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FINAL EVALUATION OF THE UN TRUST FUND

PROJECT TITLE: ACTION TO END SEXUAL AND GENDER BASE VIOLENCE

United Funding and Development for Underage Mothers (UFDUM)

&

UN TRUST FUND PROJECT

MARCH 2023



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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

CBO	Community-Based Organization
CM	Child Marriage
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
EVAW/G	End Violence Against Women and Girls
FBO	Faith Based Organizations
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HP	Harmful Practices
IPs	Implementing partners
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
KII	Key Informant Interview
LFA	Logical Framework Analysis
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
PAPD	Pro Agenda for Prosperity and Development
SGBV	Sexual Gender-based Violence
SVA	Sexual Violence and Abuse
SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
SV	Sexual Violence
UFDUM	United Funding and Development for Underage Mothers
VAW/G	Violence Against Women and Girls
WACPS	Women and Children Protection Section



1. Executive Summary

Sexual violence along with harmful traditional practices such as early marriage, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and Forceful Early Child Marriage (FECM) are challenges of many youths, particularly young women and girls in many developing countries including Liberia. The United Funding and Development for Underage Mothers (UFDUM) with funding from UN TRUST Fund had implemented the project named “**ACTION TO END SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE,**” from January 2020 to December 2022. The project enabled girls and boys to know their rights and dignity thus were protected from all form of violence within the communities they live in Montserrado and Grand Cape Mount counties. This report is the Final Evaluation Report of the project carried out by independent Consultants from January to February 2023. The consultant was commissioned in order to assess the overall objective of this final evaluation which was to measure the result of the project against the project objectives and outcomes and evidence of overall impacts (changes and improvements) on the targeted women and girls, the community at large as well as document learning and recommendations in order to suggest strategies for future designing and implementation of projects in a better way.

The evaluation employed mixed methods (Quantitative and Qualitative) of data collection thus used Kobocollect for data collection and the SPSS used to analyse the data and that which determined the extent to which the achievements obtained were attributed to the overall goal and relevance of the project towards ending violence against women and girls in Montserrado and Grand Cape Mount Counties.

Specifically, the evaluation focused on addressing the major evaluation criteria relevant to the quality of design in turns of the effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, knowledge generation, gender equality and human rights. The evaluation also focused on measuring changes in behaviour and the knowledge gained by women, girls, boys, parents, traditional and religious leaders as well as other community members, service providers and government duty bearers on the prevention of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), rape, female genital mutilation (FGM), Child Marriage (CM) against women and girls; the prevalence and reduction rate of SGBV and rape within the project targeted communities, districts and counties; and the project’s contributions, conclusion and recommendations made based on the findings .

Additionally, the evaluation examined the capacity of targeted women’s rights organizations (WROs), community-based organization and relevant youth groups which ascertained the extent to which their capacities were built through trainings, interactive forums/dialogues and meetings conducted that enhanced their advocacy skills in promoting gender equity and women rights protection at local and county levels. The evaluation data showed the extent to which the knowledge of these groups of WROs have improved in reporting and referring cases of sexual and gender-based violence to the relevant authorities and service providers including SGBV One Stop Centre, Safe Homes, Referral Health Centres, circuit court, Women and Children Protection



Section (WACPS) of the Liberian National Police using the government approved GBV Referral Pathways and Directories.

The evaluation also identified gaps if any within the structures where services provided by SGBV service providers to SGBV survivors and victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, and how these gaps were communicated for redress.

Literature reviews of project's documents were opted to hypothesize how effectively UFDUM delivered the services and activities outlined in the project document and how the project strengthened UFDUM's institutional capacity and resilience in the execution of the work they do.

Methodologically, the evaluation was a cross-sectional descriptive study that employed mixed approaches (quantitative and qualitative methods). It adopted the simple random sampling method where targeted respondents selected were interviewed. A total of 330 KII questionnaires were administered and twelve FGD Sessions held across the twelve randomly selected communities (with six in Montserrado and six in Grand Cape Mount Counties respectively). The two major types of data collection methods used were Key Informant Interview and Focus Group Discussion through which both quantitative and qualitative data were generated. The data/information gathered were processed, analysed and the result ascertained the level of behavioural changes and practices among community members towards the elimination of sexual and gender-based violence and the protection of women's and girls' rights; ensured safe and enabling environments free from all forms all violence perpetrated against women and girls in the communities they live.

Key Informant Interview (KII) questionnaires were administered in order to generate quantitative and qualitative information from community members including girls (Age 15 to 24) and women (Age 25 and above) in general, Civil Society Organization (CSO), Community-based Organization (CBO) and community leaders (chiefs, chairmen, religious and traditional). Similarly, Focus Group Discussion sessions were conducted with women's rights organizations and youth groups and assessed their level of involvement in the project implementation and how they contributed to achieving its desired goal and objectives.

The evaluation adopted a Purposive sampling methodology in collecting quantitative and qualitative data respectively. The sample size for project beneficiary was determined considering 95% confidence interval and accordingly 330 respondents (241 women/girls and 89 men/boys) were interviewed using KII questionnaires. Inclusively, the team registered a total of 33 religious, traditional leaders and town chiefs/chairperson, and 13 representatives of 5 CSO/CBO through written across the two counties. The selection of religious and traditional leaders was done using purposive method in which 3 persons (one religious' leader, one traditional and one community chief) were selected per community to participate in the KII. Similarly, two persons per CSO/CBO were randomly selected to participate in the Key Informant Interviews. Additionally, a total of 12



FGD sessions with women right groups and youth groups were held. The evaluation records a total of 284 FGD respondents with each FGD session consisting 6 to 10 maximum participants. Observation was also done using observation checklist. ODK and SPSS were used to collect and analyse the quantitative data respectively. After the qualitative data were collected and transcribed, analysis was done using qualitative data analysis software (Nvivo).

With regard to the evaluation findings, the result depicted that the project was relevant and properly designed in line with the felt need of the communities, as mentioned in the government's Medium Term Economic Growth and Development Strategy (2012-2017) entitled 'Agenda for Transformation: Steps toward Liberia Rising and the Pro Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD)'. In relation to relevance, the evaluation indicated how local duty bearers exerted efforts and ensured effective implementation of existing policies and laws and with the knowledge gained during trainings, dialogue and meetings, communities were effectively monitored and cases of SGBV reported and perpetrators held accountable for the crime they committed against women and girls. While at same time promoted gender equality and prevented intersecting forms of discrimination against women and girls. The study also revealed coordinated efforts by women's movements and feminists' movements that advocated for gender equality, economic empowerment for women and girls, social engagement and the for the protection of women's human rights and dignity, and incorporated gender responsive approaches through-out the project interventions. The result of this study also indicated that the project was efficiently managed financially and risks mitigated. Partnership was built with WROs, beneficiaries, key stakeholders thus, activities of the project were successfully carried out. The study indicated that the project was effective, and its effectiveness was rated to be 3.6 out of 4. The project impacted CBOs and CSOs capacities strengthened; improved methods in awareness campaigns conducted; built and strengthened the capacities of partner organizations/groups; supported beneficiaries and engaged local authorities for the protection of women and girls in general, women survivors of SGBV and victims of sexual exploitation and abuse.

The study showed that 80% (264 out of 330) of the respondents demonstrated a good understanding about the protection of women and girls' rights against sexual and gender based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse and community structures established used the referral pathways for the prevention and response of SGBV against women and girls, while 20% said that cases of SGBV especially sexual and gender based violence, rape, sexual exploitation and abuse perpetrated against women and girls were reported to community leaders. The evaluation was able to do a comparison analysis of the baseline data of 60% respondents who revealed that their first source of reporting incidents of SGBV is community leaders relative to the 20% respondents of the current evaluation who also confirmed reported SGBV cases to community leaders, which indicated a 40% reduction in the number of people reporting outside of the referral pathway. This means that there is a positive change in knowledge, attitude, and practice among community



members in ending SGBV and all other forms of violence against women and girls in communities. An in-depth analysis of the evaluation data also showed that of 194 (73%) out of the 264 respondents whose knowledge have improved are exclusively women and girls in general.

This simply suggest that 73% of women and girls have now a sound knowledge and understanding about their human rights and how to they can protect themselves against SGBV, FGM, SEA, CM, and have clearly understood the SGBV reporting mechanisms; the referral pathways and directories used for the reporting of SGBV cases that led to swift response and prevention of SGBV against women and girls. The endline evaluation results showed that 49% (147) of the respondents are knowledgeable about the existence of the Liberia National Gender Policy, 30% (89) are knowledgeable about the Liberia Rape Law, 21% (62) knowledgeable about the National Domestic Violence Law, 10% (30) knowledge about the Liberian Children Law while 1% reported to have no knowledge about the existence of these relevant laws and policies.

It was also learnt that targeted beneficiaries in all of the two counties benefited from gender-sensitive services. The 10 WROs collaborated with other and Five CBOs/ CSOs and relevant government duty bearers and jointly developed SGBV prevention plans to prevent all forms of violence against women and girls. 89% % of communities, staff and government Officials were trained and resilience strengthened for the protection of women and girls against SGBV issues thus, showed an increase of 87% from the 2% of the baseline study that was initially conducted.

The study highlighted the fact that the project utilized the existing community structures with focused on strengthening their capacities to ensure sustainability of the achieved results and such trends can be replicable elsewhere as one of the best practices. Importance of collaborating with stakeholders, the use of already established community structures in project implementation, and the active involvement of the project beneficiaries in the project activities were some of the good lessons learned from the project.

From what obtained during the evaluation study, one can conclude that the project had made significant contributions in the fight to eradicate SGBV and harmful practices against women and girls specifically with focus on sexual and gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, discrimination against women and girls and FGM. More or less, the approaches adopted by the project were relevant, efficient, effective, sustainable, and replicable and positively impacted women and girls, and their male counterparts in movement building, which led to the establishment of women's movements and feminist's movements thus increased awareness, sensitized community members and stakeholders on SGBV prevention and response. Additionally, the project strengthened partnerships and collaborated with different government line ministries, community stakeholders and community structures. The project integrated its work with existing government plans and capacities of relevant local government and community structures/stakeholders were built, and concurrently empowered women and girls would ensure



the sustainability of the project activities. Knowledge and understanding of Family members of beneficiaries, community leaders, traditional leaders and religious leaders increased on SGBV and HP prevention and on reporting mechanisms, community policing/monitoring and reporting of any case, either suspected or actual incidence of SGBV against women and girls.

