, and recommendations along with other identified and relevant cross-cutting issues. Limitations to the methodology and methods and the consequences of these limitations for findings and conclusions shall be described.

Evaluation findings shall flow logically from the data, showing a clear line of evidence to support the conclusions. Conclusions should be substantiated by findings and analysis. Evaluation questions shall be clearly stated and answered in the executive summary and in the conclusions. Recommendations and lessons learned should flow logically from conclusions and be specific, directed to relevant intended users and categorised as a short-term, medium-term and long-term.

The inception report should be no more than 10 pages and final report should be no more than 20 pages excluding annexes. If the methods section is extensive, it could be placed in an annex to the report. Annexes shall always include the Terms of Reference, the Inception Report, the stakeholder mapping/analysis and the Evaluation Matrix. Lists of key informants/interviewees shall only include personal data if deemed relevant (i.e. when it is contributing to the credibility of the evaluation) based

on a case based assessment by the evaluator and the commissioning unit/embassy. The inclusion of personal data in the report must always be based on a written consent.

The evaluator shall adhere to the Sida OECD/DAC Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation<sup>42</sup>.

The evaluator shall, upon approval by Sida/Embassy of the final report, insert the report into Sida's template for decentralised evaluations (see Annex C) and submit it to Nordic Morning (in pdf-format) for publication and release in the Sida publication database. The order is placed by sending the approved report to Nordic Morning ([sida@atta45.se](mailto:sida@atta45.se)), with a copy to the responsible Sida Programme Officer as well as Sida's Evaluation Unit ([evaluation@sida.se](mailto:evaluation@sida.se)). Write "Sida decentralised evaluations" in the email subject field. The following information must always be included in the order to Nordic Morning:

1. The name of the consulting company.
2. The full evaluation title.
3. The invoice reference "ZZ980601".
4. Type of allocation: "sakanslag".
5. Type of order: "digital publicering/publikationsdatabas".

## 2.8 Evaluation team qualification

In addition to the qualifications already stated in the framework agreement for evaluation services, the evaluation team shall include the following competencies:

- In-depth knowledge about the situation of human rights, gender equality, sexual violence, gender-based violence in Türkiye
- Good knowledge about civil society environment, advocacy/campaigning and grassroots organising in the Turkish context
- Good knowledge on national, municipal/local level administrations and services they provide to survivors
- Good knowledge about psycho-social services, legal support systems in the Turkish context
- Documented experience of evaluations regarding sexual violence
- At least one local consultant with the experience of the Turkish context,
- Proven communication and report writing skills,
- Ability to work in English and Turkish.

A CV for each team member shall be included in the call-off response. It should contain a full description of relevant qualifications and professional work experience.

It is important that the competencies of the individual team members are complimentary. It is highly recommended that local evaluation consultants are included in the team, as they often have contextual knowledge that is of great value to the evaluation. In addition, and in a situation with Covid-19, the inclusion of local evaluators may also enhance the understanding of feasible ways to conduct the evaluation

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<sup>42</sup> Sida OECD/DAC (2014) Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results Based Management.

The evaluators must be independent from the evaluation object and evaluated activities, and have no stake in the outcome of the evaluation.

Please note that in the tender, the tenderers must propose a team leader that takes part in the evaluation by at least 30% of the total evaluation team time including core team members, specialists and all support functions, but excluding time for the quality assurance expert.

### 2.9 Financial and human resources

The maximum budget amount available for the evaluation is 450.000 SEK.

Invoicing and payment shall be managed according to the following: The Consultant may invoice a maximum of 30 % of the total amount after approval by Sida/Embassy of the Inception Report and a maximum of 70 % after approval by Sida/Embassy of the Final Report and when the assignment is completed.

Relevant Sida documentation will be provided by the Embassy.

Contact details to intended users (CŞMD and Embassy) will be provided by the Embassy.

The evaluator will be required to arrange the logistics for booking interviews, preparing visits etc. including any necessary security arrangements.

## 3. Annexes

Annex A “List of key documentation”,

Annex B “Data sheet on the evaluation object”

Annex C “Decentralised Evaluation Report Template”.

Annex D “Project/Programme document”

### Annex A: List of key documentation

- Strategy for Sweden’s reform cooperation with the Western Balkans and Türkiye for 2021–2027
- Initial agreements documents, 1st and 2nd agreement amendment documents (attached to the email as zip file)

## Annex B: Data sheet on the evaluation object

Information on the evaluation object (i.e. intervention)	
Title of the evaluation object	Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence (Cinsel Şiddetle Mücadele Derneği - CŞMD) regarding Support to Strategic Plan
ID no. in PLANIt	13949
Dox no./Archive case no.	UM2019/42221/ANKA
Activity period (if applicable)	01 January 2021 to 31 December 2024
Agreed budget (if applicable)	17 000 000 SEK
Main sector <sup>43</sup>	Democracy, human rights and gender equality 15180 - Ending violence against women and girls
Name and type of implementing organisation <sup>44</sup>	6977 Cinsel Siddetle Mucadele Dernegi NGO
Aid type <sup>45</sup>	C01 Project type interventions
Swedish strategy	Strategy for Sweden's reform cooperation with the Western Balkans and Türkiye for 2021– 2027

Information on the evaluation assignment	
Commissioning unit/Swedish Embassy	Embassy in Ankara
Contact person at unit/Swedish Embassy	
Timing of evaluation (mid-term, end-of-programme, ex-post, or other)	Other
ID no. in PLANIt (if other than above).	16919

## Annex C: Decentralised evaluation report template

## Annex D: Project/Programme document

<sup>43</sup> Choose from Sida's twelve main sectors: education; research; democracy, human rights and gender equality; health; conflict, peace and security; humanitarian aid; sustainable infrastructure and services; market development; environment; agriculture and forestry; budget support; or other (e.g., multi-sector).

<sup>44</sup> Choose from the five OECD/DAC-categories: public sector institutions; NGO or civil society; public-private partnerships and networks; multilateral organisations; and other (e.g., universities, consultancy firms).

<sup>45</sup> Choose from the eight OECD/DAC-categories: budget/sector support; core contributions/pooled funds; project type; experts/technical assistance; scholarships/student costs in donor countries; debt relief; admin costs not included elsewhere; and other in-donor expenditures.]

# Annex 2 Results Framework & Theory of Change

**Results Framework as per updated Strategy plan 2021**, baselines, targets and data sources not included

OBJECTIVE 1: Empowerment and support					
Outcomes	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicators	Outcome Indicators	
Objective level				More survivors were reached and took the advantage of the information and services provided, applied self-care and strengthened for their wellbeing.	
Outcome 1: The survivors of sexual violence enjoy their	Activity 3.3.1.1 Referrals and counselling support (RCS)	Output 1.1: Providing survivors information about their rights and available health, legal and social services, self-care, care and support for survivors, and information of empowerment	Number of survivors reached through referrals and counselling support. (RCS)	- The rate of the persons who state that they are able to reach support units after they are provided by RCS or csdestek.org web site content	
			- 3 annual RCS report - 1 Monitoring study of RCS - 15 infographic visual - 1 data tracking program	- Increased target group (survivors) that learn about their options on self-care and on support services after the sexual violence	
			12 Consultation, 3 supervision, 3 psychological first aid training for RCS team	- The rate of survivors’ feedbacks regarding their empowerment	
	Activity 3.3.1.2 csdestek.org Website and Support System studies		- Translation, adaptation and distribution of content materials (turkish+4 lang.) - Social media advertising	- Increased target group (survivors) that learn about their options on self-care and on support services after the sexual violence	
			- Technical support, sound record of video in 3 language, legal consultancy., content adaptation for disabled persons, data update and entry to the support units map	- Increased target group (survivors) that learn about their options on self-care and on support services after the sexual violence	

## ANNEX 2 RESULTS FRAMEWORK & THEORY OF CHANGE

rights more and have more access to support and services.	Activity 3.3.1.3 Cooperation and communication studies with municipalities	Output 1.2: Strengthening the capacities of related institutions and professionals/service providers	1 round table meeting with municipality support service providers (online or face to face)  - 9 Capacity building DBB workshops provided to municipalities	- Increased number of municipalities that took sustainable steps on GBV and SV  - Increased awareness of municipality staff on gender-based violence and sexual violence and their capacities to provide support were built.
			Nationwide Sexual Violence Support System Workshop  - Workshop Results report	- The capacity of the support system service providers was raised
OBJECTIVE 2: Transformation & Prevention				
Outcomes	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicators	Outcome Indicators
Objective level			-Increased Protective-preventive studies  - Increased right based approach on sexual violence and consent culture	- Change in the media and society  - Increased advocacy activities of preventive protective studies
Outcome 1: Increased prevention of sexual violence before it occurs.  Outcome 2: Increased transformation of	Activity 3.3.2 What’s Up What’s Not?! (NVNY) Dissemination Project	Output 3: Providing school counsellors of secondary education and municipality experts tools and materials for mainstreaming safe relationships and consent culture  Output 4: Mainstreaming the protective-preventive studies by introduction, implementation and dissemination of the related workshop and programs  Output 2: Providing school counsellors and municipality experts information about different forms of sexual	-NVNY workshops implemented and materials disseminated.  - NVNY workbook monitored, M&E report produced  -Impact of supervision meetings with practitioners evaluated.  -41 seminars on dating violence for universities implemented.  -Contents developed with collaborations and disseminated through digital and social media	- Number of participants who organized either workshops with youth or awareness-raising public campaigns  - Number of experts who said they have worked with young people using the NVNY application book through online surveys or communication channels  - Increase in the rate of identifying violent behaviour among young people who fill out online surveys  -Increased youth capacity through pre/post tests in NVNY&Tabukamu website
	Activity 3.3.2.2 Children's Bodily Autonomy (ÇBSH) Dissemination Program		ÇBSH Program were developed, implemented and disseminated.  -5000 brochures and 1 video animation produced.	- Number of participants reached by ÇBSH  - Number of beneficiaries reached by workshops provided after ÇBSH Program  - Rate of workshop beneficiaries who stated change in their attitude
				Participant implementations were monitored, impact was evaluated. M&E report produced



## ANNEX 2 RESULTS FRAMEWORK & THEORY OF CHANGE

social perception s and practices that lead to sexual/ise d violence		abuse and bodily rights of children  Output 1: Providing social and legal service experts information about the standards of a rights-based and positive approach in the treatment of sexual violence	- 15 stakeholder meetings held	- Municipalities sustained and disseminated protective-preventive studies
	<b>Activity 3.3.2.3</b> Change Starts with Me (DBB) Awareness Workshops		“Change Starts with Me” (DBB) workshops were developed and implemented. Awareness of the DBB beneficiaries was raised	Increased target group (experts) indicating that they were empowered, benefited from workshops and changed attitudes
			- 6 visual content and 1200 training kits were produced.	
Objective 3: Advocacy and Corporate Communication				
Outcomes	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicators	Outcome Indicators
Objective level			- Increased right based approach on sexual violence and consent culture	- Change in the media and society
Outcome 1: Increased transforma tion of social	Activity 1- Media studies - ÖDB (Switch it) website activities	Output 1: Providing media professionals information and tools & materials about rights- based and gender-equality approach in reporting sexual violence incidents	With ÖDB (switch it) website, media workers supported - 1 roundtable (online) meeting with media workers - 1 Impact monitoring report of media activities	- Increased numbers of news with a right based approach - Number of news & visuals changed as a result of CŞMD reviews.

## ANNEX 2 RESULTS FRAMEWORK & THEORY OF CHANGE

perceptions and practices that lead to sexual/ised violence	- Visual archive (gorselarsiv.org) website activities	<b>Output 2:</b> Advocating for social transformation through Association's digital contents and materials	People download and used rights-based visuals and were supported - 9 concept photo shooting - 1 roundtable (online) meeting with media workers	- Increased number of visuals have downloaded and used in the sexual violence news (in mainstream or online media)
			-15 stakeholder meetings held	- Municipalities sustained and disseminated protective-preventive studies
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Increased organisational capacity of the Association on advocacy, networking and institutional communication	<b>Activity 2 –</b> Joint Media Workshop with NGO Partners		- CŞMD developed cooperation with experienced stakeholders on media field - 6 consultations and planning meeting (online or face to face)	- Evaluation of the pilot implementation, the rate of awareness raising of the participants.
	<b>Activity 3-</b> Institutional communication & Digital activism	<b>Output 1:</b> Supporting the institutional communication through sustainment of Association's recognition and visibility	- More people reached and took advantage of CŞMD's awareness raising digital content and videos. - Consent culture became visible through the produced digital contents of CŞMD.	- <b>Disabled and refugee survivors reached information and enjoyed their rights.</b>
	<b>Activity 4 –</b> Institutional Advocacy and Networking Activities - National and International Advocacy and Networking studies - HR Violations Monitoring Studies - Reporting Studies aiming Advocacy	<b>Output 2:</b> Building strong and lasting networks and partnerships at national and international levels <b>Output 3:</b> Ensuring the sustainability of monitoring studies of the human rights violations of sexual violence survivors.	- The Association developed its capacity in international	The Association developed its capacity in international advocacy.
			Violations against human rights of the survivors were monitored. - Lawsuits of sexual violence survivors monitored and hearing participation provided.	- The human rights violations and missing services became more visible national and internationally - Number of precedents or positive decisions in the cases followed
			Evidence based data and reports produced and submitted which are matching the EU criteria.	- International networks used the data or report provided by CŞMD.

## ANNEX 2 RESULTS FRAMEWORK & THEORY OF CHANGE

OBJECTIVE 4: Organisational sustainability				
Outcomes	Activities	Outputs	Output Indicators	Outcome Indicators
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Ensuring the sustainability of financial and organizational structure of the Association  <b>Outcome 2:</b> Increased organizational capacity and team capacity building of the Association	<b>Activity 1 –</b> Financial and Administrative activities - HR - Finance - Capacity building - Administrative works	Output 1 Formulating and mainstreaming policies and practices of organizational accountability and transparency Output 2: Ensuring effective mechanisms for participatory decision-making and also effective running of work Output 3: Empowering and supporting CŞMD staff to realize their potentials and to reach organizational goals through team organizations, local or international activities and study/stakeholder visits	HR procedures completed, within HR studies annual leave tracking system and target based, performance evaluation system settled. - Financial process and accounting programs installed, used and financial system integrated to the association. - Digital and printed archive of financial data regulated, storage and inventory stock tracking system established.	- Measurement of the employee satisfaction with the HR system's efficiency - Measurement of the employees that conducts their projects through the financial system
			- Winter Camp (improvement of organizing structure) - Capacity Building Trainings & workshops - Stakeholder visits abroad (2 visits) - Team gatherings and wellbeing activities	- Measurement of the employee satisfaction with the impact of studies - Number of adapted contents from foreign sources or collaboration with foreign NGOs.
	<b>Activity 2 –</b> Organizational studies & activities - M&E -Organizational and structural system -Fundraising		Organizational M&E strategy plan - Summer camp (Monitoring of the Str. P.) - Risk management and monitoring meetings - Expectation surveys for CŞMD beneficiaries Completion of 15 policy document & English translation - Completion of legal documents - 3 external audit report - Membership to Açık Açık & Fonzip systems - Fund raising and human resources capacity was increased - CŞMD annual RASCI works conducted, annual budget and activity projections produced - CŞMD ethical committee established.	- The rate of compliance with and deviation from SP. - Number of measures taken against risks - Increase in the number of organizational documents provided to the stakeholders and public - Increase rate of CŞMD's organizational resources not coming from funds

## Pathways of change per objective and programme area

	Outcomes	Pathways
Empowerment and Support	Outcome 1: The survivors of sexual violence enjoy their rights more and have more access to support and services.	Provide referrals and counselling support à empower and support sexual violence (SV) survivors à SV survivors enjoy their rights à reduction of sexual/sexualized violence. Provide information via csdestek.org website à empower and support SV survivors à more SV survivors enjoy their rights à reduction of sexual/sexualized violence. Provide information (DBB) and collaboration (municipalities) à develop the capacity of support service providers à SSPs provide rights-based support services and empower survivors à SV survivors enjoy their rights à reduction of sexual/sexualized violence.
Transformation and Prevention	Outcome 1: Increased prevention of sexual violence before it occurs. Outcome 2: Increased transformation of social perceptions and practices that lead to sexual/ised violence.	Implement 'What's Up What's Not' (NVNY) and 'Children's Right to Bodily Autonomy' (ÇBSH) dissemination programs à empower the capacity of the municipality staff and school counselling teachers and relevant experts who work with youth and children à they mainstream protective-preventive studies by implementing the workshops to their colleagues, students and parents <sup>46</sup> à reduction of sexual/sexualized violence Reach out directly to young people via webinars, seminars and a website in collaboration with tabukamu.com to raise their awareness on dating violence à we expect to prevent sexual violence and sexual abuse before it occurs, and we contribute the transformation of the perception and practices that lead to sexual violence à contribute reduction of sexual/sexualized violence Implement 'Change Starts with Me' (DBB) workshop series à Reach out the expert and activist groups who are working on the sexual violence field to raise their capacity à transformation of the perception and practices that lead to sexual violence à contribute reduction of sexual/sexualized violence
Advocacy and Corporate Communication	Outcome 1: Increased transformation of social perceptions and practices that lead to sexual/ised violence Outcome 2: Increased organisational capacity of	Implement workshops (DBB 5) informative content and visual content production (ÖDB and visual archive websites) à empower the capacity of the citizen journalists, reporters and media workers à with dissemination of right based language, report frame and visuals in the sexual violence news → social transformation of the myths and awareness raising in the society à reduction of sexual/sexualized violence Provide right based awareness raising information on sexual violence and consent culture through CŞMD websites and social media accounts regularly à Contribute transformation of social perceptions in the society (followers of CŞMD

