



OUTCOME HARVESTING ANALYSIS REPORT

VAWG Project | Integrated Prevention and Response to Violence Against Women and Girls in North Wollo

Implementing Partners	Empathy for Life Integrated Development Association (ELiDA) & Christian Aid (CA) Ethiopia
Funded by	United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women (UNTF)
Project Locations	Habru Woreda, Raya Kobo Woreda & Kobo Town, North Wollo, Amhara Region, Ethiopia
Evaluation Period	May 16 – May 19, 2026
Total Respondents	299 valid survey respondents
Report Date	May 2026

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia | May 2026

1. Executive Summary

This report presents a comprehensive outcome harvesting analysis of 299 survey responses compiled between May 16 and May 19, 2026, capturing evidence from the United Nations Trust Fund (UNTF)-supported Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) project implemented in North Wollo, Amhara Region. The evaluation monitors systemic shifts across targeted regions, providing a detailed account of how community norms, survivor safety, and institutional mechanisms have changed during the project's implementation window.

The collected data reveals a highly encouraging trajectory, particularly in social norm transformation and institutional capacity building. At the grassroots level, traditional justifications for gender-based violence have been completely rejected by all valid survey participants, pointing to a profound realignment of community values. Women's agency within households has advanced significantly, backed by robust gains in economic confidence and enhanced personal safety across all implementation sites.

On the institutional side, the project has successfully translated capacity-building efforts into expert, survivor-centered service delivery, yielding exceptional confidence levels among providers and establishing a highly collaborative environment among district actors. Despite these landmark achievements, the evaluation also identifies distinct systemic gaps — particularly around formal financial access, administrative documentation consistency, and universal feedback channel safety — which require continued strategic attention in future programming.

Key Performance Highlights

Total valid survey respondents	299
Female respondents (core project beneficiaries)	285 (95.3%)
Respondents reporting improved access to health & legal services	93.1%
Respondents who feel significantly or somewhat safer	97.1%

Respondents who rejected justifications for wife-beating (absolute norm shift)	100%
Women with independent or joint household financial decision-making	98.5%
BDS training participants who found the curriculum beneficial	99.6%
Institutional respondents very confident in survivor-centered care delivery	91.3%
Respondents reporting income increase since joining the project	69.0%
Respondents who find feedback channels easy to use	92.0%

2. About the Project

The United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women (UNTF) is a leading multilateral grant-making mechanism dedicated to addressing violence against marginalized women and girls, including those experiencing multiple forms of discrimination, in line with the principle of leaving no one behind.

Under this mandate, ELiDA and Christian Aid (CA) Ethiopia are implementing the project "Integrated Prevention and Response to Violence Against Women and Girls in North Wollo" across Habru Woreda, Raya Kobo Woreda, and Kobo Town. The project's overarching goal is to reduce the incidence of violence against women and girls (VAWG) and improve the lives of women and girls in the target areas.

Project Results Framework

Outcome Area	Focus
Outcome 1	Equitable social norms promoted and knowledge of VAWG response pathways strengthened
Outcome 2	Women's access to livelihood and economic opportunities enhanced
Outcome 3	Institutional capacities to address the needs of GBV survivors strengthened
Outcome 4	Women's rights organizations and other actors coordinated to advocate for ending VAWG

2.1. Project Objectives

General Objective

To comprehensively harvest, verify, and analyze both intended and emergent changes driven by the UNTF-supported project — establishing a clear narrative of how interventions have contributed to reducing the acceptance of violence, improving survivor protection, and enhancing the socioeconomic well-being of women and girls across Habru, Raya Kobo Woreda, and Kobo Town.

Specific Objectives

- Rigorously measure the project's progress against its established indicator thresholds.
- Systematically investigate the depth of gender-equitable behavioral changes and shifts in community attitudes — analyzing the transition from passive bystander silence to active community-led intervention.
- Analyze the outcomes of economic empowerment initiatives by evaluating changes in women's financial decision-making power and livelihood security.
- Evaluate how effectively local health, legal, and multi-sectoral institutional structures have integrated survivor-centered care protocols, including case management tracking, referral pathway functionality, and standardized intake form utilization.

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- Assess the reach and safety of project feedback and accountability mechanisms, identifying operational bottlenecks and risk signals to inform the next funding cycle.