Finally, it is recommendable that the local government in each intervention site takes responsibility and sustain the program by mainstreaming into its regular programs. In addition, it is highly recommended that UFDUM replicate the experiences obtained from this project particularly the way partnerships, linkages between service providers, reporting mechanism, referral systems, Anti SGBV and Harmful Practices, movements' building with likeminded GBV networks are been conducted should be applied after contextualizing the context of community that demands intervention. Therefore, it is highly recommended that:

- ✓ The movements (women's movement and feminist's movements) by the established community action groups be encouraged with some form of logistical support and refresher trainings to further strengthen their capacities and resilience.
- ✓ Civil Society Organizations and government authorities continue supporting existing community stakeholders and relevant government structures in fighting SGVB and HPs that affect women and girls.
- ✓ Community stakeholders especially chiefs/chairpersons, religious, traditional leaders, women leaders and youth leaders continuously build efforts to ensure violence free societies.

2. Background and context

Background of the Project and Rationale for the Evaluation

Liberia being a patriarchal society with high gender inequality, exclusion, unemployment and violence against girls and young women are among the main obstacles to development in the country. The inter-related problems of gender inequality and economic exclusion of girls and young women are widespread. Girls and young women living in urban communities and particularly rural communities are vulnerable.

Violence against women and girls remains an entrenched socio-cultural problem in Liberia that has destroyed the lives of present and future generations and needs urgent and immediate action. Gender Based Violence (GBV) particularly child rape and sexual exploitation and abuse remain a major threat to the security and development of women and children throughout the country. Liberia has made meaningful gains towards ending all forms of violence against women and girls through the setup of comprehensive integrated response centres that caters to the medical, psychosocial and protect on needs of survivors. The strengthening of the justice system to ensure fair and speedy dispensation of justice across the country, strengthening the reporting and referral system in schools and communities, and establishing a critical mass of religious and traditional



leaders who serve as agents of change. The country's young population is approximately 60%¹ of the national population with ages between 0-24 years. Violence against women, exclusion and unemployment are among the main obstacles to development in Liberia.

As mentioned in the Liberia government's Medium Term Economic Growth and Development Strategy (2012-2017) entitled 'Agenda for Transformation: Steps Toward Liberia Rising 2030' Gender-Based Violence (GBV), particularly domestic violence and rape, presents a significant threat to the security of women and girls across Liberia in spite of significant investments to date to tackle the problem.

According to statistical trend on GBV in Liberia from the Ministry of Gender and Social Protection 803 GBV cases were reported during the first quarter of this year (January-March) 2019. 81% of cases, which is 657 reported, accounted for sexual violence particularly, rape. Unfortunately, most of the survivors are young women.

Rape is the most prevalent amongst the reported GBV incidences, especially against girls who are below the age of 18. Domestic violence especially child abuse, persistent non-support and abandonment of families as well as incest, child marriage is also common violence perpetrated against women. These forms of violence have been underscored as contributing factors to child prostitution and teenage pregnancy that is eating up the fabrics of the Liberian Society and gradually destroying the future of our young generation.

2.1. Description of the project

This project, "Ending Violence against Women and Girls" is a three years grant-funded project by the UN Trust Fund and implemented by The United Funding and Development for Underage Mothers (UFDUM), a women's right organization with over 60% women in management positions, that work to improve behaviours, practices and attitudes in order to reduce the occurrence of gender-based violence, with a special focus on vulnerable women and girls. Liberia being a patriarchal society and one of the African Countries with high gender inequality, exclusion, unemployment and violence against girls and young women are among the main obstacles to development in the country. The inter-related problems of gender inequality and economic exclusion of girls and young women are widespread. Girls and young women living in urban communities and particularly rural communities are vulnerable. Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) of girls and young women occur at alarming rates across the Country. In cognizance of this it is becoming increasingly important to create the needed space that would involve youths in building alliances with young women, women-led organization and men to ensure that all aimed at promoting Gender Equality and preventing all forms of Gender Based Violence (GBV).

¹ Ref: doc. SL_Liberia_UFDUM_PRODOC_approved%20(2).pdf pp.12 with Application ID: 22747 Applicant Organization: United Funding and Development for Underage Mothers (UFDUM)



The project for the past two years has been working to reduce intimate partner violence and increases access to services for survivors in both rural and urban settings in 20 communities in, Montserrado and Grand Cape Mount Counties. The project also aimed to increase survivors’ access to justice as well as increases the rate of successful prosecution through better access to legal aid, representation and support. Moreover, capacity building and training among stakeholders, as well as partnerships nurtured by UFDUM with the government, remain a strategic initiative under the project that help ensure the sustainability of these improvements in the lives of the women and girls.

The main purpose of this final project review and end-line evaluation is to facilitate a process, which will assess the extent to which the project’s goal and results were achieved and document outputs and impact. Eventually, the process will mobilize the various stakeholders to take action based on this documentation. The findings will serve as evident toward driving change and used by development partners, donors, state and non-state actors to buttress government’s effort in a fight to end all form of violence perpetrated especially against vulnerable girls and women in Liberia.

Organization	United Funding and Development for Underage Mothers (UFDUM)
Project title	Action to end Sexual and Gender Base Violence
Project duration	Three Years January 01, 2020 – December 31, 2022
Budget and expenditure	USD Three Hundred and Twenty-four Thousand Eleven dollars (\$324,011.00)
Geographical areas	Liberia, Montserrado and Grand Cape Mount Counties
Specific forms of violence addressed by the project	Violence in the family Violence in the community
Main objectives of the project	Improved access for women and girls to essential, safe and adequate multi-sectoral services to end VAW/G Improved prevention of VAW/G through changes in behaviour, practices and attitudes
Key assumptions of the project	As the project seek to impact the lives of youthful Liberians especially marginalized girls and young women, and prevent them from all forms of violence, it is imperative to assumed that if relevant project stakeholders and actors capacities are strengthened and the learnings to be obtained from this current evaluation study is adhered, then Women’s rights and youth groups will be guided with increased knowledge and empowered to led and advance advocacy actions, campaign and movement that will challenge negative socio-cultural norms, harmful practices and domestic violence thereby



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	<p>influencing behavioural change for the protection of women’s and girls’ rights.</p> <p>And if Community actors and relevant project stakeholder’s capacities are strengthened to promote gender equality and discourage negative perceptions and discriminatory power dynamics at local and national levels, then the wellbeing of girls and women in homes and communities will improve while continuously accessing safe and enabling environment. This will also contribute to their inclusion and full participation in decision making processes and leadership.</p> <p>When UFDUM is institutionally strengthened to sustainably respond to health pandemic (COVID-19, Ebola, etc.) and other crises whilst maintaining or adapting existing interventions to EAW/G with a focus on the most vulnerable women and girls, then the prevalence rate of gender-based violence incident admits health crisis and emergencies will persistently reduce.</p>
<p>Description of targeted primary and secondary beneficiaries</p>	<p>Action to end Sexual and Gender Base Violence Project targets young people between the ages of 18 and 35 years, not in education who are unemployed, underemployed or informal sector workers and from recognized slum communities in Montserrado and Grand Cape Mount counties.</p> <p>Often these young people have little opportunity to access justice to protect them against violence and abuse. The primary target groups are Girls and Young Women between the ages of 18-35 population each in two geographic areas of Montserrado and Grand Cape Mount counties respectively.</p> <p>The secondary target group is the wider audience reached by the national campaign initiatives. (Including men (male local leaders, religious leaders, policy makers, educators, social workers, male family members), boys, women, and girls from a variety of backgrounds, who were encouraged to challenge their own perceptions on masculinities and VAWG, and were provided with safe spaces to constructively discuss these topics).</p> <p>The project “Action to end Sexual and Gender Base Violence” target the most vulnerable communities in these two selected Counties; Montserrado and Grand Cape Mount counties. And working with community leaders, youth’s groups, and women lead organizations, CSOs/CBOs, NGOs, women and adolescent girls, Traditional and Religious leaders, chiefs, women leaders/Chairladies, paramount</p>