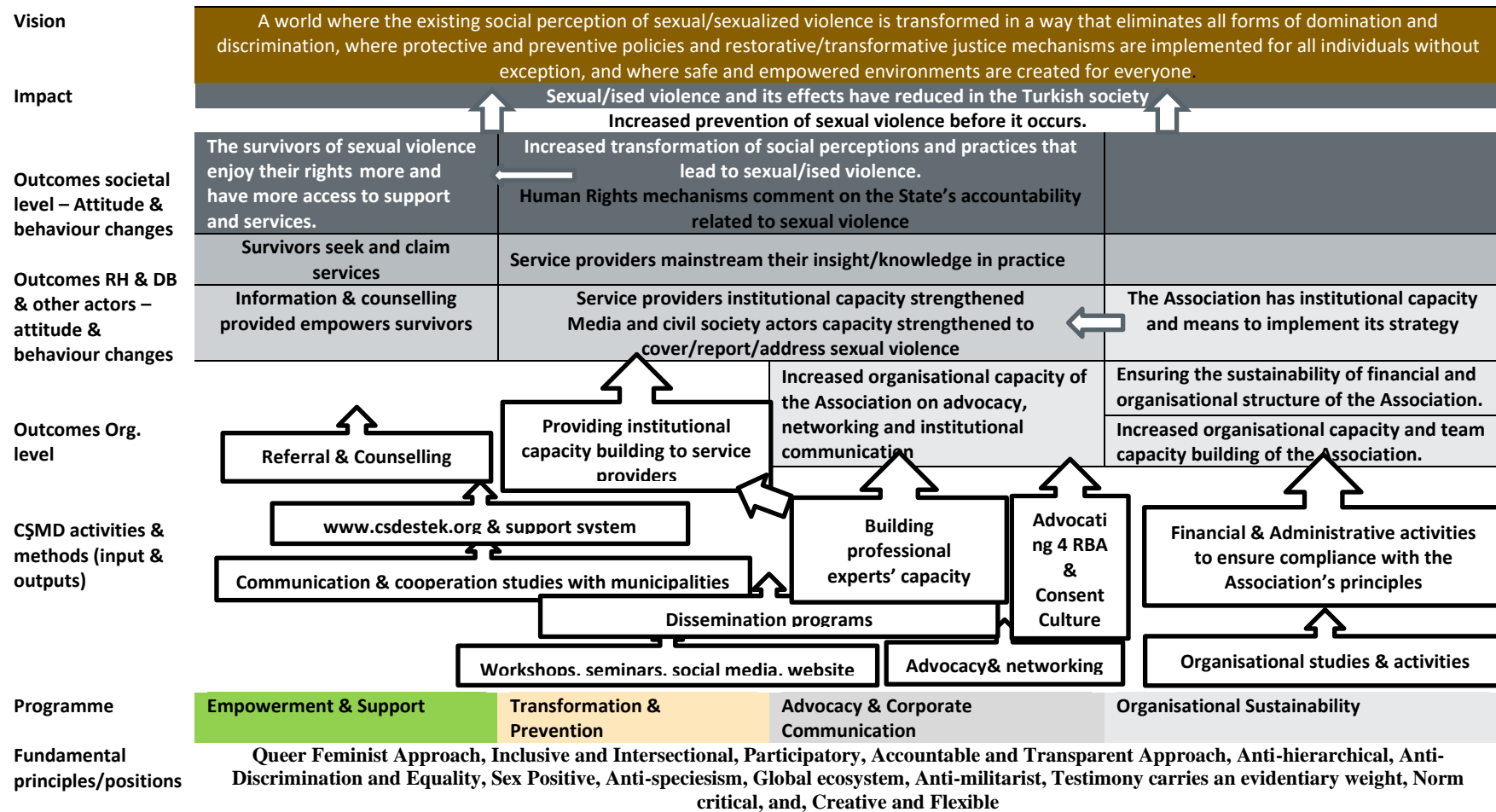
<sup>46</sup> The pathways were further explained by CŞMD during the scoping interview held on April 15.

## ANNEX 2 RESULTS FRAMEWORK & THEORY OF CHANGE

	the Association on advocacy, networking and institutional communication	accounts, visitors of CŞMD websites, which means the immediate users and beneficiaries) and practices that lead to sexual/ised violence à contribution to the reduction of sexual/ sexualized violence. By networking and corporate communication CŞMD participate and contribute to the advocacy meetings, national and international networks, reporting and followed cases à CŞMD both raised its own capacity on advocacy and changed the agenda and behaviour of the platforms and its stakeholders on sexualized violence à Efficiency, recognition, visibility and usage of the studies of struggle against sexual violence as well as CŞMD itself has raised à contribute reduction of sexual/sexualized violence
Organisational Sustainability	Outcome 1: Ensuring the sustainability of financial and organisational structure of the Association. Outcome 2: Increased organisational capacity and team capacity building of the Association.	CŞMD become more accountable and transparent by as we transferring to digital written systems à It produced and implement its policy papers and directives, shared its financial and organisational information with its donors and the public, increased its staff capacity and well-being to increase the motivation and employee satisfaction à <b>It becomes institutionalized and increased resilience in managing the risks and crisis</b> à It becomes more effective and sustainable in sexual violence field à contributes more the reduction of sexual/ised violence.

## ANNEX 2 RESULTS FRAMEWORK & THEORY OF CHANGE

Figure 4 Revised Theory of Change (evaluation version)



# Annex 3 Outcome Harvesting

## **Outcome Harvesting Workshop with the Empowerment and Support team, 02.05.2024**

**1<sup>st</sup> Outcome – Structured and well-developed support system in place. There is a solid system that can support the survivors of sexual violence and the work is no longer dependent on individual staff, but the functions. The organizational set-up is in place, with methods developed, support map, networks, database and hotline.**

The development and the consolidation of the support system took three years. Now that it is in place our credibility has increased, we are invited to support network spaces which we were not before, the municipalities are aware of our system and clients refer other people to our webpage and support. We are a reference with a model to offer.

The question was: How did E&S reach the persons that were reached, why are the numbers lower than anticipated. Same reasons as in 2023 report, the earthquake, the economic crisis, election year and the fact that reporting on sexual violence continue to be very challenging and the crime that is least reported on.

People have little trust in the public system, there are many shortcomings, these are barriers to survivors reporting and reaching out for help.

While the number of persons contacting CŞMD directly, the lawyer developed a guide to lawyers.

There is a communication strategy in place to broaden the outreach, however, the targeted number of applications was wrongly estimated at the time when the plan was developed. First, the main focus of the organization is not to provide services, CŞMD is not a support organization and there is only one social worker. Second, the main focus of the organization is to change perceptions, not delivering services as the main area. The question is how we can reach more people with our messages and avoid that domestic violence overshadows sexual violence and that both are attended to. The strategy is not for CŞMD to attend to survivors but that other attend to them and provide the support the need post-sexual violence, so spreading knowledge to other actors is main purpose of the work.

At the same time, the service that CŞMD provides includes some services that no other actors provide, as for example to male survivors. The rape centres have many gaps and CŞMD tries to introduce a model that supports everyone.

The direct attention to survivors is to create credibility, not to respond to all needs, but to test and prove that CŞMD methods work, that the organisations is directly connected to the reality and have direct access to evidence.

A new digital violence guideline, which is a new resource will be published on the web in June.

### **Outcome 2. The increase in visitors to csdestek.org from almost 13 000 in 2021 to 21 000 in 2023. How was this achieved?**

1. The existence of the communication strategy.
2. Filling an information gap, lack of relevant information available in Turkish, the translations of global resources as well as the creation of CŞMD materials create interest.
3. Dissemination of the resource through the different workshops, making the website known among many different actors.
4. The outreach to marginalised groups, migrants, texts in Arabic, Farsi, Kurdish, persons with different disabilities, including reading challenges and intellectual challenges. When you search sexual violence in Arabic, CŞMD comes at the top of the list.
5. Working through refugees associations, reaching their audience with the information, and they referring to the csdestek.org. Support from a disability advisor, who explored the needs with different groups, including persons with Downs syndrome,. The advisor reached out to OPDs, but CŞMD did not have direct contact with any OPDs so far. Networking with sex workers, and LGBTQI CSO and groups, reaching their audiences.

### **Outcome 3 – Survivors express that they are empowered.**

The key issue of the programme is the empowerment of the persons the programme supports. The testimonies from the survivors are strongly supporting that the programmes contribute to individual empowerment. This is achieved through the voice of the survivors being heard, that they are provided with positive, non-judgmental feedback and that advice is only given when asked for. They do not tell the survivors what to do. Do no harm is at the core of the work and requires different types of supervision depending on each case and the request from each survivor that apply for support.

When the survivors reach out to CŞMD this is probably just one of many steps the person has taken, after contacting the police, medical help, maybe a shelter, or asking relatives for help. The idea is to make the system work for them.

In the discussion what other actors do, we only identified the actors that CŞMD targets, such as the social workers at municipality level, lawyers, other CSOs, by providing these actors with resources (methods and materials on case management) and build their capacity through trainings, more survivors are reached within the public support system. The local work is key to creating trust in the system.

### **Outcome Harvesting Workshop with the Transformation and Prevention team, 25.04.2024**

**First example:** Nurgul and another colleague working previously at the same center had made similar trainings before on children's bodily rights. Now working for CŞMD, and the other in Sirle municipality still with similar focus. Two advocates for children's bodily rights, alliance within the duty-bearer!

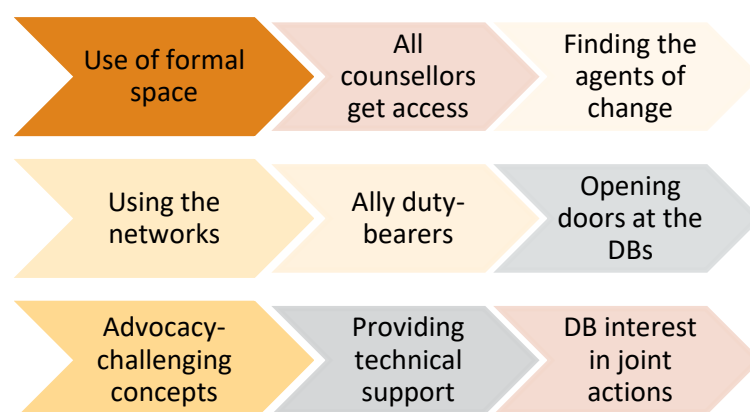
The municipality was planning a conference on sexual abuse but used concept that CŞMD challenged (advocacy), the organisers listened and shift terminology. Based on this experience they decided to work together and do something next year. At district level they conducted a joint campaign, and in 2019 CŞMD held a ToT CBSH for the



school counsellors, through their formal space Unit (under the Min of Education)- They were all invited to take part in the training, they did not apply or were handpicked (broad inclusive outreach).

Özge was one of the participants and she was also one the approx.. 40% that continued to give seminars on CBSH topics. During the pandemic she had time to author the book.

The book shows that the tools CŞMD create and share can also inspire the trained professionals to create new tools.



### The CSBH programme

2018-Campaign 2019 2 ToT (3 days), since then one ToT/year (5 days) apart from 2020 due to the pandemic

5 groups have been trained – reaching 90-100 counsellors, out of which approximately 40% give trainings (some active since the ToT, other picked it up later).

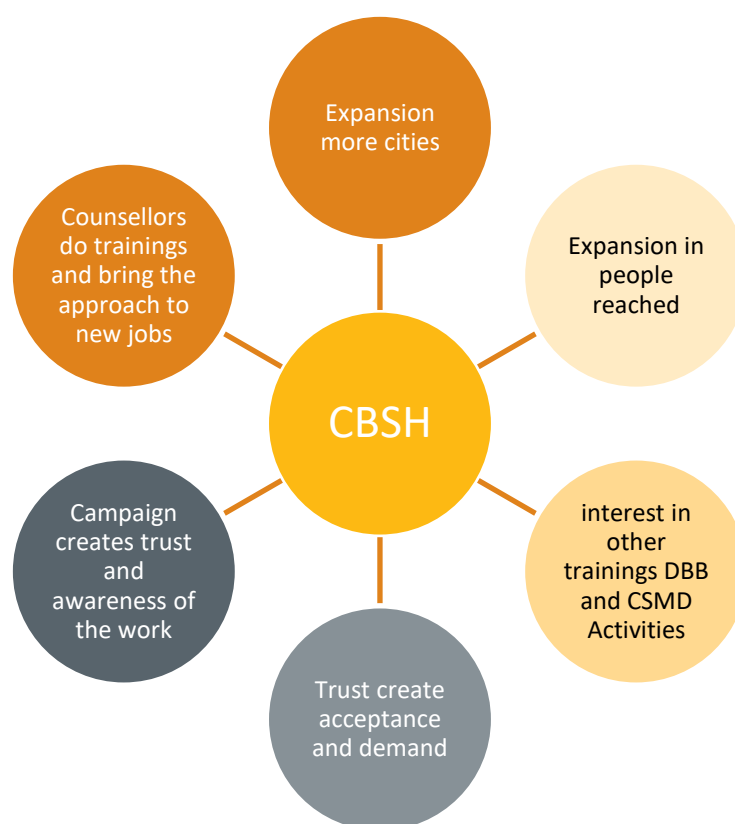
The CSBH programme started in 2018 with a local campaign followed by the first ToT in 2019, since then it has spread not only to more municipalities in Istanbul, but also to Adana and Izmer cities. The campaign has helped to build trust and made the concepts known, increasing demand from new municipalities, from the same counsellors that have been trained, or they are conducting seminars on their own. It has also created interest in other CŞMD activities, like the DBB training. Apart from increased awareness around children's bodily rights the trainings have changed the perspective from focusing only on the negative and the sexual violence and abuse, to also include positive aspects related to bodily autonomy. The whole approach has shifted the mindset how to involve children in municipality activities, ensuring their consent and understanding, allowing a much more active and meaningful participation, for example on the April 23 day. The demand comes from the counsellors, the institutions within the municipalities, and from other NGOs as well. The municipalities reach out to adults, parents, and there are discussion also on the adults' experiences from their childhood.

In 2023 CŞMD had an open call to municipalities and there was a great demand for the training.

The CSBH has contributed to deepen the intersectional approach, power relations are more talked about, including parents' power, and parents from all socio-economic backgrounds are reached. The broader impact is that since violence travel through

generation the people reached are the ones that can stop the circles of violence. Also, requests from the LGBTQI community to train on child rights from a GE and SOCIESC perspective. So in the general CSBH ToT GE and LGBTQI issues are raised, but LGBTQI organisations are deepening their child perspective and knowledge around children bodily autonomy.

Thoughts now: The programme is consolidated, well established and standardised, all documents are in place – so how to continue, work with a pool of implementers, continue to work with the ones that were targeted the last years? Maybe expand to 10 days, with two sets of 5-days trainings? How has other NGOs with experience from longer training programmes, developed their trainings?



### **NVNY - What's Up What's Not?! Youth Program**

Funded on more long-term by the Empowerment Foundation but started in 2016 on one-year project basis with support from the Netherland Consulate, then funds from another foundation in 2017 and since 2018 with funding from Empowerment.

It started as a project based on staff's previous free lance experiences in the 2000s working with high school students, seminars on emotional relations between teenagers. When CŞMD was established the knowledge was there about the need of doing preventive work with adolescents on sexual violence and dating. There was a pilot in 7 different high schools in Istanbul (public, private, only girls, etc.) At that time providing trainings to high school students was possible though it still was not possible to talk about adolescents' sexuality, they used other concepts like "bullying". The first year CŞMD implemented the seminar, but already in the second year the mode was shift to

training of trainers (ToT) through counsellors and a guidance book was developed. This is still today one of the most comprehensive method material on the matter, it provides the full package of the approach.

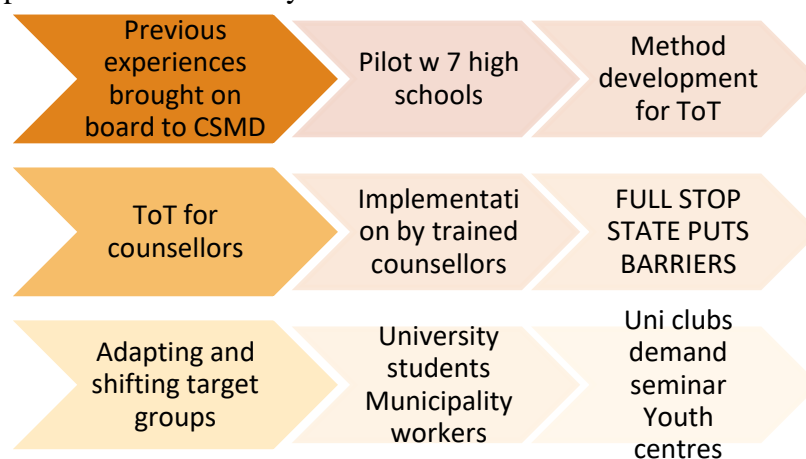
In 2019 political regulations from the Ministry of Education closed the opportunity to reach out to young students on gender issues, including restrictions for school counsellors.

CŞMD showed flexibility and shifted focus to university students instead and to municipality workers targeting young people, through youth centres and similar. CŞMD did research on where young people turn to in case of experience from sexual violence. CŞMD noted that there was a shift to talk more about consent, which was previously not the vocabulary used in Turkish. The programme avoid talking only about survivors, or men's violence against women, but to have a more inclusive language, focusing on consent and the potential that all persons have in being a perpetrator (or someone that cause harm). This approach allowed addressing violence that LGBTQI young persons experienced, and for the counsellors this was empowering, helping them how to address the issue also with LGBTQI teens. The programme includes many components of CSE and should be seen as such intervention targeting adolescents and young adults outside the school setting,

The exchange with university students has evolved to uni clubs inviting CŞMD to hold seminars for the clubs. These activities are organised by the students and are on demand. The participants have shared on how these seminars have changed their perceptions and the way they think around consent – leading to more support for a culture of consent.