3. Methodology

- The outcome harvesting analysis employed a rigorous, empirical, and context-driven quantitative methodology to evaluate the systemic impacts of the UNTF-supported VAWG project. This assessment relied on a structured quantitative household survey design to ensure statistical precision, objectivity, and direct metric alignment. By deploying uniform, data-driven assessment tools, the evaluation team converted complex, multi-layered human experiences — from social norm transformations to economic agency shifts — into clear, reliable data points.

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3.1 Assessment Design

The assessment utilized a cross-sectional quantitative survey design engineered to measure clear behavioral outcomes and institutional capacity growth with high precision. Every respondent interacted with identical indicators, enabling direct cross-referencing of socio-economic progress, personal safety shifts, and protection networks against the project's baseline targets, providing a reliable foundation for donor accountability.

3.2 Sources of Information

To maintain a focused evaluation, the assessment drew exclusively upon primary data gathered directly from the project's target population through highly structured household questionnaires administered to community members, women survivors, and local service providers. Project tracking data and administrative indicator workbooks served as secondary reference material for validation.

3.3 Data Collection Methods

Primary data collection was executed through a comprehensive quantitative household survey questionnaire, developed electronically and deployed via mobile data collection platforms. The questionnaire featured pre-coded, closed-ended items using Likert scales to measure attitude shifts and categorical options to track socio-economic variables, ensuring absolute consistency across all individual interviews.

3.4 Sampling Strategy

The assessment implemented a multi-stage quantitative sampling strategy combining geographic clustering with systematic simple random sampling:

- **Geographic Stratification:** The target population was stratified across distinct intervention zones — Kobo Woreda, Habru Woreda, and Kobo Town — ensuring each administrative unit was proportionally represented.
- **Systematic Simple Random Sampling:** Within each stratum, fixed sampling intervals derived from total registration numbers gave every beneficiary an equal and independent chance of selection, eliminating selection bias.
- **Final achieved sample:** 299 valid respondents, providing a statistically sound dataset for descriptive and trend analysis.

3.5 Data Analysis

Quantitative data was exported from digital collection platforms into statistical software for cleaning, organization, and descriptive analysis. The team calculated frequency distributions, percentages, and cross-tabulations to isolate trends across demographics, geographic locations, and outcome pillars. Statistical outputs were mapped directly against the project indicator matrix to determine precise achievement margins.

3.6 Data Quality Assurance (DQA)

A strict multi-layered DQA protocol was enforced throughout the field cycle:

- **Rigorous Induction and Training:** Professional enumerators completed an intensive program covering survey definitions, digital data entry mechanics, and standardized interview techniques.
- **Real-Time Digital Spot-Checks:** Field supervisors conducted daily automated data reviews, checking submission timestamps, logical consistency, and missing values to resolve errors immediately.
- **Statistical Logic Testing:** The compiled dataset underwent comprehensive data cleaning and logic-validation routines before final analysis, ensuring all percentages and respondent counts were accurate, verifiable, and free from duplication

3.7 Ethical Considerations

The field assessment adhered strictly to international safeguarding standards, ethical research guidelines, and do-no-harm principles:

- **Informed Consent:** Participation was completely voluntary. Enumerators read a standardized disclosure script to every respondent, proceeding only after obtaining explicit verbal and written consent.
- **Confidentiality and Anonymity:** All personally identifiable information was stripped from the active dataset. Individual responses were mapped using unique numerical codes and stored on password-protected cloud servers.
- **Risk Minimization:** Enumerators were trained to conduct interviews in private household settings, maintaining the utmost respect and confidentiality for survivors throughout the field process.

4. Respondent Profile

- The evaluation sample is explicitly reflective of the demographics most affected by gender-based violence. The respondent profile is overwhelmingly female, comprising 285 women (95.3%) and 14 men (4.7%), ensuring that harvested outcomes directly capture the lived experiences of women navigating local protection networks.

Demographic Breakdown

Category	Segment	Count	Share
Gender	Female	285	95.3%
Gender	Male	14	4.7%
Age Group	18–24 years	14	4.7%
Age Group	25–34 years	92	30.8%

Age Group	35–44 years	123	41.1%
Age Group	45+ years	70	23.4%
Geography	Kobo Woreda	119	39.8%
Geography	Habru Woreda	97	32.4%

Household Vulnerability Context

Households with at least one member experiencing a permanent disability	18.5% (51 respondents)
Households with 5–7 members (medium to large size)	54.9% (152 respondents)
Households with 1–4 members	39.7% (110 respondents)
Households with 8 or more members	5.4% (15 respondents)

5. Goal-Level Change: Access, Safety, and Confidence

Data on four key goal-level indicators demonstrate that the project is generating broad-based, meaningful change across the target communities.