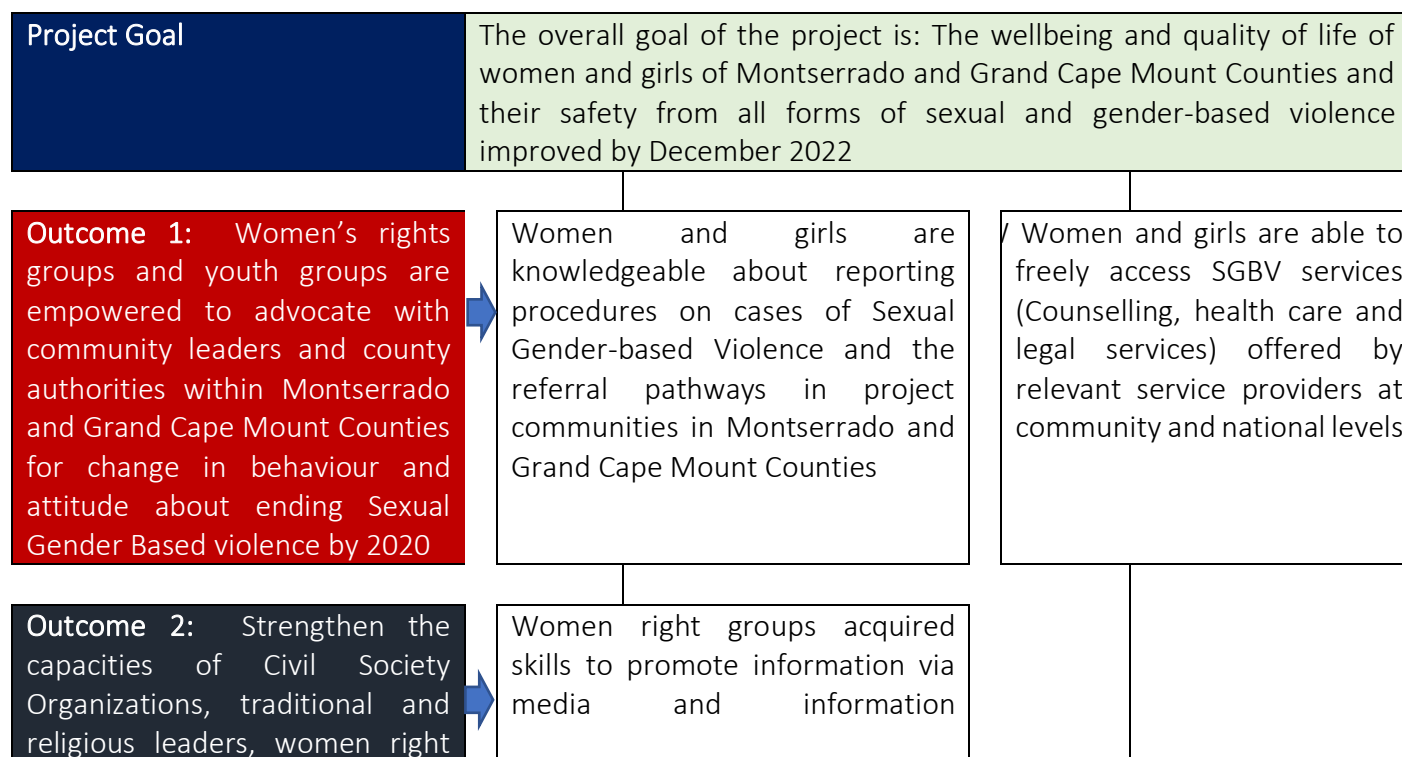


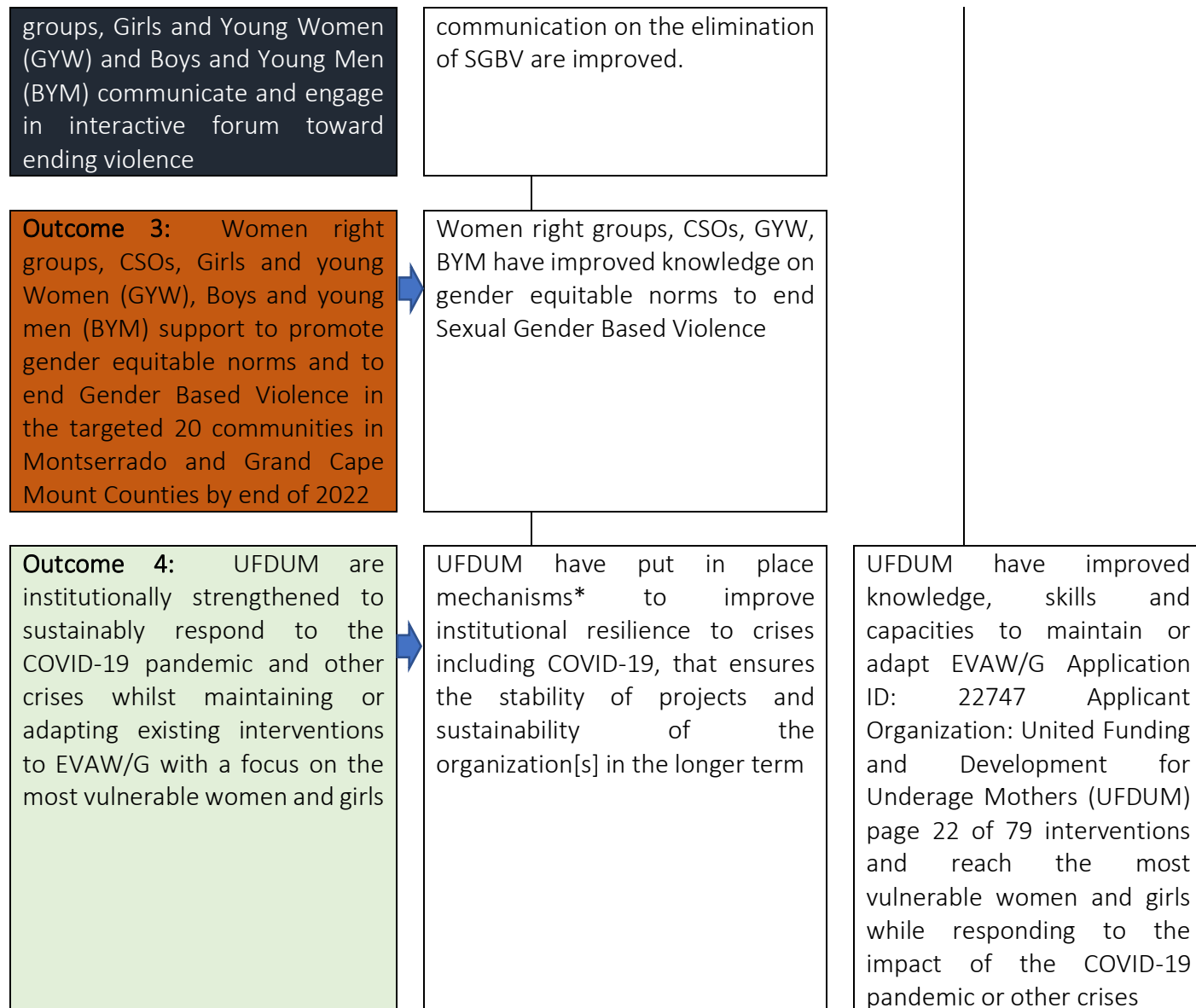
	<p>chiefs, as indirect beneficiaries to lead in advocacy campaigns for the prevention of all forms sexual based violence and the promotion of gender equality within their respective communities.</p> <p>A total of 2800 direct beneficiaries are targeted and include the following:</p> <p>2,500 women and Girls 100 women with disabilities 200 survivors of violence</p>
Key implementing partners and stakeholders	<p>Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection Ministry of Justice Duty Bearers</p>

2.2. Strategy and Theory of Change/Results chain

Strategy and Theory of Change/Results chain

The project at the local level aim to strengthen and improve the knowledge and capacities of women's rights groups, social movements, civil society organizations/community-based organizations and youth groups, including those facing multiple and intersectional forms of discrimination.





3. Purpose of the evaluation

The purpose of the final evaluation is to evaluate and record the extent to which the project has achieved its intended goals and objectives as well as formulate recommendations for future projects. In order to understand and satisfy the obtainment of the evaluation purpose, the consultant in collaboration with the evaluation team reviewed the project’s design and implementation based on the effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, impact, knowledge generation, gender equality and human rights. In addition, it seeks to address specific questions under the criteria outline.



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The result from the evaluation will be used for future programming and decision-making regarding issues that affect women's rights protection in Montserrado, Grand Cape Mounty and Liberia as large. Lessons learned and good practices will be replicated in future programming aim to end violence.

Findings from the evaluation will be validated and disseminated with key stakeholders to discuss successes and challenges encountered during the implementation of the project.

The results will also continue to serve as reactive catalyst for networking and linking relevant community stakeholders with existing local and sub-national structures as well as service providers in ending SGBV and all forms of violence against women and girls.

The inter-related problems of gender inequality and economic exclusion of girls and young women are widespread. Girls and young women living in urban communities and particularly rural communities are vulnerable. Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) of girls and young women occur at alarming rates across the Country. In cognizance of this it is becoming increasingly important to create the needed space that would involve youths in building alliances with young women, women-led organization and men to ensure that all aimed at promoting Gender Equality and preventing all forms of Gender Based Violence (GBV).

The project for the past two years has been working to reduce intimate partner violence and increases access to services for survivors in both rural and urban settings in 20 communities in, Montserrado and Grand Cape Mount Counties. The project also aimed to increase survivors' access to justice as well as increases the rate of successful prosecution through better access to legal aid, representation and support. Moreover, capacity building and training among stakeholders, as well as partnerships nurtured by UFDUM with the government, remain a strategic initiative under the project that help ensure the sustainability of these improvements in the lives of the women and girls.

The final evaluation also reviewed the effectiveness, relevance, efficiency and sustainability of the project and how knowledge generation, gender equity and human rights mechanisms as well as the successes are sustained and challenges addressed. This evaluation also considers the criteria of movement building and institutional strengthening. Findings and recommendations from the study is to serve as lessons learned to both local/international partners and donor and eventually, the process should also mobilize the various stakeholders to take action based on this documentation.

An independent external team conducted the evaluation, this was mandatory under the agreement with the UN Trust Funds at the time project proposal was submitted in 2020. The evaluation seeks to assess programmatic progress at the outcome level, with measurement of the output level achievements and gaps and to what extent these have affected outcome-level



progress. The process considered desk review, field visit and in-depth interviews with key stakeholders and beneficiaries and Focus Group Discussions.

The findings and recommendations from the evaluation are intended for use by the following key users:

User	Use
Country Director and Staff	Assessment of achievements Revision of the approved work plan and adoption of the lessons learnt.
Partners collaborating in the delivery of Program Activities.	Learning from what worked well, areas for improvement, potential opportunities between and with the communities. Providing space and the opportunity for the communities to provide feedback on the strategy and the implementation plan.
County Steering Committee, SGBV Task Force and International Organizations	Sharing learning on what worked well, interventions that could be replicated in other geographical regions and areas for improvement. Cross county learning and sharing.
Key National and International Stakeholders	Sharing of learning on what worked well interventions that could be replicated in other geographical regions and areas for improvement.

4. Evaluation Objectives and scope

4.1. Scope of evaluation

The evaluation focused on the interventions implemented from January 2020-December 2022 in the 20 project communities. The study population comprised of different groups – women and girls in general, youth groups, women rights groups, community religious and traditional leaders, SGBV service providers, government officials, CSO/CBO and staff in project target districts. The Final Evaluation focused on the project implementation period (January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2022) and geographical areas covering twenty communities and in two counties (Montserrado and Grand Cape Mount). (Montserrado County- Banjor, Barrolle Practice Ground, Newkru Town, New Georgia, PHP, Clara Town, Tarr Town, Vonzon, Amagashie, and West Point and Grand Cape Mount County- Madina, Sinje, Vonzula, Sanjanamah, Kinjor, Gohn, Daniels Town, Farseekomah, Robert Sport, Tienii.

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2800 direct beneficiaries were targeted and included the following:

2500 women and Girls

100 women with disabilities

50 women and girls' survivors of violence

150 women and girls' victims of sexual exploitation.

Considering the large size of the population in these two-targeted counties, a non-probabilistic sampling method was applied to determine the size of respondents among direct and indirect beneficiaries to participate in the final evaluation. An approved and recommended sampling calculator -RAOSOFT was used to determine the sampling size of the total targeted evaluation respondents sample size. Following the process at community level, a probabilistic sampling was adopted in which members of the targeted women rights groups and youth groups were gathered and informed about the process thereby seeking their consent to participate in the Focus Group Discussion. In line with the observation check-list, a maximum of 6 to 10 persons were selected among member of the group through a raffle draw. This process subjects every consented member of each group to select from a poll of papers with writing from among blank papers. The papers with writing were labelled from 1 to 10 and the total number of papers in the poll were equivalent to the total number of people who were willing to participate in the process. People who were selected were those who picked a paper from the poll of papers that has writing on it. This process was fairly done to curtail the occurrence of biases in the selection process.