### **Result: Terminology shift – from dating violence to secure and healthy relationships.**

2 years ago the partnership with tabakamu-website meant a larger outreach with the CŞMD material and approach, and also an opportunity to learn from the partner organisations and their youth perspective, and how young people are involved, as for example their Youth Advisory Board. Both this board and the main donor of the programme Empowerment Foundation have encouraged CŞMD to establish a Youth Council linked to the programme, and according to the plans it will be established towards the end of 2024. An open call to university students will be issued to all seven regions of the country, ensuring that that there is a broad geographical representation of young people in all their diversity.



Two individual examples were shared. About the intern at CŞMD, now working in Ankara, that through the new position, brought the NVNY messages to prisoners, and another about a participant that spotted the hidden rainbow at the back page of the Guidance book, and was inspired to put a rainbow flag at her desk at the Municipality office.

### **Outcome Harvesting Workshop with the Advocacy and Corporate Communication team, 29.04.2024**

*From no response or interest to a shift in mindset among many journalists and big media houses. The media reporting on sexual violence has changed, less journalist use the clichés*

The first result we looked at was the change in sexual violence reporting.

The action to share photos (open digital resource) and visual started in 2020, but the workshop targeting media actors started already in 2017.

The work started before the was established, though autonomous feminist group in 2012 that starting to create alternative to the reporting on sexual violence. Workshops were held between different feminists, supporting each other in how to produce alternative images.

#### **➤ Bringing on board strategies, methods and lessons learned from previous activism**

Inspired by other feminist collective (Canada) how they targeted language, images.

The media actors have been approached through several strategies over the years, round tables, workshops, one-to-one, from being resistant and having no time for what we had to offer (2016), they now call us and use our material as a reference.

When we realise that they did not respond or care about the material we shared, or did not have time for one-to-one meetings, “the audience want this kind of reporting”, and they continued to reproduce violence through their articles and photos, we shifted strategy and approach women journalists, offering workshops. Through them we were invited to their newspapers, media houses, where other colleagues would attend (“by force”). The real breaking point was when we started to share the visuals for free.

Women photographers were also key, by reaching out to them and also using their alternative images they contributed to change perceptions, key in the campaign “We are here”

- **Looking for allies and brokers among women journalists and photographers**
- **Providing workshops on demand, which was created by the women journalist allies,**
- **Also responding to other demands (e.g. visual on breast cancer), responding to key terms used by the media actors, also broadening the scope (explaining gender concepts since there was low awareness on gender equality and gender), explaining SOGIESC, etc.**
- **Beyond targeting only individual media actors, going for institutional change.**

In 2017 with the political changes and the increasingly government-oriented journalism we lost track of mainstream media. Also, little work targeting local media, no actions addressing local news the last two years. However, perceptions have still changed and at least 50 % of the journalist reporting on sexual violence have changed language and how the report, though stereotypical reproducing still exist. But there has definitely been a mind shift among journalist we have targeted.

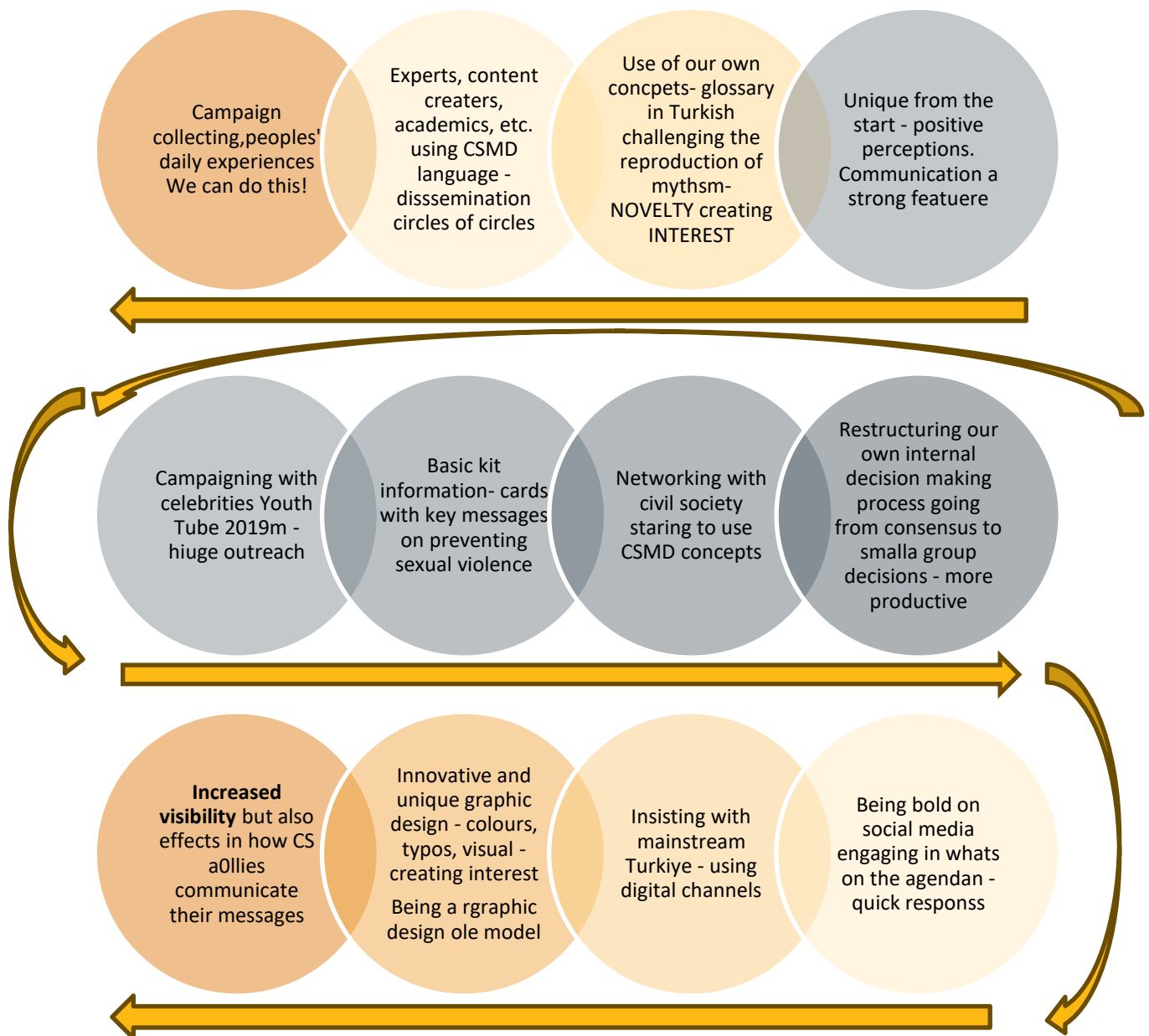
Another strategy in use was to reach out to high level actors within the media including university professors, sharing the resources and the messages. Equally, important were the workshops given to media students at universities, laying ground for a rights-based language already from the start.

### **Visibility**

The second results in focus was the increased **Visibility of CŞMD**

Here the team identified several factors leading to increased visibility and CŞMD being more known.

Since we did not have enough time to start with a third result though a group discussion, we jointly reflected on results related to the international advocacy work. First, it should be noted that CŞMD does not have expected results at international level, but the purpose of the engagement in international spaces is mainly to learn and deepen advocacy strategies for national advocacy, including how to monitor different human rights instruments and mechanisms. Through the international spaces CŞMD has attended trainings on how to monitor and verify sexual violence data, how to produce evidence, and how to report on the monitoring and to reach out to the duty-bearers. The learning goes through network allies and their experiences.



The last years have also deepened CŞMDs understanding of how the CSW and ECOSOC spaces can be used, and CŞMD was trained on how to achieve accreditation before ECOSOC. In 2023, which was the first year attending these high-level meetings, CŞMD prepared three reports that were shared in New York. It turned out that they were the only one reporting on the consequences of the February 6th earthquakes related to sexual violence. The CSW appreciated this as a unique contribution.

Though the presence at international arenas is quite recent, CŞMD has participated in Cedaw shadow reporting since the association was established, playing the role of the focal point raising the situation of sexual violence in the country. CŞMD learnt that if they were not part of the reporting (also to other Human Rights instruments, e.g. to the European Council) the issue of sexual violence often would be left out.

## Annex 4 Consulted Documents

### Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden/Sida

Sweden's reform cooperation strategy for Western Balkans and Türkiye (2021-2027), Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence (CŞMD), Appraisal of Intervention, Embassy of Sweden Ankara, Western Balkan, Türkiye, Latin America, and thematic support, 2020-12-16.

Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence (CŞMD), Appraisal of Contribution Amendment, Embassy of Sweden Ankara, Western Balkan, Türkiye, and Thematic Support Unit 2023-12-11.

Formal agreement, amendments, and annexes.

Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence (CŞMD), Conclusion on Performance, Embassy of Sweden, 2022-07-14.

Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence (CŞMD), Conclusion on Performance, Embassy of Sweden, 2023-08-04.

### CŞMD Programme documents

CŞMD Strategic plan 2021-2023, updated 6th Version – 20.12.2021.

CŞMD Annual reports to Sida 2021 and 2022, financial and narrative, including audit reports, management responses.

CŞMD preliminary narrative Annual 2023 report to Sida, 01.04.2024.

CŞMD Budget 2024, 28.11.2023.

2024 Work plan final, pdf.

### CŞMD Policies

Child Safeguarding Policy and procedure document, Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence, November 2021.

Sexual Harassment and Violence Policy Document, Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence, September 2020.

### CSMD publications in English at [www.cinselsiddetlemucadele.org/en/publications/](http://www.cinselsiddetlemucadele.org/en/publications/)

CSMD Brochure 2022, pdf.

*Support studies, Following Sexual Violence. Where is the support system after sexual violence?* Impact Assessment Report, prepared by Tuba Emiroglu, Social Impact Specialist/Researcher, Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence, April 2021.



*Post-sexual Violence Support Works. Where is the support system after sexual violence?* 2021 Impact Assessment Report, prepared by Tuba Emiroglu, Social Impact Specialist/Researcher, Research Assistant Ekin Yıldırım - Social Worker/Researcher, Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence, 2022.

*Post-sexual Violence Support Works. Where is the support system after sexual violence?* 2022 Impact Assessment Report, prepared by Tuba Emiroglu, Social Impact Specialist/Researcher, Research Assistant Ekin Yıldırım - Social Worker/Researcher, Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence, 2023.

Glossary of Concepts, Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence, version in English, September 2022. First edition in Turkish in October 2019, second edition in November 2020.

*Children's Bodily Autonomy Dissemination Program*, Impact Assessment Report 2019 – 2021, prepared by Tuba Emiroglu, Researcher / Social Impact Expert, Ekin Yıldırım, Research Assistant / Sociologist, Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence, December 2022.

*I Have a Right to Ask for Support*, A Report on Sexual Violence Survivors' Experiences and Human Rights Compliance of Support Units, prepared by Şehlem Kaçar and Burcu Uçura, Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence, 2022.

*We can prevent abuse!, Responsibilities of Adults in Struggle Against Sexual Abuse and "Children's bodily autonomy"*, prepared by Nurgül Öz, Psychologist and Ceren Suntekin, Social Worker, Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence, September 2021.

#### *Other documents*

- We Will Stop Femicides Platform 2023 Annual Report.
- *Gender Quality Monitoring Report of Türkiye 2021- 2022*, The Association for Monitoring Gender Equality (CEİD).
- UNEG Guideline on Ethics in Evaluation:  
<http://www.unevaluation.org/document/detail/2866>

#### **Links and internet resources**

- <https://www.civicus.org/index.php/what-we-do/innovate/civicus-monitor>.
- <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2024>.
- Statement of Hugh Williamson, Europe and Central Asia director at Human Rights Watch, in <https://www.hrw.org/news/2024/01/11/politicized-courts-muzzled-media-turkiye-reaches-100>.
- <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2024>.
- <https://gender.khas.edu.tr/en/mapping-policies-sexual-and-gender-based-harassment-and-assault-toolkit-universities-turkey>



# Annex 5 Consulted Stakeholders

*List available upon request*

# Annex 6 Inception Report

**NIRAS**



## Evaluation of the Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence (CŞMD)

### **Inception report**

Embassy of Sweden, Ankara

Date: 24 April 2024

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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>A&amp;CC</b>	Advocacy & Corporate Communication
<b>ÇBSH</b>	Children's Right to Bodily Autonomy training programme
<b>CEİD</b>	Association for Monitoring Gender Equality
<b>CSE</b>	Comprehensive Sexuality Education
<b>CŞMD</b>	Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence (Cinsel Şiddetle Mücadele Derneği)
<b>CCIs</b>	Cross-cutting issues
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organisation
<b>DBs</b>	Duty-Bearers
<b>DBB</b>	'Change Starts with Me' training modules
<b>EQs</b>	Evaluation Questions
<b>E&amp;S</b>	Empowerment & Support
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>HRBA</b>	Human Rights Based Approach
<b>HRD</b>	Human Rights Defender
<b>HRW</b>	Human Rights Watch
<b>KIIs</b>	Key Informant Interviews
<b>LGBTQI</b>	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Queer and Intersex
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>MEL</b>	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
<b>MFA</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>NVNY</b>	What's Up What's Not programme
<b>OH</b>	Outcome Harvesting
<b>OS</b>	Organisational Sustainability
<b>PMEL</b>	Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
<b>QA</b>	Quality Assurance
<b>RBM</b>	Results based management
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SGBV</b>	Sexual/sexualized gender-based violence
<b>SEAH</b>	Sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, and sexual harassment
<b>Sida</b>	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
<b>SV</b>	Sexual violence
<b>ToC</b>	Theory of Change
<b>ToR</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>T&amp;P</b>	Transformation & Prevention
<b>VfM</b>	Value for Money

## 1. Introduction/Background to the assignment

The evaluation focuses on is the "Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence Cinsel Şiddetle Mücadele Derneği (CŞMD) regarding Support to Strategic Plan." CŞMD is a Turkish human rights-based civil society organisation (CSO) that holistically targets sexualized violence and other forms of discrimination. CŞMD was established in 2014 and Sida currently supports their Strategic Plan 2021-2023, a support that has been extended to the end of 2024. The support is provided under Sweden's Reform cooperation strategy for Western Balkans and Türkiye (2021-2027).<sup>47</sup>

### 1.1. Context

The Sweden's reform cooperation strategy for Western Balkans and Türkiye 2021-2027, adopted in October 2022. The purpose of the strategy is to contribute to an open and democratic Europe oriented society in Türkiye. The specific objectives of the strategy are: 1) *Greater respect for human rights, democracy, and the rule of law, and 2) Better prospects for a gender-equal society.* The strategy aims at "supporting and safeguarding an independent and pluralistic civil society, freedom of expression and a free and independent media", and "reducing gender discrimination, strengthening women's economic empowerment and rights and supporting women human rights defenders, increasing women's influence and participation in political processes, and increased access to, and respect for, SRHR".<sup>48</sup>

Gender equality and a life free from sexualized violence, are contested issues in the Turkish context. According to the Swedish strategy<sup>49</sup> the democratic space in Türkiye continues to shrink and the respect for human rights, the rule of law and gender equality has deteriorated. Civicus civic space monitor classifies Türkiye's civic space as repressed.<sup>50</sup>

Human Rights Watch (HRW) *World report 2024*<sup>51</sup> states that in 2023 "the erosion of human rights and the rule of law in the country"<sup>52</sup> are demonstrated through the restrictions on the media, online censorship, bans on protest and abuse of criminal proceedings against journalists, human rights defenders, politicians, social media users and others. The report's accounts of incidents of police and gendarmerie torture and ill-treatment increased in the aftermath of the earthquakes in southeast

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<sup>47</sup> Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Sweden's reform cooperation strategy for Western Balkans and Türkiye (2021-2027)

<sup>48</sup> Ibid

<sup>49</sup> Ibid.

<sup>50</sup> <https://www.civicus.org/index.php/what-we-do/innovate/civicus-monitor>.

<sup>51</sup> <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2024>.

<sup>52</sup> Statement of Hugh Williamson, Europe, and Central Asia director at Human Rights Watch, in <https://www.hrw.org/news/2024/01/11/politicized-courts-muzzled-media-turkiye-reaches-100>.

provinces of the country on February 6, 2023, and that the government increased deportations of refugees and migrants.<sup>53</sup>

CŞMD notes in their annual reporting to Sida<sup>54</sup> that restrictions to freedom of expression and freedom of association have limited the ability of civil society to operate and defend the rights of different discriminated groups in society. Türkiye's withdrawal from the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (Istanbul Convention) is particularly serious from a gender equality perspective and to the work of CŞMD. The country is experiencing an increase in sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) cases contrary to the goals of the Fourth National Action Plan for Combating Violence against Women (2021-2025) and despite legal reforms that increased the penalty for some crimes of violence against women. The situation of lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, queer and intersex (LGBTQI) persons has deteriorated with increase of harassments and public hate speech.<sup>55</sup>

Rights-based organisations and human rights defenders (HRDs) are facing threats and intimidations, including efforts to criminalise activists. CŞMD write in their preliminary 2023 annual report that "with the decline of democracy and the rule of law in Türkiye, smear campaigns and administrative and judicial pressure against civil society and rights defenders continue to increase."<sup>56</sup>

CŞMD's research (referred to in the annual reports) shows that the increase in poverty in Türkiye, people's distance from seeking rights, the increase in impunity in cases of sexual violence, the widespread victim-blaming approach in institutions and the media's perceptions of sexualized violence, all have a negative effect on the survivors reporting and seeking support. In addition, the earthquake disaster in February 2023 have also impacted both the prevalence of sexualized violence and the reporting of these crimes.<sup>57</sup>

In the **Gender Quality Monitoring Report of Turkey 2021 - 2022**, the Association for Monitoring Gender Equality (CEİD), reported that the proportion of different forms of violence broken down into physical, sexual and emotional violence, experienced by women (of 15-59 age) by men with whom they have an intimate relationship, were: Prevalence of

- physical violence 36%,
- sexual violence 12%,
- physical and/or sexual violence 38%,
- emotional violence 44%,
- physical violence during pregnancy 8.3%
- stalking (15-59 age group) 27%,
- women applying to institutions/organizations due to violence 11%.