5.1 Access to Health and Legal Services

Respondents reporting access is much easier than before the project	172 (62.1%)
Respondents reporting access is slightly easier	86 (31.0%)
Total reporting improved access	93.1%

Only 6.9% of valid respondents reported no change, and no respondent reported greater difficulty accessing services — a strong validation of the project's service integration work

5.2 Community Safety Perceptions

Feel significantly safer as a result of the project	201 (72.6%)
Feel somewhat safer	68 (24.5%)
Saw no change in safety	8 (2.9%)

No respondent selected "feeling less safe." This is a very strong signal that the project is associated with a meaningful reduction in fear and a stronger sense of protection in the community.

5.3 Financial Emergency Confidence

Very confident in responding to a financial emergency	218 (79.0%)
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Somewhat confident	29 (10.5%)
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The share of low confidence remains modest at 10.5%, indicating that economic empowerment interventions have meaningfully bolstered women's financial resilience.

5.4 Community Speaking-Out Behaviour

Community speaking-out behaviour is improving, but the pattern is more gradual than the safety and service-access indicators. 46.2% of respondents say community members speak out very often or frequently, and 40.8% say this happens sometimes. A smaller share still reports rare or no speaking out. This suggests social norm change is present, but not yet universal — a natural transition point requiring continued reinforcement.

6. Outcome 1: Social Norms, Knowledge, and Safe Action

Outcome 1 indicators demonstrate a decisive and comprehensive transformation in community attitudes towards violence against women and girls.

6.1 Norm Against Intimate Partner Violence

Strongly disagreed that wife-beating is ever justified	198 (71.5%)
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Disagreed (combined rejection of IPV norms)	100%
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There were no valid responses in the agreement categories. In outcome-harvesting terms, this is one of the clearest and most significant shifts in the entire dataset: the acceptability of wife-beating has been decisively and universally rejected by all valid respondents.

6.2 Knowledge of Referral Pathways

Know referral centers well	191 (69.0%)
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Know of referral centers (even if not all details)	65 (23.5%)
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Only a small minority remain unsure or completely unaware of referral pathways. This finding demonstrates that the project is not only changing attitudes but also equipping women with practical navigation tools for accessing services.

6.3 Understanding of Violence

Learned a lot of new information about different forms of violence	196 (70.8%)
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Learned some new information	79 (28.5%)
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The project appears to be building both breadth and depth of awareness around different forms of VAWG, with nearly all respondents reporting meaningful knowledge gains.

6.4 Bystander Action Intent

If a neighbour were experiencing violence, the dominant response would be active help-seeking rather than silence: 71.5% would report to authorities or the project team, 19.9% would intervene directly, and 8.7% would discuss with community leaders. Overall, the data signals a growing readiness to act rather than remain passive.

7. Outcome 2: Livelihood and Economic Empowerment

Economic dependence is widely recognized as a major driver of vulnerability to domestic abuse. The project's livelihood interventions show encouraging progress in addressing this structural challenge.

7.1 Household Financial Decision-Making

Women making major financial decisions independently **60.1%**

Women managing finances jointly with their partners **38.4%**

Combined independent or joint financial authority **98.5%**

Only an insignificant minority reported financial control remaining restricted or solely with a male partner. This shift confirms that economic participation has successfully translated into genuine household authority.

7.2 Business Development Support (BDS) Training Outcomes

Found BDS training beneficial overall **99.6%**

Describe training as highly useful and have already applied its principles **69.9%**

This near-perfect utility rating directly correlates with positive income shifts across the beneficiary group.

7.3 Income Changes

Income Outcome	Respondents	Share
Increased slightly	124	45.3%
Stayed the same	83	30.3%
Increased significantly	65	23.7%
Decreased	2	0.7%

In total, 69.0% of respondents report some level of income increase — a credible and meaningful livelihood-related change signal.