Objectives of the evaluation

4.2. Objectives of the evaluation

The objective of this evaluation is to provide information on whether or not the objective has been achieved by collecting quantitative and qualitative information on objectively verifiable indicators in the RRF. The Evaluation must assess two mandatory objectives:

To evaluate the entire project (from January 2020 to December 2022) an evaluation was conducted in the targeted project communities in Cape Mount and Montserrado Counties), against the effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, knowledge generation and impact criteria, as well as the cross-cutting gender equality and human rights criteria (defined below);

To identify key lessons and promising or emerging good practices in the field of ending violence against women and girls, for learning purposes

Specific Objectives

More specifically, the evaluation focused on addressing the following core areas:



1. Relevance and quality of design of the project: Details of the project's significance with respect to specific needs and its relevance to target beneficiaries
2. Equity: Discussion of social differentiation (e.g., by gender, socio-economic group, disability, etc.) and the extent to which the project had a positive impact on the more disadvantaged groups.
3. Efficiency of the project: How far did funding, personnel, regulatory, administrative, time, other resources and procedures contribute to or hinder the achievement of results?
4. Effectiveness of implementation: Assessment of how far and why the intended outputs and results were achieved in relation to targets set in the original logical framework. This includes identifying reasons for the achievement or non-achievements of the project results.
 - Measure changes in knowledge of women, girls, boys, parents, traditional and religious leaders, other community members, service providers, and government duty bearers on FGM, CM and sexual violence against women and girls.
 - Measure the prevalence and reduction rate of FGM, CM and sexual violence among the project target communities, districts and regions and project contributions to it.
 - Analyse and document changes in child protection systems and mechanisms towards addressing and responding to the root causes of FGM, CM and Sexual Violence in the project operational districts
5. Impact of the project: Details of the broader economic, social, and political consequences of the project and how it contributed to reduction of VAWG, girl's empowerment and partnership and relevant actors to protect girls and influence decision-making against child marriage, FGM and sexual violence against girls.
6. Sustainability: Potential for the continuation of the impact achieved and of the delivery mechanisms, following the withdrawal of the project.
7. Lessons Learned: Key lessons learned throughout the period of the project, which can be utilized to guide future strategies, projects or agencies working in development. It is useful to divide these into project, sector and broader developmental lessons.



8. Recommendations: Recommendations for improvements based on observations, findings and conclusions during the evaluation process (e.g., for sustainability, future project design and management)
9. Gender Equality and human rights Cross-cutting criteria: the evaluation should consider the extent to which human rights based and gender responsive approaches have been incorporated through-out the project to end violence against women and girls and to what extent
10. Movement building: this evaluation also considered the movement building and institutional strengthening criteria, which were integrated in the evaluation process during the period of developing the inception report.

5. Evaluation questions and criteria

REVIEW CRITERIA

Relevance. The extent to which the project is suited to the priorities and policies of the target group, recipients and donors:

Review the appropriateness of the Project's Immediate Objectives, Outcomes, Outputs, Indicators and Activities including the preparatory activities and assessments undertaken at the start of the project;

Review the overall design of the project and provide an overall progress on the relevance of its implementation toward the project objectives.

Efficiency and Cost Effectiveness. Efficiency measures the outputs – qualitative and quantitative – in relation to the inputs, costs and implementing time. It is an economic term, which signifies that the assistance provided used the least costly resources possible in order to achieve the desired results. Cost effective factors include:

The project completed the planned activities and met or exceeded the expected outcomes in terms of achievement of the immediate objectives, in accordance with schedule and as cost-effective as initially planned. Review how the various activities transformed the available resources into expected project outcomes, considering quantity, quality and timeliness. The review should include quality of day-to-day management (including risk management), costs and value for money, quality of monitoring and other unplanned outputs arising from the project.



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The project was able to overcome unforeseen difficulties and deliver project outputs on time and within budget.

Effectiveness. A measure of the extent to which the project attains its objectives.

This includes an analysis of the attainment of outcomes and impacts, project objectives, and delivery and completion of project outputs and activities as shown by the project indicators:

Review how the project’s outputs and results were used, and the project’s goal realized;

Review the intended beneficiary groups and identify how far planned benefits have been delivered and received by all key stakeholders, and how unplanned results may have affected the intended project benefits;

Review activities and outputs in relation to objectives defined in the project document, with emphasis on the defined indicators of targets and achievements;

Review the quality of internal organizational and managerial structure of the project in relation to the fulfilment of project objectives, the human resources employed, and the overall management of the project’s resources.

Impact. The positive and negative changes produced by this intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended. This involves the main impacts and effects resulting from the activity on the local social, economic and other development aspects:

Review the relationship between the project purpose and goal and the extent to which the benefits received by target beneficiaries had affected large number of people in the project communities.

Sustainability. Sustainability measures the benefits of an activity that are likely to continue after the project has been completed and no more donor funding is available. Relevant factors to improve sustainability of project outcomes include:

Development and implementation of a sustainability strategy;

Development of appropriate institutional capacity (systems, structures, staff expertise, etc.

Identification and involvement of champions (i.e., individuals in government and civil society who can promote sustainability of project outcomes);

Achieving social sustainability by mainstreaming project activities into the community activities;

Evaluation Criteria	Mandatory Evaluation Question
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<p>Effectiveness <i>A measure of the extent to which a project attains its objectives / results (as set out in the project document and results framework) in accordance with the theory of change.</i></p>	<p>To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs (project results) achieved and how? Has the country experienced any changes to its context (e.g., emergencies, economic crises, natural disaster, conflict and insecurity) that has significantly impinged on the delivery of services? What measures were developed to track the progress of the Project Deliverables? How was the success of the deliverables measured?</p>
<p>Relevance <i>The extent to which the project is suited to the priorities and policies of the target group and the context.</i></p>	<p>To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?</p>
<p>Efficiency <i>Measures the outputs - qualitative and quantitative - in relation to the inputs. It is an economic term which refers to whether the project was delivered cost effectively.</i></p>	<p>To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented?</p>
<p>Sustainability <i>Sustainability is concerned with measuring whether the benefits of a project are likely to continue after the project/funding ends.</i></p>	<p>To what extent will the achieved results, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls (project goal level), be sustained after this project ends?</p>
<p>Impact <i>Assesses the changes that can be attributed to a particular project relating specifically to higher-level impact (both intended and unintended).</i></p>	<p>To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women’s empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?</p>
<p>Knowledge generation <i>Assesses whether there are any promising practices that can be shared with other practitioners.</i></p>	<p>To what extent has the project generated knowledge, promising or emerging practices in the field of EVAW/G that should be documented and shared with other practitioners?</p>
<p>Gender Equality and Human Rights <i>Practically this could mean: incorporating an assessment of human rights and gender</i></p>	<p>Cross-cutting criteria: the evaluation should consider the extent to which human rights based and gender</p>



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<p><i>responsiveness throughout the evaluation questions above - if not obvious; ensuring the evaluation approach and methods of data collection are gender responsive (e.g., women and girls must feel safe to share information); specify that the evaluation data must be disaggregated by sex and other social criteria of importance to the project's subject.</i></p>	<p>responsive approaches have been incorporated through-out the project and to what extent.</p>
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6. Evaluation Team

The team completing this assignment has for many years built a portfolio around supporting development interventions in Liberia and Guinea. By leveraging their in-depth knowledge gained from working on different research programs and projects, they ensured a successful completion of this assignment. The following strengths of the team were key assets for the conduct of this evaluation:

- Deep understanding of the research area – all team members have broad understanding of the research area, and have conducted studies, and undertaken field work in the target counties;
- Ability to speak local Liberian English – data collection for this study required extensive engagements with community dwellers in beneficiary communities, which necessitated lengthy communications with all respondents. The consultants’ understanding of the local Liberia English, was helpful for eliciting relevant information;
- Similarity of this assignment to previous works – completing this assignment requires Competencies in COVID-19 impact on women gender analysis and, most importantly, impact assessment;
- Solid experience - the team has members with solid experience in providing technical guidance and oversight in managing mixed method studies related to rural populations;

Strong methodological skills – the proposed team has vast experience in carrying out qualitative and quantitative research using participatory approaches. All of the studies listed above, and those included in the CVs of team members, have been conducted using research approaches that can be replicated for this study.



- Astute knowledge and analytical skill in data processing and analysis for ascertaining quality data to validate the level of certainty for informed decision-making processes and policy change

The Team Lead has years of experience in development work focused on the design and implementation of development-related research programs. He is a passionate social statistician who focuses on evaluation, development research with a strong background in Demography.

The team lead led the design, methodology and reporting aspect of the final evaluation and provided overall leadership for the evaluation; lead on assessing the project’s approach to Action to end Sexual and Gender Base Violence” Project, as well as undertake data analysis.

The Senior Researcher: A researcher with ten years of practical working experience in Monitoring, Evaluation, and Research. Additionally, he had six (6) years of experience working in Databases and Information Management systems.

He coordinated the recruitment, training of enumerators and piloting of survey tools and field data collection work. He was responsible for the overall administration of the evaluation in the field.

Data Analyst led the analysis of both qualitative and quantitative data and provided summary of the findings per each result area.

In additional the team was supported 6 enumerators who conducted Focus Groups Discussion and Key Informant Interviews during the field data collection.

7. Methodology

The evaluation uses a participatory evaluation approach using desk review, field visit and in-depth interviews (Key Informant Interview and FGD Questionnaires) to gather quantitative and qualitative data from all the stakeholders involved in Action to end Sexual and Gender Base Violence project.

This approach supported the generation of sufficient relevant data that eventually provide findings that are significant in achieving the objectives of the evaluation. In all phases, a strong participatory approach was applied to ensure maximum engagement of all the relevant stakeholders.

The consultants have guaranteed the effective and timely implementation of the evaluation conducted and analyses of primary data. They ensured user-friendly presentation of results by using graphs and tables. Alongside this, they prepared for and



lead the presentation of key findings and recommendations during the validation workshop. The methods and tools that were used to collect valid data and reliable information for the evaluation are outlined hereafter in a phased approach.

Phase 1: Continuation of Review of Relevant Documents: The process of reviewing relevant documents was continue throughout the assignment. The consultants reviewed additional document to ascertain their relevance and how they could help to enrich the analysis in the report.

Phase 2: Fieldwork-Data Collection:

Sampling Techniques

Careful attention was given to a valid and comparable sampling of respondents, covering all relevant stakeholders. As such, the consultant proposes a non-probability sampling approach:

Random sampling: Respondents were selected by chance through this sampling method. This method was used for community members, who was engaged on the reintegration process of the targeted youth. A random selection of household's respondents was selected and done in the field. Those that were targeted included traditional and religious leaders, members of local community structures, ordinary community men, women, and youth and those that are related to vulnerable youth. It was ensured that all categories of community members were included in the review.

7.1. Description of the evaluation design

7.2. Data sources

Key Informant Interviews:

This was conducted with a wide range of actors including those from UN agencies and state and non-state actors. The list of stakeholders consulted is found on **Annex E**.

Additionally, UFDUM and UNTRUST fund have sent emails introducing the consultants and informing the relevant actors of the evaluation exercise. Thus, the foundation has been laid for the interviews and specific emails were sent to the partners to set up the date and time



that are of convenience to them. Interviews were also conducted with community leaders, women and girls in targeted communities.