<sup>53</sup> <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2024>.

<sup>54</sup> CŞMD Strategic plan 2021-2023, updated 6th Version – 20.12.2021. Annual reports to Sida 2021 and 2022. A draft 2023 annual report still to be approved by the embassy has also been shared with the evaluation team.

<sup>55</sup> HRW World Report also highlight how hateful rhetoric against lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people was used in the run-up to the 2023 May elections.

<sup>56</sup> CŞMD preliminary Annual 2023 report to Sida, 01.04.2024.

<sup>57</sup> Ibid.

Furthermore, there is no comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) in schools, which means that young people have limited access to information. Furthermore, the Ministry of National Education's has introduced religious/moral values projects into the education system. According to a study from 2014, 41% percent of women in Türkiye reported to have experienced physical or sexual violence at least once in their life and 93% of people (mostly woman) in Türkiye have experienced some form of sexual and gender-based harassment or assault.<sup>58</sup> In 2023, 315 women were reported to be killed by men in the country, and 248 women were found suspiciously dead.<sup>59</sup>

Finally, the current context of the last year has been impacted by the two earthquakes that hit southeastern Türkiye on February 6, 2023, killed more than 53,000 people and left hundreds of thousands persons [injured and displaced](#). The earthquakes caused CŞMD to alter their 2023 workplan and shift part of their focus to the situation of the earthquakes survivors, as did many other civil society actors.

## 1.2. Purpose and scope of the evaluation

The Terms of Reference (ToR) state that the purpose of the evaluation is to evaluate the results achieved by CŞMD in terms of applied results-based management (RBM) and planning, monitoring, evaluation, and learning (PMEL) methods with focus on effectiveness and efficiency and to provide recommendations to CŞMD with the objective to enhance the quality of their coming programme proposal to the Embassy of Sweden in Ankara.

The scope of the evaluation is the full implementation period and all objective areas of CŞMD's strategy 2021-2023 (presented in chapter 3). The contribution was initially granted SEK 12.500.000, with an additional of SEK 4.500.00 for the 2024 extension of the agreement. The total budget is thus SEK 17.000.000 for the period 2021-2024.

## 1.3. Users of the evaluation

The primary intended users of the evaluation are Sida, the Embassy of Sweden in Ankara and CŞMD.

## 2. Assessment of the scope of the evaluation

The desk review and the scoping interviews with CŞMD clarified that the different activities are not mainly implemented in Istanbul as assumed from the ToR, based on the CŞMD Strategic plan<sup>60</sup> and discussed in NIRAS' technical proposal. Instead, CŞMD collaborates with municipalities and other

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<sup>58</sup> <https://gender.khas.edu.tr/en/mapping-policies-sexual-and-gender-based-harassment-and-assault-toolkit-universities-turkey>

<sup>59</sup> We Will Stop Femicides Platform 2023 Annual Report.

<sup>60</sup> The Strategic plan states that: "The Association has provided raising awareness workshops and materials as well as counselling support regarding sexual violence for 15 municipalities primarily in Istanbul since 2016 in response to requests made by municipalities from various cities and provinces in Türkiye. In addition, CŞMD provided its contributions to the meetings and workshops conducted by City Councils and Equality Units of Şişli and Kadıköy Municipalities in Istanbul."

stakeholders in different cities across the country and apart from Istanbul, the cities of Eskişehir, Adana, and Izmir, are also key locations for the different programmes' activities. The geographical spread of

CŞMD has spread during the evaluated period. In addition, CŞMD also has an online outreach through specific websites for dissemination of studies and online services to survivors of sexual/ised violence and their relatives. The work also includes outreach to media actors, different professional groups (experts), other civil society organisations, universities, counselling, and research centres, school counsellors and guidance teachers, municipality youth workers, etc. as can be seen in Table 1.

Furthermore, young people/students, and parents and their children are only reached indirectly through the trainings that municipality social workers, counsellors and guidance teacher hold for students and parents. This means that the sphere of influence of CŞMD and their direct interaction is bounded to the professional experts in the municipality centres and schools. CŞMD is not allowed to work directly with young people under the age of 18 which means that the evaluation will only be able to assess the work with young adults (activists, and the Youth Board of the Tabukamu.com website).

The ToR request a specific focus on how the programme reaches young people and the Embassy has also asked the evaluation team to explore the perceptions of CŞMD held by external stakeholders, including allies and duty-bearers in targeted municipalities,. While the latter is expected to be possible to cover in the evaluation, direct consultations with young people underage will not be possible (it requires parents consent, which given the short timeframe for the evaluation constitutes a barrier) and would also imply impact assessment which is not part of the evaluation scope. However, the consultations with municipality social workers, guidance teachers, etc., will include questions how they reach out to young people with the information and knowledge the municipality stakeholders have gained in the contacts with CŞMD.

**Table 1. Targeted rights-holders, duty-bearers, and other actors**

Rights-holders	Duty-bearers	Other actors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sexual violence survivors and their relatives</li> <li>Refugees and survivors with disabilities</li> <li>Social media followers</li> <li>university students and alternative media workers</li> <li>Activists</li> <li>Employees of CŞMD</li> </ul> <p>Reached by trained duty-bearers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children.</li> <li>Adolescents</li> <li>Parents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support service providers to survivors of sexual violence at municipality level, other staff, and municipality youth workers</li> <li>Counselling and research centres</li> <li>School counsellors and guidance teachers. educators a, adults who work with children</li> <li>Parents</li> <li>Board and management of CŞMD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support service providers from NGO</li> <li>NGOs &amp; civil society network</li> <li>Universities</li> <li>Media experts ,journalists, fellow-citizen journalists</li> <li>Professionals – lawyers, psychologists</li> <li>International human rights violation monitoring mechanisms, International NGOs, and platforms</li> </ul>

While all four objectives and the programme areas will be evaluated, the sample of stakeholders to be consulted must be of a realistic and feasible size that correspond to the scope of the evaluation and the allocated days for data collection. The same is valid for the sample of results to be analysed. As can be seen in chapter 3, the four programmes have two outcomes each, and each of the outcomes have



two to four outputs. The size and the complexity of the four programmes also require a smaller sample for the evaluation focus. Sample criteria are discussed in section 4.2.3. Also see comments on the evaluability of the outcomes under 2.1 and in chapter 4.

### 3. Evaluation object – CŞMD

The Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence was established officially in 2014 in Istanbul by the activists, who have taken/take part in feminist, LGBTQI, movements for children's rights, animal liberation, the rights of refugees and ecology. The association advocates for the issue of sexual violence<sup>61</sup> to be addressed as a matter of concern by an inclusive, intersectional, and empowering approach despite the polarised gender binary system in Türkiye.

The vision and the mission as stated in the Strategic Plan was slightly revised in 2023<sup>62</sup> and the updated statements read:

**Vision** *A world where the existing social perception of sexual/sexualized violence is transformed in a way that eliminates all forms of domination and discrimination, where protective and preventive policies and restorative/transformational justice mechanisms are implemented for all individuals without exception, and where safe and empowered environments are created for everyone.*

**Mission** *The Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence works to transform the social norms, perceptions, behaviours, and practices that give rise to sexual violence. It supports survivors to access their rights. It contributes to the dissemination of a rights-based and empowering approach and a culture of consent that covers all individuals in the fight against sexual violence. The Association conducts support, workshop, and advocacy studies with a queer feminist perspective to make sexual violence more visible, addressable, and debatable; to put invisible forms of sexual violence on the agenda and to struggle against all forms of sexual violence*

CŞMD's Strategic Plan 2021-2023, updated in 2021, aims to contribute to the reduction of sexual and sexualized violence and its effects, through four programme areas: Empowerment & Support (E&S); Transformation & Prevention (T&P); Advocacy & Corporate Communication (A&CC), and Organisational Sustainability (OS).

The first three programmes target a broad range of actors. Several groups of actors are reached through multiple activities and resources (web pages, research studies, and tools). Though the main activities of the organisation are concentrated to Istanbul greater area, where also the CŞMD offices is

<sup>61</sup> **Sexual violence**, as defined in the CŞMD strategy, defines any actions, behaviours and interventions inflicted by the person(s), including attempts and threats regarding sexuality, without getting consent, by building consent or in cases where persons are incapacitated to consent. **Sexualised violence** is any non-consensual, unwanted, actual, attempted or threatened act or behaviour that is carried out through sexual means or by targeting a person's sex, sexual identity, sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression.

<sup>62</sup> Information shared by CŞMD during the inception phase.

located, the organisation has a broad geographical scope through the implementation of different trainings and other activities.

### 3.1 Theory of Change and Results Framework

The figure of the ToC from the CŞMD strategy is shared below (Figure 1). Table 1 describes the pathways of change of each objective and the expected outcomes (as described both in the strategy and the annual reports 2022 and 2023). To understand the pathways of change for the Transformation and Prevention Programme, please note that it includes two capacity building training programmes: 'What's Up What's Not' (NVNY)<sup>63</sup>, 'Children's Right to Bodily Autonomy' (ÇBSH)<sup>64</sup> and 'Change Starts with Me' (DBB)<sup>65</sup> workshop series as well as social media and website activities ([www.tabukamu.com](http://www.tabukamu.com)). The latter particularly allows CSMD to have direct outreach to young people.

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<sup>63</sup> This project dates back to 2016. During the current strategy period the project has continued to provide workshops and produce information material on the [tabukamu.com](http://tabukamu.com) website in order to increase young people's access to information and awareness about dating violence, the cycle of violence, consent, personal boundaries, and safe relationship. In 2021 What's Up What's Not?! practical modules were adapted to the training modules of Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality ISADEM (Istanbul Family Counselling and Training Center) by the municipality staff who had participated in earlier workshops.

<sup>64</sup> This is a protective-preventive activity that handles sexual abuse as a preventable social problem. The program has headlines such as the perception of a child, child participation, children's bodily autonomy, protective-preventive approach to sexual abuse and responsibilities of adults in struggling against abuse. These have been being disseminated in various local administrations and cities.

<sup>65</sup> The 'Sexual Violence Basic Awareness Workshops' comprise of 5 different modules that aims to change the false information in the society, spread protective-preventive work, remind ourselves of our responsibilities in the struggle against sexual violence, and create awareness so that sexual violence and abuse get reduced. The workshops are intended for adults. (18+), last 6 hours each; they are free of charge and online, and are also conducted face-to-face. Institutions/Groups can apply for the workshops.

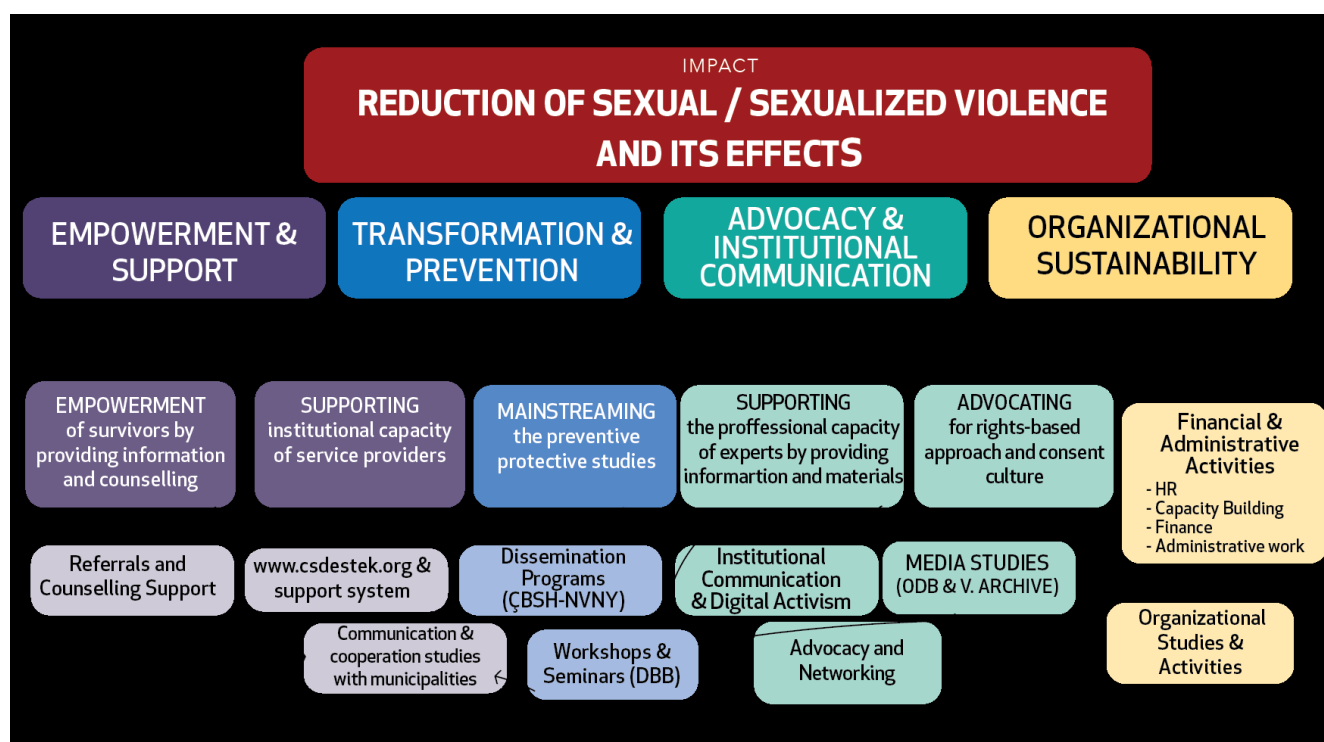


Figure 1. Theory of Change as per updated version December 2021<sup>66</sup>

CŞMD initiated the Strategic planning and the revision of the Theory of Change (ToC) in 2022 but the process was halted when Sida extended the agreement period with one year and the organisation instead focused on the planning of the proposal and workplan for 2024. This means that the strategy with its ToC was also extended. The pathways of change are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2. Pathways of change per objective and programme area**

	Outcomes	Pathways
<b>Empowerment and Support</b>	Outcome 1: The survivors of sexual violence enjoy their rights more and have more access to support and services.	Provide referrals and counselling support → empower and support sexual violence (SV) survivors → SV survivors enjoy their rights → reduction of sexual/sexualized violence. Provide information via csdestek.org website → empower and support SV survivors → more SV survivors enjoy their rights → reduction of sexual/sexualized violence. Provide information (DBB) and collaboration (municipalities) → develop the capacity of support service providers → SSPs provide rights-based support services and empower survivors → SV survivors enjoy their rights → reduction of sexual/sexualized violence.

<sup>66</sup> Please also look at the figure in the latest version of the Strategy Plan (2021), this copied version does not allow to see the arrows in the figure.

Transformation and Prevention	<p>Outcome 1: Increased prevention of sexual violence before it occurs.</p> <p>Outcome 2: Increased transformation of social perceptions and practices that lead to sexual/ised violence.</p>	<p>Implement 'What's Up What's Not' (NVNY) and 'Children's Right to Bodily Autonomy' (ÇBSH) dissemination programs → empower the capacity of the municipality staff and school counselling teachers and relevant experts who work with youth and children → they mainstream protective-preventive studies by implementing the workshops to their colleagues, students and parents<sup>67</sup> → reduction of sexual/sexualized violence</p> <p>Reach out directly to young people via webinars, seminars and a website in collaboration with tabukamu.com to raise their awareness on dating violence → we expect to prevent sexual violence and sexual abuse before it occurs, and we contribute the transformation of the perception and practices that lead to sexual violence → contribute reduction of sexual/sexualized violence</p> <p>Implement '<a href="#">Change Starts with Me</a>' (DBB) workshop series → Reach out the expert and activist groups who are working on the sexual violence field to raise their capacity → transformation of the perception and practices that lead to sexual violence → contribute reduction of sexual/sexualized violence</p>
Advocacy and Corporate Communication	<p>Outcome 1: Increased transformation of social perceptions and practices that lead to sexual/ised violence</p> <p>Outcome 2: Increased organisational capacity of the Association on advocacy, networking and institutional communication</p>	<p>Implement workshops (DBB 5) informative content and visual content production (ÖDB and visual archive websites) → empower the capacity of the citizen journalists, reporters and media workers → with dissemination of right based language, report frame and visuals in the sexual violence news □ social transformation of the myths and awareness raising in the society → reduction of sexual/sexualized violence</p> <p>Provide right based awareness raising information on sexual violence and consent culture through CŞMD websites and social media accounts regularly → Contribute transformation of social perceptions in the society (followers of CŞMD accounts, visitors of CŞMD websites, which means the immediate users and beneficiaries) and practices that lead to sexual/ised violence → contribution to the reduction of sexual/ sexualized violence.</p> <p>By networking and corporate communication CŞMD participate and contribute to the advocacy meetings, national and international networks, reporting and followed cases → CŞMD both raised its own capacity on advocacy and changed the agenda and behaviour of the platforms and its stakeholders on sexualized violence → Efficiency, recognition, visibility and usage of the studies of struggle against sexual violence as well as CŞMD itself has raised → contribute reduction of sexual/sexualized violence</p>
Organisational Sustainability	<p>Outcome 1: Ensuring the sustainability of financial and organisational structure of the Association.</p> <p>Outcome 2: Increased organisational capacity and team capacity building of the Association.</p>	<p>CŞMD become more accountable and transparent by as we transferring to digital written systems → It produced and implement its policy papers and directives, shared its financial and organisational information with its donors and the public, increased its staff capacity and well-being to increase the motivation and employee satisfaction → <b>It becomes institutionalized and increased resilience in managing the risks and crisis</b> → It becomes more effective and sustainable in sexual violence field □ contributes more the reduction of sexual/ised violence.</p>

<sup>67</sup> The pathways were further explained by CŞMD during the scoping interview held on April 15.