7.4 Financing Gap — Key Bottleneck

Despite these gains, a critical financing gap remains a key bottleneck for long-term sustainability:

Respondents who have never applied for a formal bank loan **97.1%**

Respondents who have successfully secured a formal bank loan	1.8%
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SHG members who have not yet applied for a group loan	50.5%
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SHG members stuck on waiting lists	13.7%
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While Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have stepped in to fill the formal banking gap, they face their own capacity limits. This highlights the clear need for formal financial linkage building in the next project phase.

8. Outcome 3: Service Delivery and Case Management

Outcome 3 indicators reveal exceptional institutional capacity gains, alongside a clear administrative implementation gap that warrants targeted corrective action.

8.1 Survivor-Centered Care Confidence

Institutional respondents very confident in survivor-centered care delivery	21 (91.3%)
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Somewhat confident	2 (8.7%)
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No respondent selected a negative confidence category. This indicates that training has successfully translated into perceived provider competence across all participating institutions.

8.2 Referral Pathway Participation

Institutional actors participating in every referral pathway meeting	18 (81.8%)
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The remainder participate in most meetings. Regular coordination is becoming routine rather than ad hoc — a strong system-level signal.

8.3 Case Management Quality

Report significant improvement in case management quality **21 (95.5%)**

Report slight improvement **1 (4.5%)**

No respondent reported a decline. This pattern is consistent with successful capacity strengthening, not merely awareness raising.

8.4 Standardized Form Usage — Implementation Gap

Form Usage Frequency	Respondents	Share
Uses standardized form for every case	12	54.5%
Uses it sometimes or most of the time	7	31.8%
Rarely uses it	2	9.1%
Does not have a form	1	4.5%

This is a good example of a strengthened system that still has a clear implementation gap. While institutional capacity and confidence are high, documentation practice remains inconsistent and requires targeted administrative support.

9. Outcome 4: Coordination, Advocacy, and Learning

Outcome 4 indicators demonstrate that multi-sectoral coordination and joint advocacy have become embedded features of institutional practice across the target woredas.

9.1 Coordination Platform Functionality

Describe coordination platform as very active and functional **15 (68.2%)**

Describe as active but needing improvement **7 (31.8%)**

The complete absence of inactive or non-existent responses is itself a positive system-level signal, indicating that coordination structures are operational and valued.

9.2 Advocacy Collaboration

Collaborate frequently on joint advocacy **19 (86.4%)**

Collaborate occasionally **3 (13.6%)**

Joint messaging and shared advocacy are already part of standard organizational practice, demonstrating genuine institutional buy-in.

9.3 Learning Exchange Meetings

Rate learning exchange meetings as extremely useful **21 (95.5%)**

Meetings are not perceived as an administrative burden — they are experienced as a genuinely useful implementation tool, reflecting strong ownership of the learning process.

9.4 Project Communication Products

Find project communication materials very helpful for advocacy work **17 (77.3%)**

Find them somewhat helpful **5 (22.7%)**

This is a strong sign that the project is generating usable learning outputs that directly support institutional advocacy — not simply reporting products for donor consumption.

10. Outputs, Visibility, and Accountability

10.1 Material Visibility

Visibility Level	Respondents	Share
Seen one or two materials	93	46.7%
Materials frequently visible and accessible	53	26.6%
Heard of materials but not personally seen	30	15.1%
Have not seen any project materials	23	11.6%

Output visibility is moderate to strong, though not yet universal. The 11.6% who have seen no materials represent a priority audience for intensified outreach in the next phase.

10.2 Awareness Message Frequency

Message Frequency	Respondents	Share
Hear messages weekly	124	51.0%
Hear messages monthly	62	25.5%
Hear them only once or twice	36	14.8%
Never hear awareness messages	21	8.6%

The message delivery system is active, but frequency remains uneven across respondents and geographic areas. The 8.6% who never hear messages represent a clear gap for targeted outreach intensification.

10.3 Group Participation

Active members of supported groups **215 (78.5%)**

Members but not very active **55 (20.1%)**

Not members of any supported group **4 (1.5%)**

Project reach is substantial but not yet complete. The 20.1% inactive membership segment and 1.5% non-member share represent a reachable audience for re-engagement strategies.