Focus Group Discussions:

At least 12 FGDs were conducted targeting different categories of actors including male (three FGDs), female group (3 FGDs) and community members (4 FGDs). Gender, age, and other considerations were taken into consideration when constituting the respective groups (see above). They all have fall within the sample size indicated above.

Semi-Structured Questionnaire:

A semi-structured questionnaire was developed for the collection of quantitative data that further enriched the analysis of the findings.

The enumerators would support the process of administering the questionnaires.

The questionnaire design was detailed, well structure but easy to understand and administer. It was pre-tested before being use in the field.

Observations and Transect Walks:

Observations and photographing of activities and services were carried out to provide visual evidence of the impact/situation on the ground. Transect walks across the project activity areas at community levels were also undertaken.

Document Review: The Consultant requested all relevant project documents (i.e., documents on baseline survey, Updated M&E Framework, Needs Assessment, Management Records, Financial Report, Annual Report and Related Communications etc.) from UFDUM following the signing of the contractual agreement.

7.3. Proposed data collection methods and analysis

Data was collected within days, from 08 to 28th February 2023. To ensure, accurate and timely collection of data, the consultant contracted 10-trained enumerators (7 females and 3 males).

Quantitative Data: Quantitative data were collected using electronic-based data collection technique using Kobo collect application. The survey was scripted on Kobocollect and data collection was monitored on a daily basis by reviewing data as they are being uploaded to the server and reaching out to respective teams if there are issues that needs to be resolved. The software was also automated to capture GPS and this added to the quality assurance mechanism, while data collection was ongoing the team Leads plotted GPS coordinates



uploaded to the server to verify that data collection is actually happening in the planned project communities.

Data Analysis and Collation:

Post data collection, data were cleaned and analysed using the SPSS software. Descriptive statistics were run for all variables within the survey, values were compared to baseline targets, and indicators in the project log frame. Numbers were used to corroborate communities and county records where needed. Inferential statistics were also run for key dependent variables of interest to the study.

Focus group discussion and key informant interview data were analysed using NVivo. All the transcripts, interview notes and drawings were uploaded into NVivo and coded. Two qualitative researchers were involved in the coding and analysis of qualitative data. As a first step, open coding was conducted, where transcripts were read line by line assigning relevant codes to each key word or phrase. The transcripts were read a second time, aggregating codes that convey a similar idea (a process called axial coding). The next step involved a process of interpreting the data; where aggregated codes/themes were examined to see what “story” or conclusion could be drawn. At each stage of coding and analysis, the two researchers consulted regarding emerging themes in order to validate findings. Preliminary findings were shared with UFDUM and other stakeholders as deemed relevant to gain additional insights and inputs.

7.4. Proposed sampling methods

The evaluation adopted the simple random sampling method where targeted respondents were selected and interviewed. A total of 338 questionnaires were administered across Montserrado and Grand Cape Mount Counties. Two major types of interview questionnaires were used (Key Informant Interview and Focus Group Discussion) to collect both quantitative and qualitative data. The data/information gathered were processed and analysed to ascertain the current prevailing circumstances on behavioural change and practices toward ending sexual gender-based violence and promoting women and girls’ rights thereby creating a safe and free environment for all especially women and girls in rural and urban communities.

Respondents comprised of community leaders (chiefs, religious and traditional leaders), Women Rights Groups (WRG), Youth Groups (YG), Civil Society Organization (CSO), Community-based Organization (CBO), women in general between the ages of 25 and above and girls between the ages of 15 and 24 years.

The research covered 12 communities (6 communities in Montserrado County and 6 communities in Grand Cape Mount County) reaching out to 142 women, 142 girls, 36 community leaders, 6 Civil Society Organization and 6 Community based organization if any through KII. Focus Group Discussions were held among key women rights and youth groups



within six (6) of the project communities. Each FDG session consisted of a minimum of six (6) to ten (10) participant’s maximum who actively contributed to the discussion questions. The responses of these respondents were recorded (in the format of written notes) and analysed as primary data.

For validity and reliability in survey results, the evaluation team proposed a sample size of 338 respondents taking in consideration of direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project. A sampling method was deriving upon completion of consultative meeting with client and literature review of relevant project documents. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informants Interview were used to gather both quantitative and qualitative data that enabled us to conduct and provide in depth analysis on the project impact in the lives of the intended beneficiaries.

The survey sample size was calculated using the information provided in the TOR but taking into consideration the Yamane sample size formula with a 5% margin of error and 95% Confidence interval. Below is the Yamane sample size formula used to calculate the sample size for the evaluation:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where: n is a sample size, N is the population size; e is the fraction of responses. The Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) sampling methodology was employed to calculate the sampling size per community/district. All two counties were covered during the evaluation, and six communities were selected from each county. Selection of the communities was based on the location of the women rights’ origination and individual.

The following parameters were inputted into the software.

Population size (Beneficiaries): 2800

Accepted margin of error (e) = 0.05

Confidence level 95

n = 338

The below table presents a detail breakdown of targeted respondents per category:

Sample of respondents:

Respondents Category	Interview Guide	Number of sample Questionnaire	Number respondents per community	# of com.
Women’s Rights Groups/Organizations	FDG – Focus Group Discussion	6	1 per community	6



Youth Groups	FDG – Focus Group Discussion	6	1 per community	6
Community Leaders (Chief, religious & Traditional Leaders)	KII – Key Informant Interview	36	3 per community	12
CSO and Community-based Organization	KII – Key Informant Interview	6	1 per community	6
Women in general (Age 25years and above)	KII – Key Informant Interview	142	10 per community	12
Girls in General (Age 15 years to 24 years)	KII – Key Informant Interview	142	10 per community	12
GRAND TOTAL		338		

7.5. Limitations to the evaluation methodology

Market days: On market days, there is usually little or no activities in rural communities as people move to the towns to conduct trading activities. This could affect the response rates for the research study. In order to mitigate this challenge, during community entry, the team asked community leaders and members for information regarding market days so data collection days can be scheduled on non-market days.

Farming Season: It is currently a farming in Liberia until the end of March. This could have posed potential challenges for travel within enumeration areas for our field workers. On the one hand, during the rainy season, urban and rural dwellers are confined at their residence and travel is limited. This might make it easier to identify the participants we need because they would be at home. On the other hand, it might have created sampling bias in the sense that we would only be able to get participants who are homebound. To mitigate potential sampling bias issues, during community entry we explicitly asked community leaders and members about the best times of the day when most people are likely to be home.

8. Evaluation ethics

Due to the complex and sensitive nature of the evaluation, the data collection respected strict rules of confidentiality and ethical guidelines. The consultants took all necessary precautions to be in line with the ethical considerations below:



- The questions asked are appropriate and adapted to the convenience of the respective participants.
- Sampling was systematic but also flexible and organic due to access and security concerns.
- The evaluation included men and women as respondents and their meaningful participation is of great importance.

Conflict Sensitivity and Do No Harm

The team acted with the understanding that any initiative conducted in a post-conflict environment will interact with that conflict and that such interaction will have consequences that may have positive or negative effects. The consultants' approach to this assignment provided a deliberate and systematic approach to ensuring they understand and minimize these negative effects or conflict risks and maximize positive effects of evaluation activities.

During interviews, the consultants ensured an understanding of the context and act upon this understanding to avoid negative impacts, do no harm and maximize positive results. All tools were designed and adapted to the context.

To avoid controversial or inappropriate word use, the proposed Reference Group reviewed the questions and topics covered in the research tools.

The consultants were aware of their moral responsibilities towards all participants in the evaluation and bared the best interests of the participants in mind always. The consultants treated respondents with due respect and take their opinions seriously.

Locations of the Interviews and FGDs

Throughout the evaluation, the consultants put the safety and security of participants first. Among others, they respected the participants' choice of location. The consultants asked the respondents for the preferred place and respected their concerns and when necessary, moved to a different location before the interview was conducted or after it had started. Should this become untenable, the interview was postponed or cancelled.

Confidentiality and Protection

No names are mentioned in the report and no recording equipment was use during the data collection, as people are generally less open to discuss important, yet sensitive, topics in the presence of such equipment. The consultants respected the confidential nature of the information



collected. They protected all data files with passwords, to facilitate safe transfer of data, and by making regular backups.² No pictures of the respondents revealing their identity were taken.

Participation

The evaluation team respected the principles of voluntary participation and informed consent. In line with the United Nations GBV IMS Protocols, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) “Handbook on data protection in humanitarian action”, it is important the evaluator ensure the respondent has understood “the risks and benefits involved in a processing operation and to exercise his/her right to object and to provide valid consent where applicable.”³ The decision to participate should be based on free will and participants were made aware that they may withdraw from the evaluation at any time. Risks to the respondents were explained to the respondents before the consent is obtained. In addition, it is important to note the “subject’s vulnerability should be taken into account when considering the validity of consent.

Gender and Cultural Sensitivity

The consultants were gender and culturally sensitive in its data collection methods and segregate all data by sex and age. Further, the analyses included a gender analyses, and the female consultant interviewed women. The consultants ensured that they are culture sensitive and were respectful and adhered to all cultural pointers that were provided to them.

9. Findings and Analysis per Evaluation Question

Evaluation Criteria	Effectiveness
Evaluation Question 1	To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs achieved and how?
Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key	Project goal: the project made perceptible contributions to the overall project goal. Project participants within communities demonstrated knowledge, awareness, and shifts in attitude around child marriage, and SGBV. Direct participants indicated that this knowledge came about as a result of project activities and that because of it they are now actively

²Kuner, C. & Marelli, M. (2017). Handbook on Data Protection in Humanitarian Action. ICRC: Geneva. p. 37.

³ Ibid.