### 3.2 Comments on the ToC and an alternative ToC

In the ToC workshop held on April 5, 2024, with CŞMD's four directors the evaluation team shared the following observations on the current ToC. This section includes detailed comments on how the ToC could be further developed to clarify the different expected and desired steps in the pathways of

change, for the purpose of learning, the forthcoming revision/development of the CŞMD ToC, and discussions during the data collection. Reading Figure 1 from the bottom to the top there are three to four different layers depending on how the ToC is read:

1. The bottom or first layer presents the activities and methods as well as their outputs that will lead to the outcomes, or intermediary outcomes in the second layer. ***It would be good to clarify this by adding a heading (e.g., programme activities and applied methods).***
2. The second layer is a mix of outcomes and activities based on the way the text in the different boxes is phrased. Those that are more of activities, could be placed at the output level. In general, *the components would benefit from being defined as results.* For example, *Supporting institutional capacity* is still more of an output than an outcome, the necessary shift in actions/behaviours among the service providers is missing. ***By spelling out who and what will change, the outcomes would become clearer.*** Another example is "Mainstreaming the preventive protective studies". This implicitly presents the result from trainings etc., and is something that the targeted experts, service providers, etc. will do, and as such an outcome. ***However, the results as defined now is unclear, the actor is missing, and it is difficult to understand what the "the preventive protective studies" entail.***
3. The third levels could ***be rephrased as a result*** that refers to the programme title and by adding actor/s. i.e., rights-holders and possibly duty-bearers.
4. Clarify that the programme title is not a result, maybe it could be placed at the bottom (as suggested in Figure 2.).

The detailed comments on the specific pathways for the four programmes and their outcomes, shared by the evaluation team in the ToC workshop, are presented in Annex 3. Based on the above analysis, the evaluators suggest a slightly revised Theory of Change (Figure 2. below) to be used as the tool for the theory-based assessment. Please note that the Annex is an important input for the understanding of the proposed revised ToC.

This revised ToC includes some clarifications on the expected pathways and differentiate the different levels of outcomes (changes at organisational level, changes in attitudes and behaviours among duty-bearers (DB), other actors and rights-holders (RH), and changes at societal level.

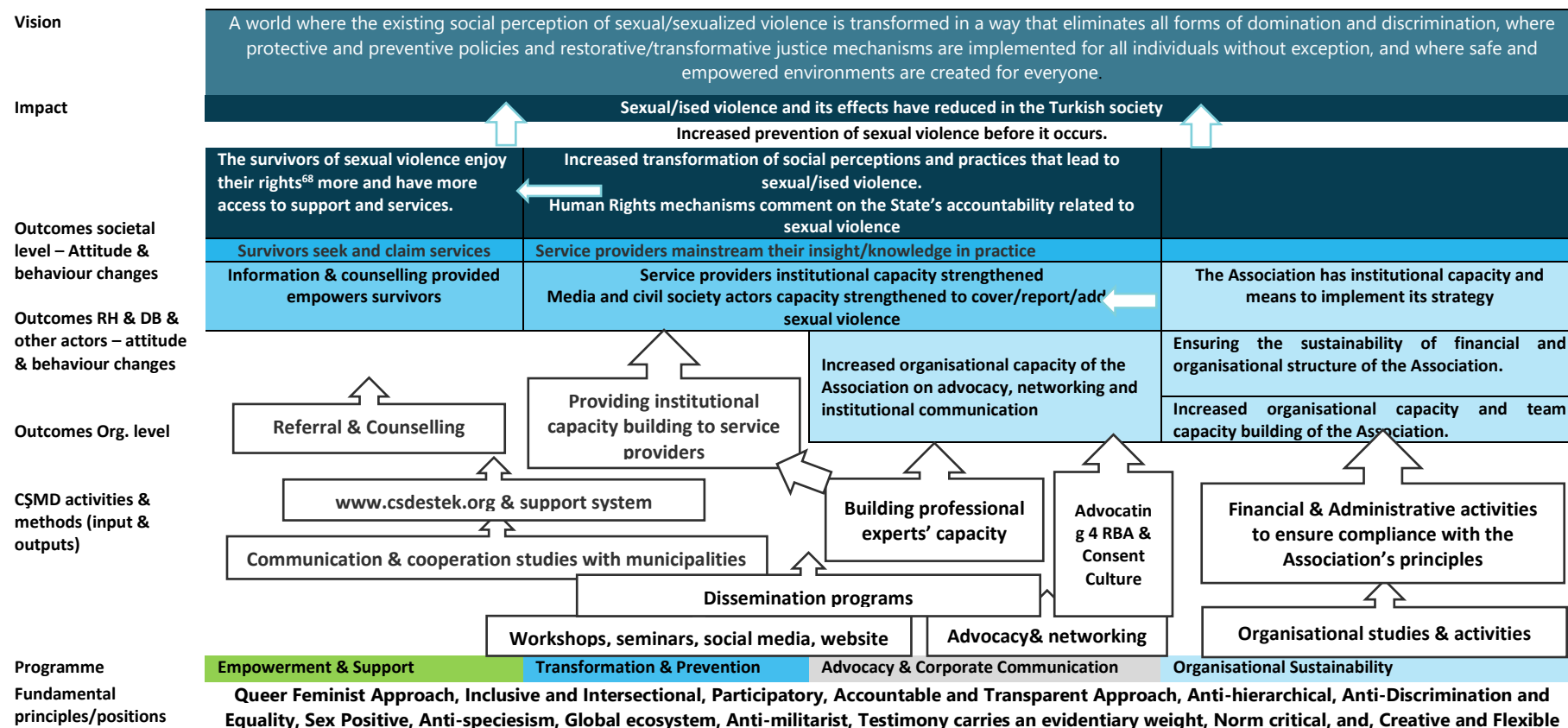


Figure 2. Revised Theory of Change (evaluation version)

<sup>68</sup> to protection, safe environment, access to justice, medical/psychological support, social services and privacy

## 4. Approach and methodology

### 4.1 Overall approach

The evaluation has both a summative and formative purpose. Given that the Strategic Plan of the organisation is based on a ToC, a **Theory-based approach** will be used. This will allow articulation how envisaged activities part of the different areas are foreseen to lead to outputs, outcomes and impacts and identifying the envisaged pathways of change, their spheres of control, influence and interest and understanding factors affecting the achievement or non-achievement of results while testing assumptions.

By engaging in an interactive dialogue and joint reflections on the pathways of change and the logical assumptions behind the ToC assumptions already during the inception and throughout the evaluation process, the evaluation team will be able to strengthen the **utilisation-focused approach** of the evaluation. Although the timeframe for the evaluation is tight, the evaluation team will make a deliberate effort to allocate sufficient time for dialogue and reflection with the evaluation users throughout the process. The methodology and data collection approaches and methods were discussed and developed together with the end users of the evaluation during the inception period.

The utilisation-oriented approach is guided by a continuous focus on allowing both the Embassy and CŞMD to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the results from the Strategic Plan, as well as the organisation's approach to cross-cutting issues, using participatory consultative evaluation methods to ensure an inclusive evaluation approach. This will be achieved through building on existing documentation available and by focusing on the progress of monitoring, evaluation and learning capacities of CŞMD, using key informant interviews (KIIs) to systematically gather perspectives of and evidence from a representative group of stakeholders, including rights-holders when possible; and ensuring succinct presentation of findings and recommendations.

The evaluation process has a strong learning approach, and the data collection, validation and reporting will allow space for reflection and common ownership to findings and recommendations. Aligned with **this, a participatory, inclusive, rights-based and a non-binary gender sensitive approach** is applied not only with end users but also with project stakeholders by ensuring as wide a representation as possible in the data collectible, in sense making of collected data. The evaluation team's application of a Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) is both results- and process-based, as recommended by the United Nations Evaluation Group, which is reflected in the evaluation questions and in the data collection methods.

The collection of data from different sources on key issues to be addressed by the evaluation will ensure the **triangulation of findings**, by looking at how and whether the data from the different sources converge or no and contribute to their robustness.

**Transparency** will be maintained throughout the evaluation exercise. Ongoing dialogue and possibly interim debriefing will be held with the Embassy and CŞMD as relevant. Stakeholders met will be informed about the objective of the evaluation at the start of the interviews, including how the shared information will be used, and of the accessibility of the evaluation final report to the public after its



publication. Participation will be voluntarily, and we will seek active consent from rights-holders and other key informant prior to starting interviews/discussions. All statements from respondents will be anonymous in the evaluation report unless explicit consent to be quoted has been given.

Interview methods will be adapted to the different respondents and the evaluators will ensure that consultations respect privacy and confidentiality and are held in safe spaces where respondents feel that they can express themselves freely and without bystanders/audience. The evaluation team will follow safeguarding protocol to ensure physical, psychological, and emotional safety of the respondent. Gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, age, and other social dynamics will be carefully considered in interviews and group discussions (if applicable).

The evaluators will keep record of all the consultant stakeholders but will not publish the names other than of CŞMD management and staff, the Swedish Embassy/consulate, and donors, unless other agreement has been made. We will ensure that no sensitive data can be traced to its source.

The evaluation team will ensure that they are accountable to good evaluation standards and ethics, conflict sensitivity and do-no-harm approach. In addition to the above **key working principles** include:

- **Evidence based.** We evaluate based on evidence collected through, for instance, document review, narrative sessions, interviews, focus group discussions, case studies, and sex-disaggregated data collection.
- **Quality.** We strive for processes and products to have high quality. Quality is about utility, credibility, and impartiality. The latter involves independence, fairness, and professional integrity-
- **Methodological rigour.** We make use of uniform formats for notes, method guides, updates, and hold team discussions to maintain the flow of information. The synthesising of data cross-validates the information sources and critically assesses the validity and reliability of the data. The evaluation report describes the sources of information used in sufficient detail so that the adequacy of the information can be assessed.
- **Process approach.** Reviews and evaluations are processes rather than single events. An evaluation should offer space for reflection, learning and, if necessary, agreed adjustments. Information and accumulation of knowledge during the process may bring new perspectives. Therefore, methodological, and analytical frameworks defined during the inception phase of the assignment should not serve as rigid blueprints, but flexible guidelines, open for bringing in new perspectives that may emerge during the evaluation.
- **Ethics.** Sensitive data – including business and financial related information - will be protected and should not be traceable to its source. The evaluation report will not reveal the names of sources and will conceal identities of persons or organisations as relevant by using abstraction. Confidentiality of the stakeholders and beneficiaries involved in the evaluation will be assured. The evaluation team will ensure safeguarding principles in all consultations with different stakeholders and beneficiaries, and in particular with rights-holders, and to follow the UN.



Evaluation Group Guideline on Ethics in Evaluation<sup>69</sup> outlining the ethical principles for evaluation.

- **Systematic and clear communication.** Active and transparent communication and sharing of information are fundamental for useful evaluation processes and products. The team is committed to clear, transparent, and regular communication with Sida throughout the evaluation.
- **Gender equality, equity group and human rights perspectives.** This means recognising that related inequalities are structural and systemic; understanding and identifying discriminatory patterns and barriers through disaggregated data collection; recognising the unique perspectives and contributions of diverse equity groups and providing recommendations to add value to those who are living under marginalised conditions as well as to those implementing programmes. We follow protocols and being observant on sexual exploitation, sexual abuse and sexual harassment (SEAH).

## 4.2 Evaluation approach

The evaluation approach is also the **Theory-based approach** where the Strategy ToC will be assessed against findings and conclusions from the outcome harvesting (OH) methodology and other data collection methods as described below.

The fact that CŞMD operates in a very unpredictable and unanticipated context steered the choice of **outcome harvesting** as a suitable method for the overall purpose of the evaluation. The OH methodology will provide the evaluation team with an in-depth description how CŞMD has operated to achieve their expected outcomes.

### Box 1: Outcome harvesting

The method of outcome harvesting is particularly apt for theory-based assessments. It is built on an evidence-based participatory approach that helps both the evaluation stakeholders and the evaluation team to understand the processes behind achieved outcomes or outcomes in progress. Influential factors as well as the role of the organisation, its partners, and other actors are identified and discussed. This helps the evaluation team to not only deepen the contribution analysis but also capture enabling and challenging factors impacting on the expected and desired results. Reported results are explored by going backwards step by step and actor by actor tracking how the outcome was achieved. This serves the purpose of explaining the method used, assess their fitness-for purpose, and test the Theory of Change and its assumptions.

## 4.3 Evaluation questions, judgement criteria and data sources

The ToR contain a pertinent, and thoughtful set of evaluation questions related to the OECD-DAC criteria of Effectiveness and Efficiency, as well as cross-cutting issues. In addition to the below evaluation questions, and though the evaluation criterion Relevance is not part of the scope of the evaluation, the evaluation team will share its overall assessment on how the work of the CŞMD responds

<sup>69</sup> UNEG Guideline on Ethics in Evaluation: <http://www.unevaluation.org/document/detail/2866>

to the Swedish reform agenda and to the cooperation strategy for Western Balkans and Türkiye 2021-2027. This overall assessment constitutes part of the evaluation's primary objective, aiming to assess the results achieved/ to be achieved by the partner and if they are still in line with Sweden's strategic priorities

Table 3. Evaluation matrix

Evaluation questions	Indicators/ judgment criteria	Methods	Sources	Availability/reliability of data
<b>Effectiveness</b>				
<b>EQ1 Is the intervention achieving its objectives?</b> - <b>To what extent has the intervention achieved, or is expected to achieve, its objectives, and its results?</b> - <b>Have the M&amp;E system delivered robust and useful information that could be used to assess progress towards outcomes and contribute to learning?</b> - <b>Has the ToC been helpful in the MEL- process and is there need for further development of the ToC to better reflect the strategy and the work of the organisation?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reported results against the logic in the ToC/RF</li> <li>- KII statements on progress/achieved outcomes</li> <li>- DB demonstrated shifts in attitudes/behaviours (recorded in reports or their own statements in KIIs/survey)</li> <li>- RH demonstrated shifts in attitudes/behaviours (recorded in reports or their own statements in KIIs/survey)</li> <li>- Quality and assessment fit for purpose of the PMEL system</li> <li>- Assessment of the ToC fit for purpose</li> </ul>	Desk review KIIs FGDs Surveys OH-workshop ToC analysis ToC workshop	Programme document/ CŞMD strategy ToC Results Framework Annual reports CŞMD management and staff Targeted duty-bearers, other key experts, CSOs, and rights-holders External stakeholders	The evaluation team will assess both external objectives 1-3 and their extended outcomes, as well as results related to organisational development and sustainability. The latter requires a participatory inward-looking process partly based on the organisation's self-assessment, while the boundaries of the outcomes under Objective1, 2 and 3 need to be thoroughly discussed during the OH-workshops. As defined now they are broad and vague. While good indicators have been developed for several of the outcomes other indicators appear to be less logic and instrumental in measuring the progress of their outcome. Availability of/access to young people is restricted, as to supported survivors of sexual/ised violence. The scope of the evaluation will not allow any assessment of the "higher" levels of outcomes (societal level). Considerations to impact of the two earthquakes and the Covid-19 pandemic needs to be taken into account.
<b>Efficiency</b>				
<b>EQ2 How well are resources being used?</b> - <b>To what extent has the intervention delivered, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way?</b> - <b>How well resources are distributed in regard to each outcome area in terms of efficiency?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resources used for different outcomes</li> <li>- Financial reporting</li> <li>- Staff distribution/programme resources between different programme areas and their outcomes</li> <li>- Methods used for dissemination of knowledge/services</li> </ul>	Desk review KIIs Group discussion, including spot-check questions OH-workshop	Programme document/ CŞMD strategy ToC Results Framework, Budget Annual reports CŞMD management and staff, focus on financial team Donors to CŞMD	Focus will be how available resources have been used and distributed between the different programme areas and if this allocation seems reasonable given the results-based framework and ToC. Also, whether things were being achieved on time/schedule relative to plans, as well as the whether the costs were in line relative to the budget, and what risk factors may have intervened to throw things off the planned cost and schedule. The scope of the evaluation does not allow any in-depth value for money (VFM) assessment. As for the evaluation criteria Effectiveness, considerations to impact of the two

				earthquakes and the Covid-19 pandemic needs to be taken into account.
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>EQ3 Cross-cutting issues (CCIs)</b></li> <li>- <b>Has the intervention been implemented in accordance with the poor people's perspective and a Human Rights Based Approach?</b></li> <li>- <b>How well does C\$MD engage with youth? Is there room for improvement?</b></li> <li>- <b>How well does C\$MD engage at local level with different actors i.e., beneficiaries, local administrations etc.? Is there room for improvement?</b></li> <li>- <b>How has the comprehensive power perspective of the organisation on sexual and sexualized violence been a) operationalised, b) communicated, and c) received and understood by different targeted groups (mainly rights-holders, service providers at municipal level, media actors and relevant experts).</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existing reference to CCIs in reported results against the logic in the ToC/RF</li> <li>- Statements from targeted stakeholders related to rights-based principles</li> <li>- Possibility (restrictions) versus actual engagement with young people</li> <li>- Degree of engagement at local municipality level</li> <li>- C\$MD statements and self-assessment of how the power perspective is a) operationalised, b) communicated, and c) received and understood</li> <li>- Spot checks in KIIs how the C\$MD power perspective is received and understood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Desk review KIIs/FGDs, including spot-check questions</li> <li>- Surveys</li> <li>- OH-workshop</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Programme document/ C\$MD strategy</li> <li>- ToC Results Framework</li> <li>- Annual reports</li> <li>- C\$MD management and staff</li> <li>- Municipality stakeholders</li> <li>- Collaborating CSOs</li> <li>- Young people</li> </ul>	<p>The sub-questions are inter-related. The perspective of people living in multidimensional poverty (as per Sida definition) is logically embedded in the human rights-based principles of active and meaningful participation and active measures to counteract all forms of discrimination (non-discrimination). The sub-question on the engagement with young rights-holders is equally linked to HRBA and the principles of accountability, participation and non-discrimination, as is the last sub-questions on local actors. All sub-questions will be assessed through the evaluation of how C\$MD put their holistic and power oriented HRBA into practice. Availability of /access to young people is restricted, as to supported survivors of sexual/ised violence.</p>

#### 4.4 Stakeholder mapping and analysis

Two tables presenting the stakeholder mapping are presented in Annex 4. One is based on the desk review, and another table based on the information that was shared by CŞMD on request from the evaluation team.