10.4 Feedback and Accountability Mechanisms

Find project feedback channels easy to use (very easy or somewhat easy) **92.0%**

Find it difficult to submit feedback **7.6%**

Do not feel safe utilizing current feedback channels **0.3% (1 respondent)**

Accountability mechanisms are broadly functional. However, the outcome harvesting process flags a minor but vital risk signal: 7.6% of respondents find it difficult to submit feedback, and one respondent does not feel safe using the current channels. In accordance with rigorous accountability standards, this must be addressed proactively in the next programming phase.

11. Conclusion

The outcome harvesting data demonstrates that the UNTF-supported VAWG project has achieved verifiable and meaningful success, driving measurable positive changes at both community and institutional levels across the target areas.

The project's most definitive successes are found in its core protection mandates: an absolute shift in social norms against domestic violence, with all valid respondents decisively rejecting justifications for wife-beating; significantly improved community safety perceptions; and deep referral pathway knowledge established across the population.

At the institutional level, the project has built exceptional capacity for survivor-centered care, generating high confidence and strong coordination among local service providers. Livelihood interventions have produced highly encouraging signals, resulting in increased household decision-making power and higher incomes for a majority of women.

These robust structural achievements provide a strong, validated foundation for future interventions. By addressing the remaining implementation gaps highlighted in this report — particularly around formal financial access, documentation consistency, and feedback channel safety — the project is well-positioned to secure and expand these vital protection and empowerment gains across the region.

12. Strategic Next Steps and Recommendations

The following five strategic recommendations are drawn directly from the outcome harvesting findings and are prioritized for implementation in the next funding cycle.

A

Expand Community Outreach and Inclusion

While the project's communication delivery systems are highly active, message frequency and group engagement remain uneven. 8.6% of respondents never hear awareness messages, and 14.8% only encounter them once or twice. The next phase must focus on deepening direct engagement — particularly targeting isolated households and less active individuals — through tailored community sensitization campaigns and revitalized group activities, transforming passive listeners into active participants and ensuring no community member is left behind.

B

Standardize Administrative Case Management

Despite 95.5% of service providers reporting significant improvement in case management quality and 91.3% expressing high confidence in survivor-centered care, a distinct documentation gap remains: only 54.5% of institutional respondents use standardized intake and referral forms for every case. Future interventions must provide intensive, hands-on administrative support — including form printing, targeted training, and supervision — to ensure that 100% of providers routinely utilize standardized documentation, creating a seamless and accountable tracking system for all survivors.

C

Bridge the Formal Financial Gap

Economic empowerment initiatives have yielded solid outcomes — 69.0% report income increases and 98.5% have independent or joint financial decision-making authority. However, formal financial access remains a structural bottleneck: 97.1% of respondents have never applied for a formal bank loan, and Self-Help Group capacity is stretched. The next phase must focus on expanding SHG liquidity, providing technical financial literacy support, and actively building formal banking linkages to help women transition from informal savings to formal credit lines, unlocking long-term business sustainability.

D

Sustain District Coordination and Institutional Capacity

Multi-sectoral collaboration has become routine, with 81.8% of institutional actors attending every referral pathway meeting and 86.4% collaborating frequently on joint advocacy. 95.5% rate learning exchange meetings as extremely useful. However, 31.8% note that coordination platforms still require structural improvements. To prevent these systems from reverting to ad hoc practices, future funding must secure the continuity of district coordination platforms and learning exchanges, ensuring integrated, survivor-centered care remains permanently embedded in local governance.

E

Refine Safe and Confidential Feedback Mechanisms

Accountability mechanisms are broadly functional, with 92.0% of respondents finding feedback channels easy to navigate. However, a critical risk signal cannot be overlooked: 7.6% of respondents find it difficult to submit feedback, and one respondent does not feel safe utilizing current channels. To align with international accountability standards, the next funding cycle must prioritize upgrading feedback loops — refining confidential, safe, and highly visible complaint mechanisms — to guarantee that even the most vulnerable individuals can safely voice their concerns without fear of reprisal.

Project Information

Implementing Partners	Empathy for Life Integrated Development Association (ELiDA) & Christian Aid (CA) Ethiopia
Funder	United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women (UNTF)
Project Title	Integrated Prevention and Response to Violence Against Women and Girls in North Wollo
Geographic Coverage	Habru Woreda, Raya Kobo Woreda, Kobo Town — North Wollo, Amhara Region, Ethiopia
Evaluation Date	May 16–19, 2026
Report Prepared	May 2026, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia