## The Asia Foundation’s Performance Assessment Framework (November 18, 2019)

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| **Performance Indicator Framework: The Asia Foundation**  |  |
| **Programme Logic** | **Indicator** | **Programme Target** | **Data Source** | **Data Collection Method** | **Frequency of Data Collection** | **Responsible for Data Collection** |
| **Outcome 1:** Women are choosing to use response services which provide quality legal, psychological, health and life support assistance to address the physical and psychological impacts of VAW  |  **Indicator 1.1[[1]](#footnote-1):** target beneficiaries report that services provided through FRCs are appropriately meeting their needs as survivors of VAW |  | 1.1: Female Beneficiaries  | 1.1 Qualitative interviews with VAW survivors  | 1.1 One qualitative interview out of every 10 women using psycho-social services  | TAF/IP |
| **Indicator 1.2:** % of FRCs demonstrating the provision of quality support services (disaggregated by location and FRC)  | 12 FRCs | 1.2 FRC staff | 1.2 Observation check list  | 1.2. Three observations per month  |  |
| **Intermediate output 1.1:**Services which provide legitimate legal, psychological, health and life support assistance, in addition to gender-sensitive response services are available to women who are survivors of VAW | **Indicator 1.1.1[[2]](#footnote-2)**: Number and percentage of case referrals completed through FRCs (*disaggregated by location, referring agency/location, referral type, and agency referred to)* |  | 1.1.1 FRC case records and psycho social counselling records  | 1.1.1 Secondary review of FRC data 1.1.1 Secondary review of psycho social counselling data  | 1.1.1 Quarterly  |  |
| **Output 1.1.1** Service points are operating and functional | **Indicator 1.1.1.1**: # of FRCs operating through TAF support *(disaggregated by location)* **Indicator 1.1.1.2**: # of CDGs working collaboratively with FRCs to manage survivors of VAW **Indicator 1.1.1.3[[3]](#footnote-3)**: **Indicator 1.1.1.4[[4]](#footnote-4)**: **Indicator 1.1.1.5 [[5]](#footnote-5)**# ofquarterly networking meetings conducted among Khateebs, FRCs and CDG facilitators | 12 FRCs72 CDGs80 meetings | * + - 1. TAF records
			2. CDG records
			3. TAF records
			4. Psycho-social counselling records
			5. TAF records
 | * + - 1. Secondary Review of TAF data
			2. Secondary review of CDG records
			3. Secondary review of TAF data
			4. Secondary review of Psycho-social counselling records
			5. Secondary review of TAF data
 | * + - 1. Every quarter
			2. Every quarter