The mapping based on the desk review of annual reports (see Annex 4 Table 1.) demonstrates a high number of duty-bearer spread among different municipalities in Istanbul, in Ankara and other cities. Universities, research centres and media have an equal spread. The majority of the targeted and collaborating NGOs are either based in Istanbul or Ankara. Rights-holders are reached both directly through support, counselling, and awareness raising and trainings through physical activities and online services/resources, and indirectly through the duty-bearers and other key stakeholders that have received capacity building from CŞMD. The desk-based stakeholder mapping is an early evaluation finding. The annual reports do not present on any aggregated level which or how many stakeholders have been reached per year (or accumulated since the start of the strategy period). As can be seen in Annex 4 Table 1, which is primarily based on the annual reports 2022 and 2023, over 20 service/counselling centres, directorates, etc. at municipality level were reached, four universities/academic units, one newspaper (individual journalists not mapped), and at least 40 Turkish civil society organisations (including platforms and networks).

##### 4.4.1 Selection criteria

We suggest that the following criteria will guide the final sample:

1. Stakeholder for all four programmes should be represented in the sample, with focus on the first three programmes. Organisational Sustainability Programme will be based on consultation with CŞMD management, staff, and board member/s, as well as with the donors to the organisation.
2. Focus of the data collection and allocated time resources will be divided between discussions with CŞMD (1/3 of the time resources) and the different stakeholder groups, 2/3 of the time resources).
3. The sample should strike a fair balance between duty-bearers and allies/other key actors, while the number of rights-holders will be lower given the limitations presented in chapter 2.
4. Selection of municipalities for field visits should be based on accessibility (distance/time for local travels); a good mix of and availability of local service providers and different rights-holder groups; level of work in the municipality (a reasonable high level of activities implemented in the municipality).
5. Thematic focus sample: We propose a limited sample of KIIs with NGO partners that worked together with CŞMD on the consequences of the earthquakes, another limited thematic sample with allies/rights-holders representing LGBTQI persons/issues; and a specific focus on the work with young people (as per request by the Embassy to pay particular attention to this area of work).
6. For the proposed survey we suggest that it will be sent to all partnering/targeted CSOs and municipality actors, except those selected for KIIs.

#### 4.4.2 Sample

Purposive sampling has been used to choose specific groups and individual stakeholders depending on their involvement in the different programme areas. Based on the scoping interviews, and the above mapping and our analysis we propose a slightly different approach than anticipated in the technical proposal. First, we suggest that the data collection at municipality level should be divided between physical interviews in Istanbul, including two municipality sites, and online interviews with two, or if possible, three other municipalities in Eskişehir and Adana.

Secondly, for the consultations with the survivors of sexual violence, we suggest that we use the findings in the external Impact Assessment Study<sup>70</sup> as a first source of information with a few additional one-to-one consultations (3-6 individual interviews) with survivors that received support in 2023, if the contacted survivors give consent.<sup>71</sup>

Thirdly, given the large number of targeted CSOs and municipalities across the country we suggest a survey to get as broad picture as possible. This will allow the evaluation team to broaden the sample size and complement the qualitative findings from the KIIs with more quantitative data. It would also allow the team to get responses from other municipalities than those included in the direct KIIs/FGDs. We are quite confident that we would get a good response rate from the CSOs, and CŞMD assess that it would be realistic to expect responses from targeted staff at municipality level since they are used to respond to surveys after attending trainings. The surveys will only be possible through CŞMD providing emails to the relevant persons.

Also, for the KIIs with guidance teachers, we take note that teachers that have participated in trainings do not always remain in the same municipality, why the sample will be based on identified individuals regardless of their present location.

Each team member has six days for data collection. Depending on time for local travels and length of the consultations, four to six interviews will be possible per day dedicated to interviews. In addition, the team leader will manage the survey responses. This will allow an estimated number of 45 consultations through KIIs/FGDs and OH workshops with the CŞMD programme teams..

With the above selection criteria and approach for the sample we suggest the following sample (more details will be included in the final inception report):

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<sup>70</sup> Post-sexual Violence Support Works, 2022 Impact Assessment Report, Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence, prepared by Tuba Emiroglu, Social Impact Specialist/Researcher, 2023.

<sup>71</sup> CSMD will reach out to the survivors to explain the purpose of the interview and ask for their consent. Only if consent is given will the national expert be able to conduct one-to-one interviews with survivors.

**Table 4. Proposed Sample<sup>72</sup>***Available upon request*

## 5. Approach and data collection

### 5.1 Data collection

The data will be collected from the following five sources:

#### 5.1.1 Document review

The desk review of the Strategic plan, annual reports., and other key programme documentation as well as of relevant and recent studies that reflect the areas of work of CŞMD in Türkiye was initiated during the inception phase, including the draft report of the Embassy's ongoing gender portfolio study. Based on the three annual reports the evaluation team conducted a desk-based overview of harvested reported results. The desk review will continue throughout the data collection phase as well.

#### 5.1.2 Participatory Theory of Change analysis

The desk review of the ToC and the results framework was combined with an online session with the four directors of CŞMD where the evaluators presented their reflections on the ToC in CŞMD's Strategic Plan. The session also included discussions on possible further development of the ToC. Section 3.1 above details the main point of discussion and the evaluators' first analysis. The output from the session will be used as the point of departure for the Theory Based analysis.

#### 5.1.3 Stakeholder mapping

The inception phase showed that the number of stakeholders is very high. As already stated CŞMD has a broad outreach, working with many different stakeholder groups. The evaluation team has analysed the three annual reports to map both types of stakeholders and their location. The result is presented in Annex 4. CŞMD was also asked to share a stakeholder list.

During the inception process the evaluation team will work with CŞMD and the Embassy to confirm which stakeholders should be included in the sample.

#### 5.1.4 Outcome harvesting

The team leader will hold an on-line OH-session with the different programme teams to explore the different pathways of change. The results in focus will be selected from the desk-based outcome

<sup>72</sup> Some of the sample details are still under development. The final sample list and field mission plan will be completed on April 24.

harvesting. Prior to the workshop a result matrix developed by the evaluation team will be shared with CŞMD. The two steps in the outcome harvesting, compilation of reported results from the annual reports, in-depth harvesting of a selected number of results at the workshop will constitute the basis for validation and further harvesting of results through the interviews. Guiding questions will be:

- What has changed?
- Where and when did the change happen?
- What is significantly different?
- Which change in attitudes and behaviours do we see in those actors we wanted to influence?
- In what way did we (the organisation) contribute to this change?
- Which methods/strategies did we use?
- How did the change process look like?
- In what way did other actors contribute to the change? Which methods/strategies did they use?
- How did we collaborate with those actors (or address their counteracting strategies)?

#### 5.1.5 Semi-structured key informant interviews

The main method for stakeholder consultations will be semi structured KIIs guided by tailored and stakeholder specific interview tools. EQs will be further contextualised and adapted) for rights-holder and external stakeholder consultations. KIIs will be used to triangulate findings.

Given the sensitive nature of the thematic focus no FGDs will be held with rights-holders (survivors of sexual violence, their relatives, refugees, persons with disabilities) but group discussions might be held with NGO staff, with service providers and local duty-bearers (municipality level). The first consideration means that only a limited number of rights-holders survivors will be consulted.

Also, in 2023 CŞMD commissioned an external Impact Assessment Study<sup>73</sup> of the work in 2022 with survivors of sexual violence. The report is a valid source of information and contains both quantitative and qualitative data that can be used in this evaluation. Since the study conducted in-depth consultations with the targeted rights-holders in 2022, CŞMD shared that it might not be advisable to ask the same persons to take part in yet another study. The evaluation team will continue the discussions with the programme director of the Empowerment and Support programme to explore the possibilities to talk to rights-holders survivors and relatives targeted in 2023.

The evaluation team foresees the possibility to speak to young students, activists, and consult web-users, who also are targeted rights-holders.

KIIs and FGDs will be held with municipality service providers and experts, as well as other groups of professionals, including, lawyers, psychologists, teachers and counsellors (all to be considered as duty-

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<sup>73</sup> Post-sexual Violence Support Works, 2022 Impact Assessment Report, Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence, prepared by Tuba Emiroglu, Social Impact Specialist/Researcher, 2023.



bearers), media, researchers and civil society organisations. See Annex 5 for the generic interview guides.

### 5.1.6 Survey

As mentioned, two surveys have been elaborated to reach as many as possible of the targeted CSOs/civil society allies, and the different municipalities that have benefitted from CŞMD's trainings and resources. See Annex 5.

## 5.2 Phases of the evaluation

**Inception phase.** The inception phase will be concluded with dialogue on this report and its final approval

***Deliverables:*** Draft and final inception report. The draft report will be subject for written comments by both the Embassy and the CŞMD. Based on those comments the report will be revised and a final inception report be submitted for approval by the Embassy.

**Data collection phase.** Once the inception report has been formally approved the data collection plan will be confirmed with CŞMD and other key stakeholders. CŞMD, and the Embassy will be supportive in introducing (by email/letter) the evaluators to different stakeholders to facilitate the process of making physical and virtual appointments for interviews.

The data collection phase will start with meetings with management and teams at CŞMD, including logistical matters and final issues on the field work plan. Thereafter, the national expert will conduct the consultations with most of the identified and sampled stakeholders. The team leader will virtually conduct an in-depth analysis of the processes of change through another outcome harvesting sessions together with programme and PMEL staff. The outcome harvested results will be compiled in brief notes, shared with, and confirmed (or revised) by the CŞMD team. These findings will as soon as possible be shared with the national expert so that they can be integrated/referred to in the ongoing discussion with the different stakeholders.

The team leader will also conduct virtual interviews with the Embassy, donors and a selection of CSOs.

Once the KIs are complete, the evaluators will together synthesise and analyse findings and start with the drafting of the draft evaluation report. They will jointly present preliminary findings in a hybrid physical/virtual meeting in Ankara

**Verification, analysis and reporting.** The validation session will allow the evaluators to verify the accuracy of the preliminary findings, ask for additional information and clarifications, and test their preliminary conclusions. It is also an opportunity to discuss possible recommendations to CŞMD and the Embassy.

Based on the synthesis and analysis of findings and conclusions, as well as the input from CŞMD and the Embassy at the validation session, the evaluation team will finalise the draft report. Before submission of the draft report, it will be quality assured by NIRAS' QA expert.

**Deliverables:** Draft and final evaluation report. Both the Embassy and CŞMD will provide written and consolidated comments (per evaluation stakeholder) on the draft report (using a comment matrix). The evaluation team will revise the final report based on the shared comments, indicating in a comment management matrix how each of the comments have been addressed by the team. The final report will be approved by the Embassy and then finally proofread and formatted for publication.

### **5.3 Limitations**

The main challenge for the evaluation lies in the time constraints. The data collection period is quite tight, and our ability to reach key stakeholders will depend heavily on their availability. This limited timeframe allows little room for flexibility, potentially resulting in fewer stakeholder interviews than initially planned. To approach stakeholders, the evaluation team will rely on support from both the Embassy and CŞMD. In the event of a low response rate to interview requests from key stakeholders, the evaluation team will seek further assistance from both parties. Additionally, we hope that sending surveys to a broad selection of municipality stakeholders and civil society actors will help ensure a good response rate.

The size and the scope of the evaluation means that the physical data collection needs to be limited to few sites in greater Istanbul area. Virtual data collection will allow outreach to stakeholders in other locations. The size of the sample has been accommodated to the number of days for data collection. However, the sample, if all selected stakeholders are successfully consulted, will ensure that all relevant stakeholder groups are represented in the data collection.

Due to the fact that CŞMD is not allowed to work directly with young people under the age of 18, means that the evaluation will only be able to assess the work with young adults (activists, and the Youth Board of the Tabukamu.com website). Direct consultations with young people underage will not be possible since it requires parents consent, which given the short timeframe for the evaluation constitutes a barrier. Consultations with young people underage would also imply an impact assessment (which is not part of the evaluation scope), since CŞMD only support local duty-bearers, which in turn target high-school students, and parents.

Safety and security matters might influence accessibility of stakeholders and their willingness to participate in the evaluation. Risks related to the sensitive nature of the focus of the evaluation has been carefully discussed with CŞMD and the Embassy.

Taking into consideration other security issues means that all physical interviews will be conducted by the national expert. The team leader will be able to meet with CŞMD and other stakeholders virtually.

## 5.4 Milestones and deliverables

The evaluation will include the following milestones (see more details in Section 6 Work Plan):

**Table 5. Milestones and deliverables**

What	Who	Approved timeline
<b>Start-up meeting VIRTUAL</b>	<i>Embassy of Sweden in Ankara &amp; NIRAS</i>	28 March
<b>Start-up meeting with CŞMD</b>	<i>CŞMD &amp; NIRAS</i>	1 April
<b>Closed for Eid</b>	<i>CŞMD</i>	8-12 April
<b>Submission of the draft inception report</b>	<i>NIRAS</i>	17 April
<b>Comments from intended users to evaluators</b>	<i>Embassy of Sweden in Ankara &amp; CŞMD</i>	18 April
<b>Inception meeting VIRTUAL</b>	<i>Embassy of Sweden in Ankara, NIRAS, CŞMD</i>	19 April
<b>Submission of inception report</b>	<i>NIRAS</i>	23 April
<b>Approval of inception report</b>	<i>Embassy of Sweden in Ankara</i>	24 April
<b>Data collection, analysis, report writing and quality assurance</b>	<i>NIRAS (stakeholders)</i>	24 April – 10 May
<b>Debriefing/validation workshop. Virtual meeting,</b>	<i>Embassy of Sweden in Ankara, NIRAS</i>	13 May
<b>Debriefing/validation workshop. Virtual meeting,</b>	<i>Embassy of Sweden in Ankara, NIRAS &amp; CŞMD</i>	13 May
<b>Submission of draft evaluation report</b>	<i>NIRAS</i>	24 May
<b>Comments on draft report</b>	<i>Embassy of Sweden in Ankara &amp; CŞMD</i>	28 May
<b>Submission of final report</b>	<i>NIRAS</i>	7 June
<b>Final evaluation report approval</b>	<i>Embassy of Sweden in Ankara</i>	11 June
<b>Seminar/presentation of final findings and recommendations Virtual/IRL</b>	<i>Embassy of Sweden in Ankara, CŞMD &amp; NIRAS</i>	12 June

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#### 5.4.2 Field mission plan

##### **Table 6. Division of stakeholder consultations between the team members**

*Available upon request*

##### **Table 7. Field mission plan<sup>74</sup>**

*Available upon request*

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<sup>74</sup> The plan will be further elaborated on April 24, and updated if necessary during the data collection.

## 6. Work plan

S = Submission; M = Meeting, W=Workshop

2024	AH	AY	QA	March				April				May				June			
				w10	w11	w12	w13	w14	w15	w16	w17	w18	w19	w20	w21	w22	w23	w24	w25
<b>Inception Phase</b>																			
Start-up meeting, <b>28 March</b>	0,25	0,25					M												
Desk review and methods development	2	1																	
Drafting inception report	3	0,5																	
QA inception report			1																
<b>Submission of draft inception report, 17 April</b>										S									
Comments/no-objection sent by Stakeholders, 18 April																			
Inception meeting (virtual), 19 April	0,25	0,25								M									
Revision of inception report based on comments	1,0																		
<b>Submission of final inception report, 23 April</b>										S									
Approval of inception report, 24 April																			
<b>Sub-total, inception phase:</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>																
<b>Data Collection Phase</b>																			
Preparations	1	1,5																	
Field visits / Key informant interviews		6																	
Remote key information interviews (online/telephone)	6																		
Additional desk review	1,5	1																	
Debriefing/validation workshop, <b>13 May</b>	0,5	0,5												W					
<b>Sub-total, data collection:</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>																
<b>Data Analysis and Reporting Phase</b>																			
Report writing	9	2,5																	
QA draft report			1																
<b>Submission of draft evaluation report, 24 May</b>															S				
Feedback from stakeholders on draft report, 28 May																			
Finalization of the report	1	1																	
<b>Submission of final evaluation report, 31 May</b>																S			
Embassy approval of final evaluation report, <b>5 June</b>																			
<b>Evaluation seminar (virtual), 10 June</b>	0,5	0,5																W	
<b>Sub-total, analysis and reporting:</b>	<b>10,5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>																
<b>Total days</b>	<b>26,0</b>	<b>15,0</b>	<b>2,0</b>																

## **Appendix 1: ToR**

*Available as annex 1 in main report*

## Appendix 2: Consulted documents

- Sweden's reform cooperation strategy for Western Balkans and Türkiye (2021-2027 Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
- Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence (CŞMD), Appraisal of Intervention, Embassy of Sweden Ankara, Western Balkan, Türkiye, Latin America, and thematic support, 2020-12-16
- Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence (CŞMD), Appraisal of Contribution Amendment, Embassy of Sweden Ankara, Western Balkan, Türkiye, and Thematic Support Unit, 20231211
- Formal agreement, amendments, and annexes.
- Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence (CŞMD), Conclusion on Performance, Embassy of Sweden, 2022-07-14
- Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence (CŞMD), Conclusion on Performance, Embassy of Sweden, 20230804
- CŞMD Strategic plan 2021-2023, updated 6th Version – 20.12.2021.
- CŞMD Annual reports to Sida 2021 and 2022, financial and narrative, including audit reports, management responses
- CŞMD preliminary narrative Annual 2023 report to Sida, 01.04.2024.
- CŞMD Budget 2024, 28.11.2023
- 2024 Work plan final, pdf
- Post-sexual Violence Support Works, 2022 Impact Assessment Report, Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence, prepared by Tuba Emiroglu, Social Impact Specialist/Researcher, 2023.