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<p>findings by the evaluation team</p>	<p>promoting ideas of gender parity and are aware of how the relationship between violence against women and girls affect their communities.</p> <p>At the district level, through coordinating the service delivery of health, justice and social services, the project established a clear referral pathway and case management system that is now operating in the district Departments.</p> <p>Behaviour and attitude change GBV: given the relatively short timeframe of the project, the extent to which the project fostered actual behavioural change among perpetrators of violence in the community, is limited. Project participants indicated that violence continues to take place, but it has reduced. Corporal punishment has clearly become less socially desirable yet the desire to enforce severe discipline to control community’s members is evident from the alternative use of psychological violence. Community and school engagement resulted in improvements in awareness and attitude around GBV and gender equality.</p> <p>Lack of resources: despite this, lack of resources available to school, community, and district structures (vehicles, fuel, and infrastructure for support services) and limited capacity (institutional incompetence through lack of basic levels of management and functionality), gaps in response mechanisms, and gender-based violence in schools continues to hinder girls’ education. These practical factors present problems in sustaining an effective response at goal level.</p> <p>b) To what extent were the outcomes achieved and how?</p> <p>Outcome 1 Women’s rights groups and youth groups are empowered to advocate with community leaders and county authorities within Montserrat and Grand Cape Mount Counties for change in behaviour and attitude about ending Sexual Gender Based violence by 2020</p> <p>Family and communities’ violence: the end-line found a decrease in the number of family and community members experience sexual, physical and verbal violence from family and community members.</p> <p>Outcome 2: Strengthen the capacities of Civil Society Organizations, traditional and religious leaders, women right groups, Girls and Young Women (GYW) and Boys and Young Men (BYM) communicate and engage in interactive forum toward ending violence</p> <p>The project strengthens partnership and work in close collaboration with different government sector offices and community structures. The project</p>
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	<p>integrated its work with government plan and the capacity done for local government and community structures couple with women and girls community empowerment will ensure the sustainability of the project. Family, community leaders and religious leaders became aware of the adverse effect of harmful traditional practices on women and girls as well as report when incidence of violence happen.</p> <p>Outcome 3: Women right groups, CSOs, Girls and young Women (GYW), Boys and young men (BYM) support to promote gender equitable norms and to end Gender Based Violence in the targeted 20 communities in Montserrado and Grand Cape Mount Counties by end of 2022.</p> <p>The project exerted its effort in ensuring gender equality using community conversation, economic empowerment and educational capacity development. The project performance in relations to addressing the needs of excluded segments of the society involving people with disabilities.</p> <p>Outcome 4: UFDUM are institutionally strengthened to sustainably respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and other crises whilst maintaining or adapting existing interventions to EVAW/G with a focus on the most vulnerable women and girls</p> <p>The project use community-based organizations and structures in order to ensure sustainability and the mechanism adopted which can ensure the sustainability of the project goal.</p> <p>b) To what extent were the outputs achieved and how?</p> <p>Output 1.1: <i>Women and girls are knowledgeable about reporting procedures on cases of Sexual Gender-based Violence and the referral pathways in project communities in Montserrado and Grand Cape Mount Counties</i></p> <p>The project has brought significant change in the knowledge and practice of the wider community to the adverse effect of FGM, CM and sexual violence.</p> <p>In assessing the knowledge, attitudes and practices of community members, the data collected revealed that there has been a positive behavioural change toward ending violence against women and girls’ rights in communities.</p>
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	<p>The finding from the quantitative data of the evaluation obtained through Key Informant Interviews shows that 64% (210) respondents had knowledge on where to report cases of violence perpetrated against women and girls’ rights. The analysis indicates that cases associated with Sexual Gender-based Violence are mostly reported to the police stations, social workers, health facilities, One Stop Centre and SGBV Safe Homes while 36% (120) respondent’s record that cases of physical and domestic violence are reported cases to community leaders. However, respondents noted that case reported to community leaders are closely monitored for appropriate actions and any attempt to compromise will lead to involving the police. It was also ascertained that sexual violence/abuse, physical assault, exclusion of women from decision-making space and drugs abuse are the most frequent form of violence observed in the communities.</p> <p>Output 1.2: <i>Women and girls are able to freely access SGBV services (Counselling, health care and legal services) offered by relevant service providers at community and national levels</i></p> <p>The result from the FGD and KII showed that the project has established gender sensitive referral and reporting mechanism. Referral system have been established at districts levels and these referral systems have enable to provide effective and efficient services for victims and HPs and GBV. While establishing the referral system, service providers were identified, focal persons in each service providers were assigned and referral slips were introduced. The referral system is very important to sustain the project results according to the informant. FGD and KII participants in District #17 and Garwulo District of both Montserrado and Cape Mount expressed that CBOs/CSOs were the ones that played pivotal role in referral system and the project strengthened ten (10) CBOs and CSOs through capacity building.</p> <p>Output 2.1: <i>Women right groups acquired skills to promote information via media and information communication on the elimination of SGBV are improved</i></p> <p>The project has intervened to reduce violence against women and girls. The findings of the evaluation show that 89% of women rights groups were trained on the promotion of information via media and communication on the elimination of SGBV. Additionally, ten (10) media practitioners’ knowledge were improved on the dissemination of the elimination of SGBV.</p>
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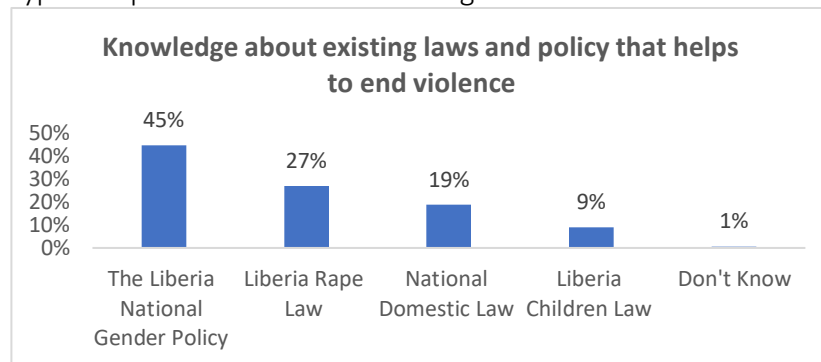
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Output 3.1: Women right groups, CSOs, GYW, BYM have improved knowledge on gender equitable norms to end sexual-based violence

GYW and BYM attitude toward ending violence and SGBV: the evaluation found that girls and young women as well as boys and young men in the project communities are playing pivotal role in creating peer-to-peer awareness on the effects of GBV and the importance of taking appropriate action toward preventing and ending associated incidence of sexual violence and abuse especially rape, physical assault and domestic violence. Key among actions taken are reporting suspected and confirm cases of women right violations; supporting SGBV victims and survivors to access services providers; and following up cases to ensure proper case management. In succession to this finding, the evaluation data obtained showed that 64% of KII respondents could correctly identify and state the approved government reporting pathway of violence especially rape among other Sexual Gender-based Violence cases that are usually perpetrated against women, girls and children in community.

Interestingly, 93 % of KII respondents (38% (126) respondent in Grand Cape Mount and 55% (182) in Montserrado County) recorded that community members especially the boys and girls including women and men always take actions to ensure the safety of women and girls thereby preventing them from any violence whenever the likelihood of the occurrence of such violence is highly suspected.

Additionally, the respondents were also able to list some existing Liberian Laws and Policies that aim to promote women right protections and prevention from all forms of violence. The data record that 49% (147) of the respondents are knowledgeable about the existence of the Liberia National Gender Policy, 30% (89) knowledgeable about the Liberia Rape Law, 21% (62) knowledgeable about the National Domestic Law, 10% (30) knowledge about the Liberian Children Law while 1% was reported to have no knowledge about the existence of these laws and policies. The below is typical representation of the findings herein.





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Women Right Groups and CSOs take actions: In similar plight, women rights groups and civil society organizations are exerting double efforts in monitoring, following up and reporting cases of violence to government authorities and relevant service providers for redress thus ensuring victims wellbeing and access to appropriate services and support mechanism. The evaluation study revealed that UFDUM has been collaborating and closing working alongside with ten (10) Women Rights Groups/CSOs in the two counties. These women rights groups have been instrumental in sharing information and sensitizing community about the different reporting and referral pathway toward accessing available service providers and support services in their respective counties. The groups have also attended several capacity building training and meetings that have increased their knowledge and understanding about the different processes and procedures in identifying, reporting, referring and following up reported violence cases at both local and county levels.

Output 4.1: UFDUM have put in mechanism to improve institutional resilience to crisis including COVID-19 that ensure the stability of the project and sustainability of the organization in the longer term.

The baseline survey and end-line evaluation reports continue to reflect reality about an increase in the prevalence rate of rape and SGB cases amidst any catastrophic and epidemic leading to loss of lives. An eminent occurrence of COVID-19 stratified data that draw the attention of relevant stakeholders to strategize and put in place response and preventive mechanism. This also contributed to UFDUM developing and putting in place mechanism for improve institutional resilience to crises including COVID-19. The organization procured and distributed food and non-food items including hand sanitizers, liquid soap, and nose mask as well the production of IEC materials to include flyers, stickers and posters with awareness messages.

These items and many more were distributed among direct project beneficiaries who could fall victim of sexual harassment, gender-imbalance in terms of resources control and sexual exploitation in community as the result of protracted restriction on movements during COVID-19.

Output 4.2: UFDUM had improved knowledge, skills and capacity to maintain or adopt EVAW/G

Findings from both baseline and end-line study records that UFDUM is increasingly involved in partnerships with government, Civil Society



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	<p>Organizations (CSO) with similar objectives and businesses to promote gender equality, and fight against all forms of GBV and advocate for economic empowerment for girls, young women and their male counterparts. UFDUM is collaborating with CSOs/CBOs who are part of the GBV Taskforce, the Adolescent Girls Working Group (AGWG) and the Child Protection Network (CPN) at the gender ministry to roll out the GBV Prevention Strategy document in line with the National Gender Policy of Liberia, the GBV National Action Plan, GBV Standard Operating Procedures, and the GBV Communication Strategy that are policy documents aimed at ensuring effective implementation of the GBV Prevention Strategy in the targeted communities in Montserrado and Grand Cape Mount Counties respectively. This approach helps to increase the capacity of Gender Champions and Advocates to raise awareness on the importance of GBV Prevention strategy and to ensure positive community-based actions aim to ending all forms of violence and human rights violations against women and girls in Liberia.</p>
<p>Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above</p>	<p>Baseline and end-line data illustrated that violence against women and girls in communities has reduced from 60% recorded during the baseline to 25% in the endline evaluation.</p>
<p>Conclusions</p>	<p>While the project was able to make strides toward achieving the project goal; ‘The right of women and girls in Montserrado and Grand Cape mount counties from violence and discrimination remains a prevalent issue in the districts and institutional constraints mean response mechanisms are difficult to sustain. Additionally, the survey showed that most of the violence perpetrated on women and girls occur more within their communities. It is also within the relationship that most of the abuses are perpetrated, most of the physical abuses, blows or attempts of murder and rape are mainly close relation or spouses. It should be noted that, following the results obtained from our research, the definition of sexual violence given by the women who undergo it revolves more around the physical dimension of the problem. This is therefore why the physical, psychological, and sexual abuses are accepted by women as if these acts of violence were part of men’s prerogatives. This is due to the socialization process that considers men as superior, stronger and more dominant compared to</p>