 * + - 1. Every quarter
			2. Every quarter

Every quarter | IP |
| **Output 1.1.2** Staff at points of service have received all necessary training and knowledge building to manage cases of VAW according to key principles of survivor-centered approach  | **Indicator 1.1.2.1**: # of trainings provided to CDG and FRC members (disaggregated by location, gender, age, CDG participants and FRC members)  | 6 trainings (Women’s right in Islam, EVAW law, Conflict resolution, VAW Cases management, Restorative Justice and facilitating conciliation for disputes and monitoring community - based case resolution processes) | 1.1.2.1 TAF records  | 1.1.2.1 Secondary review of TAF records  | 1.1.2.1 Every quarter  | TAF/IP |
| **Outcome 2:**Communities recognize, respond and prevent incidences of VAW | **Indicator 2.1** community members demonstrate commitment and awareness of how to respond and prevent VAW**Indicator 2.2** # and % cases which have been referred and received through CDG to FRCs (*disaggregated by location, mechanism type, case type*) **Indicator 2.3:** # ofcases resolved by CDG and FRC with positive outcomes for VAW survivors *(disaggregated by case type and location)-***Indicator 2.4**: % of population who demonstrate anti-VAW attitudes |  | 2.1 Community Members in target WEP areas 2.2 FRC records 2.3 CDG and FRC female survivors of VAW 2.4 TAF SAP survey  | 2.1 FGD with targeted communities in target WEP areas 2.2 Secondary review of FRC records 2.3 Qualitative interviews with female VAW survivors 2.4 Analysis of TAF SAP annual survey  | 2.1 Four FGDs a quarter 2.2 Quarterly 2.3 Four interviews per quarter need to be provided to PMA 2.4 Annual | TAF/IP |
| **Intermediate Output 2.1** Community members and leaders are sensitive to issues of VAW and how to prevent and respond to incidences of VAW | **Indicator 2.1.1**: # of community members and leaders who have been directly engaged in VAW activities across partners through CDGs and FRCs (disaggregate by location and type of activity) **Indicator 2.1.2[[6]](#footnote-6)**:  |  | 2.1.1 TAF records2.1.2 Community leaders in target WEP areas  | 2.1.1 Secondary review of TAF records2.1.2 FGD with community members and community leaders in target WEP areas | 2.1.1 Quarterly2.1.2 Four FGDs per quarter  |  |
| **Intermediate Output 2.2** Community based mechanisms are in place for community-based responses to VAW | **Indicator 2.2.1**: # of CDGs who are implementing support services (information dissemination or counselling) to survivors of VAW (disaggregated by the type of information, counselling, location) **Indicator 2.2.2** # of referrals being made from CDGs to alternative support services for survivors of VAW  | 72 CDGs | 2.2.1 TAF supported CDGs records 2.2.2 TAF supported CDG records  | 2.2.1 Secondary review of CDG records 2.2.2 Secondary review of CDG records  | 2.2.1 Quarterly 2.2.2 Quarterly  | TAF/IP |
| **Output 2.2.1** Community based mechanisms and key community actors have the knowledge to promote EVAW | **Indicator 2.2.1.1:** # of training provided to school and Madrasa teachers (disaggregated by location, session or learning type, school, session theme) **Indicator 2.2.1.2:** # of students attended learning sessions by schools and Madrasa teachers (disaggregated by location, school and gender)**Indicator 2.2.1.3:** # of students participated in panel discussion in universities (disaggregated by location, gender, age, training type) **Indicator 2.2.1.4:** # of training sessions provided to religious leaders concerning women’s rights in Islam and LEVAW *(disaggregated rights of women in Islam, etc., location, gender)* **Indicator 2.2.1.5[[7]](#footnote-7):** **Indicator 2.2.1.6:** # of public messages disseminated on Women’s rights in Islam through Friday sermons **Indicator 2.2.1.7:** # of community awareness raising events held by CDGs with communities | 2 (Women’s right in Islam & EVAW law)8400 (25 students\*240 school teachers and 96 madrassa teachers)24002 (Women’s right in Islam & EVAW law)2880864 | 2.2.1.1 TAF records 2.2.1.2 TAF records 2.2.1.3 TAF records 2.2.1.4 TAF records 2.2.1.5 TAF records2.2.1.6 TAF records 2.2.1.7 TAF records  | 2.2.1.1 Secondary review of TAF records 2.2.1.2 Secondary review of TAF records2.2.1.3 Secondary review of TAF records2.2.1.4 Secondary review of TAF records2.2.1.5 Secondary review of TAF records2.2.1.6 Secondary review of TAF records2.2.1.7 Secondary review of TAF records | 2.2.1.1 Quarterly 2.2.1.2 Quarterly 2.2.1.3 Quarterly 2.2.1.4 Quarterly 2.2.1.5 Quarterly 2.2.1.6 Quarterly 2.2.1.7 Quarterly  | TAF/IP |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 3:** Women affected by violence are being supported and have their cases fairly resolved by formal justice systems in target provinces | N/A  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Intermediate output 3.1:** Formal justice systems are active and in line with national mandate and practice of EVAW policy | N/A  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Output 3.1.1** Informal and formal justice providers have the necessary knowledge of EVAW policies and practices to manage cases of VAW survivors fairly and equally | N/A  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Output 3.1.2** Formal justice mechanisms are available in target provinces and districts | N/A  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 4:** EVAW is mainstreamed in civil society and government practices | N/A  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Intermediate output 4.1:** Unified civil society and government representatives promote EVAW | N/A |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Output 4.1.1** Civil society and government are aware of the need to address VAW | N/A |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Intermediate output 4.1:** Unified civil society and government representatives promote EVAW | N/A |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Output 4.1.1** Civil Society work to building the awareness of government surrounding EVAW  | N/A |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Output 4.1.2** Afghan Civil Society undertake effective EVAW advocacy | N/A |  |  |  |  |  |

1. Reporting on “psycho-social services” has been removed from the indicator [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Reporting on “psycho-social services” has been removed from the indicator [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. The indicator, “# of psycho-social counselling services points being supported (disaggregated by location)”, has been removed. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The indicator, “Number of survivors receiving psycho-social support (disaggregated by location, age, type of violence)”, has been removed. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. This indicator is newly added to report on the new activity: “Conducting quarterly networking meeting among Khateebs, FRCs and CDG facilitators”. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. The indicator, “Community members report that radio and digital communication messages are informative and are sensitive to issues of VAW”, has been removed. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. The indicator, “# of public messages shared through radio or other digital mediums (disaggregated by message, location of message and medium of communication)”, has been removed. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)