### Other documents

- Draft Evaluation Report of the Gender Equality portfolio in Türkiye, NIRAS, March 2024, not public document
- We Will Stop Femicides Platform 2023 Annual Report.
- Gender Quality Monitoring Report of Türkiye- 2021- 2022, The Association for Monitoring Gender Equality (CEİD).
- UNEG Guideline on Ethics in Evaluation: <http://www.unevaluation.org/document/detail/2866>

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**Links and internet resources**

- <https://www.civicus.org/index.php/what-we-do/innovate/civicus-monitor>.
- <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2024>.
- Statement of Hugh Williamson, Europe and Central Asia director at Human Rights Watch, in <https://www.hrw.org/news/2024/01/11/politicized-courts-muzzled-media-turkiye-reaches-100>.
- <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2024>.
- <https://gender.khas.edu.tr/en/mapping-policies-sexual-and-gender-based-harassment-and-assault-toolkit-universities-turkey>



## Appendix 3. Comments on the pathways of change

The detailed comments shared by the evaluation team on the specific pathways for the four programmes and their outcomes are:

### Objective 1 and Outcome 1 (3 pathways):

**The two first pathways** target changes among rights-holders (attitude and behaviours)

- Be specific on what rights, that is, to protection, safe environment, access to justice, medical/psychological support, social services, and privacy.
- It would be good to comment in assumptions the importance of someone targeting the persons who cause harm/abuse. Who does that work, if any? If not, it still needs to be commented on and that the overall impact is less realistic without this work.
- In general, it is also good to raise in the assumptions what is done by other actors (not part of or targeted by your programme). This comment relates to all outcomes and their pathways of change.

**The third pathway** targets changes among duty-bearers, (attitude and behaviours)

- Social service providers' willingness/attitude change not captured. The outcome captures well their behaviour change, but attitude change, and willingness is the first step.
- Here the rights are understood as access to public (municipality) services.
- Are there any expectations on the duty-bearers to work with persons that cause harm/abuse??

### Objective 2 and Outcomes 1 and 2 (3 pathways):

The outcomes look at the demand but not the supply side.

**The first pathway targets** changes among duty-bearers, and other key actors (attitude and behaviours), Municipality staff and school counselling teachers as well as the experts (as explained by CŞMD) are also formal duty-bearers. The duty-bearer are provided with support through the pathway but could also be held to account (to put what they learnt into practice).

- A missing step in change chain is that the municipality staff and school counselling teachers and relevant experts + their peers, act according to the knowledge and insight, = transformation of social practices + active preventive work.
- Are there any expectations on the duty-bearers to work with persons that cause harm/abuse?
- The assumption is that municipality staff and school counselling teachers and relevant experts have support from their administrations/institutions to conduct work aligned with NVNY & ÇBSH trainings. Another condition/assumption is the existence of laws/regulations that allow comprehensive and rights-based prevention work (aligned with an intersectional rights-based feminist perspective on sexualized violence). This would be good to spell out in the assumption.

**The second pathway** targets changes among young rights-holders (attitude and behaviours)

- The outcome in the pathway needs to be edited for clarity.

•

**The third pathway** targets changes among experts (duty-bearers) and activists (rights-holders) (attitude and behaviours)

- Clarify if the experts and activist groups are targeted as rights-holders, and/or duty-bearers, and/or as connectors/enablers/facilitators.
- Spell out who is going to change the perceptions and practices. Note that these two are two different levels, so first the perception is changed, then if rooted sufficiently in the person and the environment is favourable, practices may change.

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### **Objective 3 and Outcomes 1 and 2 (3 pathways):**

**The first pathway** targets changes among journalists, reporters, and media workers (attitude and behaviours)

- Clarify if the journalists, reporters, media workers are targets as duty-bearers, and/or as connectors/enablers/facilitators.
- The outcome in the pathway is not clear, actors need to be spelled out.
- Missing middle from the transformation of myths... "Society" need to act upon the awareness/deconstructed myths.
- What about legislation/policies to back up the media work?

•

**The second pathway** targets changes among society (attitude and behaviours)

- What are the limitations with this pathway, particularly from a monitoring aspect?
- There are several missing middles. How are the users/visitors supported with additional message that might strengthen their shifts in perceptions, and that could support change in practices?

•

**The third pathway** targets changes within CŞMD and platform allies, and other stakeholders ? (attitude and behaviours)

- The outcome needs to be edited for clarity.
- Specify if only national (at different level) or also international platforms and agendas are part of the pathway.

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### **Objective 4 and Outcomes 1 and 2 (1 pathway):**

- To be aligned with the previous pathways there is need to revise the text.

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## Appendix 4: Stakeholder mapping

### Table 1. Stakeholder mapping based on the desk review

*Available upon request*

Table 2 presents the stakeholders that CŞMD shared with the evaluation team.

*Available upon request*

## Appendix 5. Data collection tools

EQs
<b>Effectiveness</b>
<b>EQ1 Is the intervention achieving its objectives?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To what extent has the intervention achieved, or is expected to achieve, its objectives, and its results?</li> <li>- Have the M&amp;E system delivered robust and useful information that could be used to assess progress towards outcomes and contribute to learning?</li> <li>- Has the ToC been helpful in the MEL- process and is there need for further development of the ToC to better reflect the strategy and the work of the organisation?</li> </ul>
<b>Efficiency</b>
<b>EQ2 How well are resources being used?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To what extent has the intervention delivered, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way?</li> <li>- How well resources are distributed in regard to each outcome area in terms of efficiency?</li> </ul>
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>
<b>EQ3 Cross-cutting issues (CCIs)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Has the intervention been implemented in accordance with the poor people's perspective and a Human Rights Based Approach?</li> <li>- How well does CŞMD engage with youth? Is there room for improvement?</li> <li>- How well does CŞMD engage at local level with different actors i.e., beneficiaries, local administrations etc.? Is there room for improvement?</li> <li>- How has the comprehensive power perspective of the organisation on sexual and sexualized violence been a) operationalised, b) communicated, and c) received and understood by different targeted groups (mainly rights-holders, service providers at municipal level, media actors and relevant experts).</li> </ul>

### 1. Interview guides per stakeholder group

#### A. CŞMD management and staff (questions to be selected for different interviews). (

1. Please describe how you see the progress towards your objectives and their results. What are you most happy about (per programme and overall)? What have been the factors behind those successes?
2. In what areas do you see less progress? Why is that?
3. How have you managed these challenges?
4. What have been the major changes in your workplans since you developed the strategic plan? Have these been deliberate changes or caused by external factors? How have the changes effected your overall goals?
5. How would you describe your timeliness with your planned activities?
6. A year after the earthquakes and your re-programming, what is your conclusion? Did you make the right priorities?
7. The Association has a strong focus on power relations and a comprehensive approach to sexual/ised violence. How do you operationalise this in your daily work, how is the understood by the people you work with, and how is it received? Does it open/close doors, and if so, in what way and with what actors?

### PMEL

8. Please describe your planning and monitoring methods. What resources do you have for PMEL? You do not have any specific PMEL staff, what are the pros and cons with this set-up?
9. Please explain how you use the Theory of Change and Results Framework in your planning and monitoring. How do you capture your lessons learnt along the way?
10. Sweden puts focus on the perspectives of people living in poverty and HRBA. Please tell me how this is put into practice in your work and how it is monitored.
11. Please describe your approach to young people and how they are involved in your work.
12. Please explain how you work/target local levels in society. What would you define as "local"?

### Financial issues

1. How are decisions made on annual budgets and on budget revisions? In what way is the financial team involved in these decisions?
2. How is the financial team involved in action planning, reporting, work plan revisions, etc.?
3. How do you assess the resource allocation between the different programmes? Are there any issues/functions that stand out as under resourced? If so, what are they? How do you manage this as an organisation?
4. Are there any major issues related to your financial reporting? If so, how have you managed/do you manage these issues?
5. How do you ensure the most cost-effective use of your resources (activities, travels, procured services, etc.)?
6. Do you have several donors? How does the financial reporting to Sida differ from the reporting to the other donors, if in any way?

### Organisational focus

1. Please describe how you see the progress towards your objective and the result for organisational sustainability. What are you most happy about? What have been the factors behind the success?
2. In what areas do you see less progress? Why is that?
3. How have you managed these challenges?
4. In your latest report you describe that several staff members decided to leave. What can you tell me about the reasons behind this and in what ways has it influenced the work at the organisation (environment, workload, shifts in plans, or other)?
5. What have been the major changes in your workplans the last years? Have these been deliberate changes or caused by external factors? How have the changes effected your goals?
6. How would you describe your timeliness with your planned activities?
7. The Association has a strong focus on power relations and a comprehensive approach to sexual/ised violence. How do you operationalise this in your daily work, how is the understood by the people you work with, and how is it

received? Does it open/close doors, and if so, in what way and with what actors?

8. Please describe your different donor relationships, including the one with Sida/Embassy.
9. Other issues you would like to share.

#### Rights-holders: survivors of violence

Explicit consent should have been given prior to the interview. Explain that the purpose of the interview is how to learn about what CŞMD does and how CŞMD can develop their work. The information shared will be used in an evaluation report. Explain that we will not record the name of the person or in any other way make it possible the responses can be traced back to the interviewed person.

1. First, thank you for participating in this interview. If there is any question you do not want to respond to, just tell me and I will go to the next question.
2. Can you tell me how you came into contact with CŞMD? Do you recall when it was (month/year)?
3. Based on what you know, could you with your own words tell in what way CŞMD support persons that have been exposed to/survived (use term the person is comfortable with) different forms of sexual and sexualized violence?
4. What kind of support/information from CŞMD staff did you get when you contacted CŞMD the first time?
5. Did that first contact lead to any more contact with the organisation (same staff, or other staff members)? If so, what was it about?
6. Did the support you received make you seek support also elsewhere (social services, shelter, reporting the case to the police, seek legal advice, or other)?
7. Has the information/support you received been helpful in changing your situation? If so, would you like to tell me how?
8. If you hear about someone being in a similar situation like yours (when you sought support from CŞMD), where would you recommend that person to turn to for support?
9. Is there anything else you would like to share with me?

#### B. Rights-holders; activists and young adults

1. Please tell me a little about yourself.
2. How do you know CŞMD? Have you participated in any of their activities, if so in what way, in what kind of activities and when was it?
3. What did you learn from your contact with CŞMD? Have you used it in your own activism, in your own organisation, or in any other way?
4. Based on what you know, how is CŞMD reaching out to particularly young people?
5. Based on what you know, could you tell me anything else about the work CŞMD does?
6. What would you say (based on your contact with the association) are the strengths of CŞMD as an organisation? What could they do more of if anything?

7. What do you see as the main challenges for young people in getting access to information about sexual violence, how to prevent it, how to address it, etc.?

**C. Duty-bearers at municipality level (adapt questions to the different types of duty-bearers, e.g., social workers, counsellors, directors, etc.) related to Empowerment & Support and/or Transformation & Prevention**

1. Please tell me your name, your position, institution, and how long you been at the institution.
2. In what way have you been in contact with CŞMD? When was it? Since when?
3. Was it you/your institution or CŞMD who reached out? If it was you/your institution, how did you know about their work? What kind of support/information were you looking for?
4. Could you tell me what you have learnt from the interaction/collaboration with CŞMD staff/trainers and/or by using their material?
5. If you have been able to use the information/knowledge they shared, could you give me some examples on how you have used it in your own work?
6. Could you tell me in what way, if in any, have you shared the information/your knowledge acquired from your contacts with CŞMD, with young people?
7. What is your experience so far from using the CŞMD information/methods? What have been your main lessons learned (so far) from practicing their methods/their approach?
8. Has it changed the way you work in any way? If so, could you share an example?
9. Have you shared what you learnt with any of your colleagues or any other people/institutions?
  - Is there anything that surprised you/that you find different in CŞMD approach to sexual violence? If so, could you tell me what that was? Do you agree with their approach, or would you rather work in another way?
10. Do you have any recommendations to CŞMD on how they could further develop/strengthen their work/their outreach?
11. Anything else you would like to share with me?

**D. Civil society organisations targeted by the different programmes and/or allies**

1. Please tell me your name, your position, and the focus of your organisation.
2. How do you collaborate with CŞMD? On what issues, and since when?
3. What would you say is the common ground between your organisation and CŞMD? Can you exemplify through joint activities, or participation in their activities?
  - **Or**
4. If you have been part of any trainings, other activities, or used CŞMD resources, could you share how that has benefitted your organisation and the work that you do?
5. Have you used CŞMD methods/approaches, materials in your own activities? If so, could you share some examples?
6. Are there any issues/focus areas, approaches where you disagree with how CŞMD work/ or find it hard to understand their approach?

7. Could you tell me what you/your organisation have learnt from the interaction/collaboration with CŞMD? What have you shared with them?
8. Has it changed in any way how you work? If so, could you share an example?
9. If you have worked together on advocacy work could you tell me on what specific issues, targeting what actors, when, and if you have seen any results from that work?
10. Do you have any recommendations to CŞMD on how they could further develop/strengthen their work/their outreach?
11. Anything else you would like to share with me?

#### E. Media actors

1. Please tell me your name, where you work.
2. How did you get to know about CŞMD?
3. If you have been part of any trainings, other activities, or used CŞMD resources, could you share how that has benefitted your work?
4. Could you tell me what you have learnt from the interaction/collaboration with CŞMD?
5. Has it changed in any way how you work/cover issues on sexual violence? If so, could you share an example?
6. Are there any issues/focus areas, approaches where you disagree with how CŞMD work/ or find it hard to understand their approach?
7. If you have worked together on advocacy work could you tell me on what specific issues, targeting what actors, when, and if you have seen any results from that work?
8. Do you have any recommendations to CŞMD on how they could further develop/strengthen their work/their outreach?
9. Anything else you would like to share with me?

#### F. Donors

1. Please tell how you support CŞMD and since when (and if possible the size of the grant)?
2. What was the reason you (your institution/agency) decided to support CŞMD/related to what programmatic area?
3. What do you see as the organisations main strengths and main weaknesses?
4. Have there been any issues related to narrative or financial reporting?
5. Have you been able to see their work on "the ground", if so, what was your impression?
6. Do you coordinate/share information with the Swedish embassy related to your support to CŞMD?
7. Anything else you would like to share?
- 

#### G. Embassy of Sweden, Sweden's Consulate in Istanbul

- Focus is on all EQ's from the embassy perspective.
- Discussion on financial reporting and other compliance issues.



## 2. Surveys

### Civil society (Intro to be added in Survey monkey)

1. What kind of civil society organisation do you represent? Various responses possible.

Local	National	Platform	Network	Other

2. Since when do you collaborate with CŞMD?

Since last year/less than 1 year	Since the last 2-4 years	In the past five or more years

3. On what issues do you collaborate with CŞMD? Various responses possible.

Sexual violence	Women's rights	LGBTQI rights	Youth rights	Child rights	Animal rights	Social rights/ access to services	Other, please specify

4. Have you participated in any of CŞMD's activities?

Yes	No

If yes, please mark what is relevant, more than 1 responses possible:

Advocacy activities	Workshop/ training	NGO-meetings	Network activities	Other, specify

5. If you have been part of any trainings, other activities, or used CŞMD resources, how have you used CŞMD methods/approaches, materials in your own activities?
6. Are there any issues/focus areas, approaches where you disagree with how CŞMD work/ or find it hard to understand their approach?
7. Could you tell me what you/your organisation have learnt from the interaction/collaboration with CŞMD?
8. What have you shared with them?
9. Do you have any recommendations to CŞMD on how they could further develop/strengthen their work/their outreach?
10. Anything else you would like to share?

**THANK YOU!**

**Survey duty-bearers at municipality level** (who participated in trainings or other activities the last 3 years) (Intro to be added in Survey monkey)

1. Please indicate what kind of position/function you have:

Management	Social worker	Teacher/guidance teacher	Youth worker	Other, specify

2. When did you participate in activity/ies implemented by CŞMD? Various responses possible.

Before 2021	In 2021	In 2022	In 2023	In 2024

3. In what kind of activity did you participate?

Workshop/training	Coordination meeting/s	Follow-up activities	Coaching	Other, specify

4. If trainings, please specify what kind/the name of training:

5. Where there any issues/focus areas, approaches of CŞMD that you find it hard to understand?

6. Could you tell what you have learnt from CŞMD staff/trainers and/or by using their material?

7. Have you shared what you learnt with any of your colleagues or any other people/institutions?

Yes		No	
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8. Have you shared the information/your knowledge acquired from your contacts with CŞMD, with young people?