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	<p>women. On the other hand, to explain the marital violence, women victims generally tend to refer to the role played by alcohol. One of the great lessons drawn from the survey was the revelation of the magnitude of the silence and the cover-up of the abuses by the women who experienced them.</p>
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Evaluation Criteria	Relevance
Evaluation Question 2	To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?
Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings by the evaluation team	<p>In the current evaluation, beneficiaries and stakeholders at all levels have been asked through focus group discussions and key informant interviews whether the project designed was based on the needs and interests of the community in the area. The focus group discussants and key informants responded that project activities and outputs designed and implemented in the respective target groups have addressed the felt needs of targeted community as well as the special need and priorities of women, girls and vulnerable groups.</p> <p>From those discussions and observations, it can be concluded that project interventions were relevant as they were implemented in response to community need and followed appropriate processes during design, beneficiary targeting, and implementation. Many of the FGD and KI mentioned that before the project started its implementation in the project sites, they were known for high prevalence rate of FGM (except Grand Cape Mount), CM and sexual abuse though there were some efforts during the last years made by government and other NGOs.</p> <p>The project strategy and activities had high contextual relevance to needs of the women and girls in Grand Cape mount and Montserrado Counties in Liberia. Liberia being a patriarchal society with high gender inequality, exclusion, unemployment and violence against girls and young women are among the main obstacles to development in the country. The inter-related problems of gender inequality and economic exclusion of girls and young women are widespread. Girls and young women living in urban communities and particularly rural communities are vulnerable. Violence against women and girls remains an entrenched socio-cultural problem in Liberia that has destroyed the lives of present and future generations and needs urgent and immediate action. Gender Based Violence (GBV) particularly child rape and sexual exploitation and abuse remain a major threat to the security and development of women and children throughout the country.</p>



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	<p>Holistic approach: the project strategy was designed to respond to occurrences of SGBV within the intervention area using the following three approaches: primary prevention, improving service delivery and strengthening the institution response. These align with national gender strategies presented by the 2010-2015 Liberia National Gender Strategy and the Ministry of Gender Children and social protection. Fundamentally, these approaches provide that for active prevention to take place it requires action at the point before violence takes place, responses after the violence takes and longer-term responses to address the more lasting effects of violence.</p> <p>Community Involvement: Key individuals and agencies from different sectors were relevant in filling gaps in service delivery identified during the baseline. Community structures involved in the project addressed GBV occurring within the family and community. Based on the information obtained from the field the project supports not only women and girls but also supports the community and government protection structures. In relation to this the project provided different materials and capacity building trainings for different government offices like Women and Children, Police Department and child protection structures in order to enable them meet their duty of protecting women and girls from GBV and HTP. The KII participants also mentioned that CSO and CBO organization were capacitated and well strengthened to influence as well as support government structure in tackling the abuse incidents. Capacity development trainings on women right, Gender equality and community-based child protection were provided to experts of concerned government stakeholders. In addition, the project has facilitated the establishment of district level Anti HPs Network and referral system.</p> <p>Stakeholder coordination: lack of coordination between stakeholders is underscored in the baseline, “although GBV pathways exist and encompass institutions such as the police victim support unit, the department of social welfare, the Ministry of Health and the Gender coordinator office in the counties lack of coordination, capacity, and of clear roles and responsibilities hinders effectiveness of GBV prevention and response capacity”. Therefore, coordination and stakeholder strengthening were relevant to the project</p>
<p>Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence</p>	<p>The FGD and KII participants explained that the community had existing knowledge of HPs and understood the harmfulness of the HPs. However, there was also huge gap in understanding the long-lasting damage of those practices on the victims before this project came into implementations.</p>



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<p>gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above</p>	<p>According to them, the key activities conducted by this project in the form of capacity building, awareness raising, provision and community organizing have made high contribution to fill the gap and achieved the intended results. Thus said, the FGD and KII participants, the project has contributed to significant reduction of Sexual and Gender Based Violence, HP (FGM), forced CM and high reduction rate of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). According to the result from FGD and KII in Vonzon Grand Cape Mount County, FGM, Sexual and Gender Based Violence and Child marriage (CM) reduced by 75% as priority is now given on Girl’s education to afford them equal opportunities as men and boys. Overall, the FGD and KII participants rated the relevance of this project in the perspective of the need of the target group as 100% relevant. The rating based on measurements of evaluation criteria showed that the relevance of the project rated 3.3 out of 4.</p>
<p>Conclusions</p>	<p>The project was relevant to the socio-economic context of the intervention area. Findings reflect that community engagement has been relevant to addressing Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Harmful practices (HP) against women and girls, as GBV cannot be tackled in isolation from violence in wider society. Behaviour change Methodologies used on the community were relevant to the project. The project actively engaged in encouraging behavioural change. This was particularly relevant to men and boys as perpetrators. Establishing guidelines on Strengthening GBV response was relevant to providing local authorities with model approaches for reducing GBV but implementation at district level was sometimes ineffective for practical reasons. Behaviour change methodologies used on the community were relevant to the project because by sharing real life experiences, and the suggesting changes to dialogue that will develop a safer and healthier outcome, the project actively engaged in encouraging behavioural change. This was particularly relevant to men and boys as perpetrators.</p>

EFFICIENCY OF THE PROJECT

Efficiency measures the results in relation to inputs and determines how economically resources (inputs, funds, expertise, time, etc.) are converted into results in a given period of time. It is used to assess the extent to which projects use the least cost resources or inputs possible in order to achieve the desired results or outputs.

In this assignment, efficiency had been assessed in terms of the following points.

i. The partnership and management arrangements

As far as the partnership and management is concerned the KII participants as well as FGD discussants highly rated the project to be efficient. Almost all of them (98%) said, the project had



strong partnership with several partners including community level leaders, district level office staff and leaders, representatives of youth and women rights groups as well as women and girls in general. According to the study participants, this partnership was developed and getting functional solely as a result of the project's effort.

With regard to partnership of UFDUM with implementing partners, KII and FGD respondents indicates that their partnership with UFDUM is based on a common goal of serving humanity thereby creating safer environment and spaces for all especially women, girls and children Partnership is one of the key instruments in bringing positive changes which used by UFDUM, has contributed in reducing harmful practices and the occurrence of SGBV incidents.

ii. The financial systems

The result from literature review of project documents showed there were timely delivery of funding for the project deliverables. Meaning both UFDUM and the funder were in compliance with donor's regulations and timeline as it relates to budget transfer and liquidation between UN Trust fund and UFDUM is biannually. The data obtained from FGD and KII respondents showed the implementation of project activities were timely

iii. The participation of beneficiaries and its implication

In terms of the beneficiaries' participation during project activities' planning and implementation, KII participants confirmed that there were several cases in which the beneficiaries participated in project planning and implementation. They were supported in planning awareness raising activities and developing awareness messages using key topics on the negative effects of SGBV, facts sheet on referral pathways and systems and the importance of ending all forms of violence against women and girls in the communities.

The KII respondents also revealed that their participation in planned meetings, trainings and interactive forum as well engagement with relevant local authorities remains a succinct gain for inclusive participation. Community leaders also confirmed that they were involved in monitoring the distribution of food and non-food items delivered to beneficiaries within their respected communities. Their presence and involvement were associated with the verification of targeted beneficiaries of the project.

Generally, it was noted that the project increased its efficiency by integrating its activities into government plan and engaging different stakeholders in the project activities. The project integrated its work with different district sectors such as the Children Protection Networks, GBV Task Forces, Women and Children Protection Section of the Liberian National Police, Health, Justice Departments, and schools such as child parliament and girls' clubs. The project coordinated with different community structures such as child rights committee, community chiefs, traditional ands, and religious leaders in order to reach the wider community with minimum cost.

iv. Risk Management

The result of the study showed that there were risk assessments and monitoring conducted frequently to make the project's interventions smooth. Financially, project's expenditures and financial burnt rates were tracked and monitored to prevent overspent of acceptable budgetary ceiling and threshold. Early procurement and distribution of project materials and supplies were

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done to curb delay in the implementation of project activities thus achieving key milestones of the project deliverables.

v. Financial Management

The total approved budget of the project from January 2020- December 2022 was USD, (\$324,011.00). Out of this, 324,011.00) USD has been utilized which is 100%. With regard to financial system, the project has been utilized in accountable manner so that the budget expended on programs to address the problems of HTP. Financial monitoring system of UFDUM was the key contributor of the project's achievement in terms of financial management

SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability is a measure of whether the benefits of development interventions are likely to continue after external support has been withdrawn. In this evaluation assignment, sustainability of the outcomes of the program has been assessed behaviourally and institutionally. In attempting to measure if the behavioural changes and or any of the changes that happened because of the project that are attributed to the project are sustainable, the FGD and KII were asked if the projects result are sustainable in case the project is no longer there. It is learnt that since the project implementation as strategy focused on strengthening government structures and community-based organizations at community and district levels from onset of the project, the project will sustain with taking over of project results by Anti-HPs and women and girls rights group Child and other CSOs supported by local government. The project created capacity in the community that will sustain the impacts of the project. Active community participation in the implementation of the project, continuous capacity building through trainings also contributed towards the sustainability of the project. For instance, fighting FGM, and reduction of child marriage and sexual violence would continue as these issues are mainstreamed in to government regular plan and government got capacity to implement these programs.

Accordingly, the participants confirmed that on some of the behavioural changes, like FGM and forced CM, there is no way back and they will be sustainable. However, few of them claimed that, some of the practices might surface because of impoverishment at some point in time. Specially said these group, one of the reasons for CM is economy, sometimes poor families cannot send



their children to school and they opt to get them married rather than stay at home as this seen as an embarrassment to the family. However, others insisted saying that the community level associations, women and girls' rights group and the government structure will help sustaining the results achieved by this project.

Many of the FGD discussants stated that institutionalization is one of the ways in which project results become sustainable. In this regard said the FGD and KII participants, the project has capacitated the Women and Girls group leaders at all level. The participants' main worry is the financial capacity of the CBOs in sustaining some activities of the project. Lessons Learned

Several lessons can be drawn from this project's implementation approach.

Impact of the project

The overall impact of the project is depicted by achievements that of the project as compared to planned and will remain in place after the project phased out. Accordingly, the result from FGD and KII showed that at grass root level, the project has contributed a lot in protecting women and girls from harmful practices. The result from KII of women and girls group showed that 96% of the respondents rated the impact of the project to be good (28.5%), very good (47.3%) and excellent (20.2%) in bringing positive behavioural changes in improving community awareness, attitude and practice against FGM, CM and sexual violence against girls in their family and community. The project's community mobilization efforts through community conversations and other mechanisms have brought attitudinal and practical changes against women and girls protection issues. This has resulted in reduction of CM by 38.3% (from 41.2% of baseline to 25.4% of evaluation result) and FGM by 50% from 44% to 21.9%.

The project also contributed in achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls in making decisions. According to the participants of FGD and KII, the project has empowered women girls and boys so that they are able to protect themselves and influence decision-making against Child Marriage (CM), FGM and sexual violence against women and girls.



The evaluation revealed that the project used to develop capacity of law enforcement agents; it strengthened community groups, sensitized communities, against FGM, CM and other HPs, offered financial and technical support to CBOs and it also managed in assisting the communities of each operational in Montserrat and Grand Cape mount counties developing bylaws against HPs. The project also addressed the intended target groups and the actual coverage as planned. The project addressed the intended targets of the vulnerable and marginalized group of the community through its economic strengthen program. People with disability were among the target beneficiaries who got support from food and non-food item distribution.