Yes		No	
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If yes, please tell how. Response:

9. Has it the collaboration with CŞMD changed the way you work in any way? If so, could you share one example?

10. Do you have any recommendations to CŞMD on how they could further develop/strengthen their work/their outreach?

## THANK YOU!

1. Do you have any recommendations to CŞMD on how they could further develop/strengthen their work/their outreach?

# Annex 7 Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation questions	Indicators/ judgment criteria	Methods	Sources	Availability/reliability of data
<b>Effectiveness</b>				
<b>EQ1 Is the intervention achieving its objectives?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To what extent has the intervention achieved, or is expected to achieve, its objectives, and its results?</li> <li>- Have the M&amp;E system delivered robust and useful information that could be used to assess progress towards outcomes and contribute to learning?</li> <li>- Has the ToC been helpful in the MEL-process and is there need for further development of the ToC to better reflect the strategy and the work of the organisation?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reported results against the logic in the ToC/RF</li> <li>- KII statements on progress/achieved outcomes</li> <li>- DB demonstrated shifts in attitudes/behaviours (recorded in reports or their own statements in KIIs/survey)</li> <li>- RH demonstrated shifts in attitudes/behaviours (recorded in reports or their own statements in KIIs/survey)</li> <li>- Quality and assessment fit for purpose of the PMEL system</li> <li>- Assessment of the ToC fit for purpose</li> </ul>	Desk review KIIs FGDs Surveys OH-workshop ToC analysis ToC workshop	Programme document/ C\$MD strategy ToC Results Framework Annual reports C\$MD management and staff Targeted duty-bearers, other key experts, CSOs, and rights-holders External stakeholders	The evaluation team will assess both external objectives 1-3 and their extended outcomes, as well as results related to organisational development and sustainability . The latter requires a participatory inward-looking process partly based on the organisation's self-assessment, while the boundaries of the outcomes under Objective1, 2 and 3 need to be thoroughly discussed during the OH-workshops. As defined now they are broad and vague. While good indicators have been developed for several of the outcomes other indicators appear to be less logic and instrumental in measuring the progress of their outcome. Availability of/access to young people is restricted, as to supported survivors of sexual/ised violence. The scope of the evaluation will not allow any assessment of the "higher" levels of outcomes (societal level). Considerations to impact of the two earthquakes and the Covid-19 pandemic

				needs to be taken into account.
<b>Efficiency</b>				
<b>EQ2 How well are resources being used?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To what extent has the intervention delivered, or is likely to deliver, results in an economic and timely way?</li> <li>- How well resources are distributed in regard to each outcome area in terms of efficiency?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resources used for different outcomes</li> <li>- Financial reporting</li> <li>- Staff distribution/programme resources between different programme areas and their outcomes</li> <li>- Methods used for dissemination of knowledge/services</li> </ul>	Desk review KIIs Group discussion, including spot-check questions OH-workshop	Programme document/ C\$MD strategy ToC Results Framework, Budget Annual reports C\$MD management and staff, focus on financial team Donors to C\$MD	Focus will be how available resources have been used and distributed between the different programme areas and if this allocation seems reasonable given the results-based framework and ToC. Also, whether things were being achieved on time/schedule relative to plans, as well as the whether the costs were in line relative to the budget, and what risk factors may have intervened to throw things off the planned cost and schedule. The scope of the evaluation does not allow any in-depth value for money (VFM) assessment. As for the evaluation criteria Effectiveness, considerations to impact of the two earthquakes and the Covid-19 pandemic needs to be taken into account.
<b>Cross-cutting issues</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>EQ3 Cross-cutting issues (CCIs)</b></li> <li>- Has the intervention been implemented in accordance with the poor people's perspective and a Human Rights Based Approach?</li> <li>- How well does C\$MD engage with youth? Is there room for improvement?</li> <li>- How well does C\$MD engage at local level with different actors i.e., beneficiaries, local administrations etc.? Is there room for improvement?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existing reference to CCIs in reported results against the logic in the ToC/RF</li> <li>- Statements from targeted stakeholders related to rights-based principles</li> <li>- Possibility (restrictions) versus actual engagement with young people</li> <li>- Degree of engagement at local municipality level</li> <li>- C\$MD statements and self-assessment of how the power perspective is a) operationalised, b) communicated, and c)</li> </ul>	Desk review KIIs/FGDs, including spot-check questions Surveys OH-workshop	Programme document/ C\$MD strategy ToC Results Framework Annual reports C\$MD management and staff Municipality stakeholders Collaborating CSOs Young people	The sub-questions are inter-related. The perspective of people living in multidimensional poverty (as per Sida definition) is logically embedded in the human rights-based principles of active and meaningful participation and active measures to counteract all forms of discrimination (non-discrimination). The sub-question on the engagement with young rights-holders is equally linked to HRBA and the principles of

<p>- How has the comprehensive power perspective of the organisation on sexual and sexualized violence been a) operationalised, b) communicated, and c) received and understood by different targeted groups (mainly rights-holders, service providers at municipal level, media actors and relevant experts).</p>	<p>received and understood</p> <p>- Spot checks in KIIs how the CŞMD power perspective is received and understood</p>			<p>accountability, participation, and non-discrimination, as is the last sub-questions on local actors. All sub-questions will be assessed through the evaluation of how CŞMD put their holistic and power oriented HRBA into practice. Availability of /access to young people is restricted, as to supported survivors of sexual/ised violence.</p>
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# Annex 8 Data collection tools

1. Outcome harvesting . Generic Guide
  2. Interview guides per stakeholder group
  3. Surveys
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## 1. Outcome harvesting - Generic Guide

The below guide was customized to each programme and shared together with a summary of all reported results from three annual reports.

### OUTCOME HARVESTING (OH) SESSION

(Please also find a separate document in which most of your reported results from 3 annual reports are pasted)

#### OH guiding questions

- What has changed? What is significantly different?
- Where and when did the change happen?
- Which change in attitudes and behaviours do we see in those actors we wanted to influence?
- In what way did CSMD contribute to this change?
- Which methods/strategies did we use?
- How did the change process look like?
- In what way did other actors contribute to the change? Which methods/strategies did they use?
- How did we collaborate with those actors (or address their counteracting strategies)?

#### Instructions

We will look at your programme outcome and its pathways of change. The question *What has changed?* refers to the situation right now. So we start the discussion where you are today. What is significantly different from when you started the work in 2021.

*Some aspects that we will try capture: (different depending on the programme)*

- **Expansion** more of the targeted people, interest of other people, new institutions, new locations, etc.
- **Numbers over time**
- **Quality development**
- **Demonstrated change:** new requests, response from municipalities, NGOs, referrals back to you, use of your material, etc.

## 2. Interview guides per stakeholder group

### **C\$MD management and staff (questions to be selected for different interviews).**

13. Please describe how you see the progress towards your objectives and their results. What are you most happy about (per programme and overall)? What have been the factors behind those successes?
14. In what areas do you see less progress? Why is that?
15. How have you managed these challenges?
16. What have been the major changes in your workplans since you developed the strategic plan? Have these been deliberate changes or caused by external factors? How have the changes effected your overall goals?
17. How would you describe your timeliness with your planned activities?
18. A year after the earthquakes and your re-programming, what is your conclusion? Did you make the right priorities?
19. The Association has a strong focus on power relations and a comprehensive approach to sexual/ised violence. How do you operationalise this in your daily work, how is the understood by the people you work with, and how is it received? Does it open/close doors, and if so, in what way and with what actors?

### **PMEL**

20. Please describe your planning and monitoring methods. What resources do you have for PMEL? You do not have any specific PMEL staff, what are the pros and cons with this set-up?
21. Please explain how you use the Theory of Change and Results Framework in your planning and monitoring. How do you capture your lessons learnt along the way?
22. Sweden puts focus on the perspectives of people living in poverty and HRBA. Please tell me how this is put into practice in your work and how it is monitored.
23. Please describe your approach to young people and how they are involved in your work.
24. Please explain how you work/target local levels in society. What would you define as “local”?

### **Financial issues**

7. How are decisions made on annual budgets and on budget revisions? In what way is the financial team involved in these decisions?
8. How is the financial team involved in action planning, reporting, work plan revisions, etc.?
9. How do you assess the resource allocation between the different programmes? Are there any issues/functions that stand out as under resourced? If so, what are they? How do you manage this as an organisation?
10. Are there any major issues related to your financial reporting? If so, how have you managed/do you manage these issues?
11. How do you ensure the most cost-effective use of your resources (activities, travels, procured services, etc.)?
12. Do you have several donors? How does the financial reporting to Sida differ from the reporting to the other donors, if in any way?

### **Organisational focus**

10. Please describe how you see the progress towards your objective and the result for organisational sustainability. What are you most happy about? What have been the factors behind the success?
11. In what areas do you see less progress? Why is that?
12. How have you managed these challenges?
13. In your latest report you describe that several staff members decided to leave. What can you tell me about the reasons behind this and in what ways has it influenced the work at the organisation (environment, workload, shifts in plans, or other)?

14. What have been the major changes in your workplans the last years? Have these been deliberate changes or caused by external factors? How have the changes effected your goals?
15. How would you describe your timeliness with your planned activities?
16. The Association has a strong focus on power relations and a comprehensive approach to sexual/ised violence. How do you operationalise this in your daily work, how is the understood by the people you work with, and how is it received? Does it open/close doors, and if so, in what way and with what actors?
17. Please describe your different donor relationships, including the one with Sida/Embassy.
18. Other issues you would like to share.

#### **Rights-holders: survivors of violence**

Explicit consent should have been given prior to the interview. Explain that the purpose of the interview is how to learn about what CŞMD does and how CŞMD can develop their work. The information shared will be used in an evaluation report. Explain that we will not record the name of the person or in any other way make it possible the responses can be traced back to the interviewed person.

10. First, thank you for participating in this interview. If there is any question you do not want to respond to, just tell me and I will go to the next question.
11. Can you tell me how you came into contact with CŞMD? Do you recall when it was (month/year)?
12. Based on what you know, could you with your own words tell in what way CŞMD support persons that have been exposed to/survived (use term the person is comfortable with) different forms of sexual and sexualized violence?
13. What kind of support/information from CŞMD staff did you get when you contacted CŞMD the first time?
14. Did that first contact lead to any more contact with the organisation (same staff, or other staff members)? If so, what was it about?
15. Did the support you received make you seek support also elsewhere (social services, shelter, reporting the case to the police, seek legal advice, or other)?
16. Has the information/support you received been helpful in changing your situation? If so, would you like to tell me how?
17. If you hear about someone being in a similar situation like yours (when you sought support from CŞMD), where would you recommend that person to turn to for support?
18. Is there anything else you would like to share with me?

#### **Rights-holders; activists and young adults**

8. Please the me a little about yourself.
9. How do you know CŞMD? Have you participated in any of their activities, if so in what way, in what kind of activities and when was it?
10. What did your learn from your contact with CŞMD? Have you used it in your own activism, in your own organisation, or in any other way?
11. Based on what you know, how is CŞMD reaching out to particularly young people?
12. Based on what you know, could you tell me anything else about the work CŞMD does?
13. What would you say (based on your contact with the association) are the strengths of CŞMD as an organisation? What could they do more of, if anything?
14. What do you see as the main challenges for young people in getting access to information about sexual violence, how to prevent it, how to address it, etc.?



**Duty-bearers at municipality level (adapt questions to the different types of duty-bearers, e.g., social workers, counsellors, directors, etc.) related to Empowerment & Support and/or Transformation & Prevention**

12. Please tell me your name, your position, institution, and how long you been at the institution.
13. In what way have you been in contact with CŞMD? When was it? Since when?
14. Was it you/your institution or CŞMD who reached out? If it was you/your institution, how did you know about their work? What kind of support/information were you looking for?
15. Could you tell me what you have learnt from the interaction/collaboration with CŞMD staff/trainers and/or by using their material?
16. If you have been able to use the information/knowledge they shared, could you give me some examples on how you have used it in your own work?
17. Could you tell me in what way, if in any, have you shared the information/your knowledge acquired from your contacts with CŞMD, with young people?
18. What is your experience so far from using the CŞMD information/methods? What have been your main lessons learned (so far) from practicing their methods/their approach?
19. Has it changed the way you work in any way? If so, could you share an example?
20. Have you shared what you learnt with any of your colleagues or any other people/institutions? Is there anything that surprised you/that you find different in CŞMD approach to sexual violence? If so, could you tell me what that was? Do you agree with their approach, or would you rather work in another way?
21. Do you have any recommendations to CŞMD on how they could further develop/strengthen their work/their outreach?
22. Anything else you would like to share with me?

**Civil society organisations targeted by the different programmes and/or allies**

12. Please tell me your name, your position, and the focus of your organisation.
13. How do you collaborate with CŞMD? On what issues, and since when?
14. What would you say is the common ground between your organisation and CŞMD? Can you exemplify through joint activities, or participation in their activities?

**Or**

15. If you have been part of any trainings, other activities, or used CŞMD resources, could you share how that has benefitted your organisation and the work that you do?
16. Have you used CŞMD methods/approaches, materials in your own activities? If so, could you share some examples?
17. Are there any issues/focus areas, approaches where you disagree with how CŞMD work/ or find it hard to understand their approach?
18. Could you tell me what you/your organisation have learnt from the interaction/collaboration with CŞMD? What have you shared with them?
19. Has it changed in any way how you work? If so, could you share an example?
20. If you have worked together on advocacy work could you tell me on what specific issues, targeting what actors, when, and if you have seen any results from that work?
21. Do you have any recommendations to CŞMD on how they could further develop/strengthen their work/their outreach?
22. Anything else you would like to share with me?

**Media actors**

10. Please tell me your name, where you work.
11. How did you get to know about CŞMD?

12. If you have been part of any trainings, other activities, or used CŞMD resources, could you share how that has benefitted your work?
13. Could you tell me what you have learnt from the interaction/collaboration with CŞMD?
14. Has it changed in any way how you work/cover issues on sexual violence? If so, could you share an example?
15. Are there any issues/focus areas, approaches where you disagree with how CŞMD work/ or find it hard to understand their approach?
16. If you have worked together on advocacy work could you tell me on what specific issues, targeting what actors, when, and if you have seen any results from that work?
17. Do you have any recommendations to CŞMD on how they could further develop/strengthen their work/their outreach?
18. Anything else you would like to share with me?

#### **Donors**

8. Please tell how you support CŞMD and since when (and if possible the size of the grant)?
9. What was the reason you (your institution/agency) decided to support CŞMD/related to what programmatic area?
10. What do you see as the organisations main strengths and main weaknesses?
11. Have there been any issues related to narrative or financial reporting?
12. Have you been able to see their work on “the ground”, if so, what was your impression?
13. Do you coordinate/share information with the Swedish embassy related to your support to CŞMD?
14. Anything else you would like to share?

#### **Embassy of Sweden, Sweden’s Consulate in Istanbul**

Focus is on all EQ’s from the embassy perspective.

Discussion on financial reporting and other compliance issues.

### 3. Surveys

Surveys were translated and shared in Turkish.

#### Civil society (Intro to be added in Survey monkey)

11. What kind of civil society organisation do you represent? Various responses possible.

Local	National	Platform	Network	Other

12. Since when do you collaborate with CŞMD?

Since last year/less than 1 year	Since the last 2-4 years	In the past five or more years

13. On what issues do you collaborate with CŞMD? Various responses possible.

Sexual violence	Women's rights	LGBTQI rights	Youth rights	Child rights	Animal rights	Social rights/ access to services	Other, please specify

14. Have you participated in any of CŞMD's activities?

Yes		No	
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If yes, please mark what is relevant, more than 1 responses possible:

Advocacy activities	Workshop/ training	NGO-meetings	Network activities	Other, specify

15. If you have been part of any trainings, other activities, or used CŞMD resources, how have you used CŞMD methods/approaches, materials in your own activities?

Response:

16. Are there any issues/focus areas, approaches where you disagree with how CŞMD work/ or find it hard to understand their approach?

Response:

17. Could you tell me what you/your organisation have learnt from the interaction/collaboration with CŞMD?

Response:

18. What have you shared with them?

Response:

19. Do you have any recommendations to CŞMD on how they could further develop/strengthen their work/their outreach?

Response:

20. Anything else you would like to share?

Response:

**THANK YOU!**

**Survey duty-bearers at municipality level** (who participated in trainings or other activities the last 3 years) (Intro to be added in Survey monkey)

11. Please indicate what kind of position/function you have:

Management	Social worker	Teacher/guidance teacher	Youth worker	Other, specify

12. When did you participate in activity/ies implemented by CŞMD? Various responses possible.

Before 2021	In 2021	In 2022	In 2023	In 2024

13. In what kind of activity did you participate?

Workshop/training	Coordination meeting/s	Follow-up activities	Coaching	Other, specify

14. If trainings, please specify what kind/the name of training:

Response:

15. Where there any issues/focus areas, approaches of CŞMD that you find it hard to understand?

Response:

16. Could you tell what you have learnt from CŞMD staff/trainers and/or by using their material?

Response:

17. Have you shared what you learnt with any of your colleagues or any other people/institutions?

Yes		No	
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18. Have you shared the information/your knowledge acquired from your contacts with CŞMD, with young people?

Yes		No	
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If yes, please tell how. Response:

19. Has it the collaboration with CŞMD changed the way you work in any way? If so, could you share one example?

Response:

20. Do you have any recommendations to CŞMD on how they could further develop/strengthen their work/their outreach?

Response:

**THANK YOU!**



## Evaluation of the Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence (CŞMD)

The Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence - Cinsel Şiddetle Mücadele Derneği (CŞMD) is a Turkish human rights organisation focused on addressing sexual violence. The purpose of the evaluation, commissioned by the Embassy of Sweden in Ankara, was to assess the results achieved by CŞMD in terms of applied results-based management, and planning, monitoring, evaluation, and learning methods, focusing on effectiveness and efficiency, and to provide recommendations on enhancing the quality of their upcoming program proposal to the Embassy. The evaluation found that CŞMD effectively delivered expected results and responded well to emerging issues such as the 2023 earthquakes, gaining visibility and respect among stakeholders. Its comprehensive approach and high standards have transformed discussions on sexual violence in Türkiye. However, annual reports lacked analysis of overall objectives and synergies. Recommendations to CŞMD included continuing to invest in method development and capacity building and networking with civil society and professional actors, implement the plans to increase young people's engagement in the organisation, and seeking domestic individual donors.

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