According to the qualitative data collected during this evaluation, the project has made differences in the lives of women and girls in communities involved in the project in various ways. The project empowered women and girls so that they are able to protect themselves and influence the decision- making against (CM), FGM and sexual abuse. This has resulted in significantly reduction of FGM, forced marriage and significant reduction of sexual abuse with the community. As observed from the FGD, community members of all the intervention sites are now well aware of the negative effects of those HPs and started acting against those practices. Here are some of the key results mentioned by KII and FGD participants as the achievements of the project.

- FGM – significantly reduced in Daniel Town and Gonzalo in Gola Konneh and Garwula district. Sexual abuse significantly reduced, there are few incidents of CM. This CMs have been taken place with agreement of girls with their boyfriends without consent and will of their parent or caretakers.
- Lasting behavioural change has been achieved on HPS (Knowledge, attitude and practice of the community about HPs improved. FGM is now a days seen as a crime against girls in the project sites. A survey result showed that 84.6% of community leaders believed that FGM is a crime and of these leaders 81.3% told that it has a legal consequence.

From what has been stated by study participants, we can deduce that community's awareness, attitude, and practices against FGM, CM and sexual abuse including the gender equality have been significantly improved. In addition to efforts made to reducing the HPs, the contribution of the



project on poverty reduction was significant. With its initiatives like direct provision of food and non-food items to the poor.

The impact of this project can be seen in terms of social, economic, and behavioural changes. The findings showed that there were no negative changes produced by the project. However, there were unintended results. A case story from Grand Cape mount showed that the project has created awareness among the community and forced FGM practitioner to leave such harmful practice and start a new livelihood activity even better than the previous one Parents/siblings.

Knowledge Generation

What are the key lessons learned that can be shared with other practitioners on ending VAWG? Are there promising practices? What outstanding advocacy and implementation priorities still require action and commitment from district and national-level stakeholders?

Several lessons can be drawn from this project's implementation approach which might include but not limited to:

- Collaborative effort with relevant stakeholders would facilitate smooth, effective and efficient utilization of resources;
- Using the already established structure would facilitate the implementation in a cost effective and efficient manner
- Learning the good wills in the community and capitalizing on those good will can help to address more people
- Perseverance and commitment can help to achieve what looks like is very improbable
- Participation of the beneficiaries in project activities can contribute the satisfaction level of the beneficiary and ultimately contribute the effectiveness of the project

The study revealed that lessons have been shared during review meeting of the project with plan partners and district government stakeholders. UFDUM uses different ways of disseminating information like pamphlets, banners, awareness creation meetings. However, as a project it was also found as a growing area of the project which needs more attention.

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In the communities of intervention, it is widely reported that the knowledge gained from trainings and workshops, has increased the participation of women and girls including women with disability, SGBV survivors who are now engaged in women’s movements and feminist’s movements jointly organized with their male counterparts has led to increased public awareness and sensitizations on the importance of monitoring and reporting SGBV against women and girls. This has resulted to timely reporting of SGBV cases to the relevant authorities and service providers/SGBV actors thus, and significantly reduced SGBV crimes against women and girls. Duty bearers and community stakeholders no longer compromise SGBV cases and relatively has reduced SGBV crime rates including rape and sex for grades in schools that leads to teenage pregnancy, child marriage and girls dropouts from schools.



Key Lessons Learned		
Leverage capacity	local	Project staff experienced difficulties living and working in District; as a result, it is necessary to employ individuals with a contextualized understanding and awareness of the area, however effective recruitment in districts can be quite a difficult task given scarcity of educated and qualified people on the ground. Additionally, it has proved impactful to employ individuals native and familiar to the language and culture in the intervention area. The project has found that it's important to target grassroots policing to mitigate cases of SGBV through already existing police forum found in communities.
Engage district level actors to ease implementation		Working with and establishing a good rapport with district service providers (Social Welfare and DHO and Police) made the project easier to implement and created buy-in to the project and provided institutional support.
Strengthen monitoring and evaluation during the lifetime of the project	and	Monitoring and evaluation was limited within project lifetime, M&E should measure qualitative data to assess actual behavioural changes, though this is challenging, qualitative data on attitude change and time invested in building relationships would be useful to assess.
Good partnerships lead to effective project implementation		Key partnerships with Action to end Violence against women and Girls were essential to the success of the project, leveraging work already been done with proven track record was a key lesson learnt for future programming.
Length of project Lifetime		Two years is a short period of time for a project of this nature and size, all participants including project staff indicated they would have benefited from more time.
Promising Practices		
Interactive theatre methodology and trainings on facilitation and peer education		The project interactive methodology has proved to be highly effective in bringing about a change in knowledge and attitude.
Involvement of men and boys		Engaging and putting men and boys at the forefront of responding to SGBV has proved highly impactful. Through the creating of men groups, men have been to leverage their power and authority to prevent early marriages. Boys have also played a significant role in the prevention of SGBV through raising awareness and changing attitude of their peers regarding SGBV.



<p>One stop centre</p>	<p>Having a fully functioning One-Stop Centre fills gaps in the system by ensuring that victims have access to all the required services as it combines health, justice, and psychological support services. The integration of these services significantly accelerates the process of handling cases of violence against women and girls; and further decreases victimization</p>
<p>Involving the chiefs</p>	<p>Due to long distances, victims’ apprehension to report cases to the police, and their influential role within society, chiefs and religious leader are often called upon to handle issues of cases of GBV. However, the majority do not have the adequate knowledge to effectively and appropriately handle cases of GBV. As a result, the project trained community leaders on GBV, and facilitated the creation of by-laws to enforce penalties for perpetrators of GBV in their respective areas. This has been especially impactful and future programming should continue to include chiefs as ‘agents of change’.</p>

10. Conclusions

Conclusively, the project exerted maximum efforts in making significant contributions towards achieving its objectives in ending SGBV and violence against women and girls, thus creating safer environment against harmful practices, discriminatory negative socio-culture norms and domestic violence. Community awareness increased positive attitudes and practices towards the elimination of the negative impacts of FGM, CM and sexual violence. The excluded and marginalized groups of the community were targeted by the project and benefitted from the project interventions and supports.

The project strengthened partnership and worked in close collaboration with different government sector offices and community structures. The project integrated its works with government plan to strengthen capacity building for community structures including women rights groups, youth groups and community leaders (chiefs, religious and traditional leaders) on existing national policies and laws that aimed to promote women’s rights protection and end all forms of violence against women and girls. It has also made significant gain in increasing the knowledge of women and girls in general in using government approved reporting and referral pathway to report cases of violence and support SGBV victims and survivors access the requisite



service providers and support within their districts and counties. They have broken the culture of silence and begun amplifying their voices against the perpetration of violence on women and girls through awareness messages, interactive forum and community dialogue.

The project has brought significant change in the Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) of the wider community in relation to the adverse effects of FGM, CM and sexual violence. Accordingly, FGM and Sexual violence significantly reduced while Child marriage is virtually abolished though there might be tendency of resurfacing because of economic problems poor families are facing in affording what is essential for schooling of their children.

Objectively, families, community leaders and religious leaders became aware of the adverse effects of HPs on women and girls as well as report when incidence of violence happened.

- Gender sensitive services, referral and reporting mechanisms are established in all study areas.
- The project exerted its effort in ensuring gender equality using community conversations, economic empowerment and educational capacity development.
- The project's performance in relation to addressing the needs of excluded segments of the society including people with disabilities.
- Partnership management and arrangement is one the areas in which the project performed very well, and this holds true particularly in its relation with CBOs, CBOs, school communities, government organizations and other stakeholders.
- The project was effective in ensuring women and girl's economic empowerment and protecting women right, strengthening the capacity of CBOs and in building partnership.
- The project used community-based organizations and structures in order to ensure sustainability and the mechanisms adopted which can more ensure the sustainability of the project's goal using schools.
- There are ample experiences of the project that can be replicated in other places that have similar problem. Particularly activities related with partnership, Community



conversations, strengthening CBOs, using peer education, and establishment of anti HPs and GBV network as well as referral system can be replicable experiences.

- The project showed that rather than attempting to come up with new structures, using those that are located within the community in partnership can be more effective and efficient.

11. Recommendation:

The following recommendations are useful to sustain the impacts of the project and to further strengthen the program in the target community.

- The project was properly managed, with the establishment of community action groups who are voluntarily carrying on the activities of the UNTF Projects These groups must be encouraged with some form of logistical and refresher training to strengthen their capacity and resilience.
- Civil Society Organizations and government authorities to continue supporting existing community stakeholders and relevant government structures in fighting SGBV and HPs that affect women and girls.
- The project has registered ample success stories that can be taken as lessons learned for future interventions. Thus, these lessons and best practices of the project should be well documented and shared among donors and partners.
- What has been noticed from the project evaluation is that government authorities in all the study's communities understood the adverse effects of SGBV and HPs, and this resulted to the same mechanisms put in place to address problems affecting women and girls using the knowledge and skills gained during the implementation of the project. Thus, it is highly recommended for duty bearers in each intervention site are continuously pressured to effectively monitor and implement relevant policies and laws to eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls in their respective communities.

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- Community stakeholders especially chiefs/chairpersons, religious, traditional leaders, women leaders and youth leaders continuously collaborate efforts to ensure violence free societies.
- Donor partners should ensure the implementing partners' capacity strengthened be maintained to ensure continuity of the work they do in collaboration with existing community structures for sustainability of project interventions.
- Community leaders should be encouraged to introduce and implement community bylaws that are in line with the statutory laws to end violence against women and girls.
- Donor partners must collaborate with the Government of Liberia for the passing of the FGM Bill into law. This will enforce the elimination of the harmful practise 'cutting' while the tradition of empowering young women and girls is maintained.



12. Annexes

12.1 Annex A: Final version of the Terms of Reference

TERM OF REFERENCE

Final Evaluation for Action to end Sexual and Gender Base Violence in Montserrado and Grand Cape Mount Counties

WHO WE ARE

The United Funding and Development for Underage Mothers (UFDUM) is a National Non-Governmental Organization, first registered in Liberia in July 2014, and recently expanded operations into Sierra Leone in May 2022, with main focus to promote and advocate for gender equality and economic empowerment opportunities for girls and young women in order for them to become their best advocates in the fight to End Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV).

OUR VISION AND MISSION

UFDUM's vision is to ensure that every child, girls and young women including teenage mothers become their best advocates by empowering them to take meaningful steps to improve their lives.

UFDUM's mission is to ensure children, youths, including boys, young men, girls, young women, including underage mothers and their babies grow to their full potential by receiving the necessary support they deserve to afford them a healthy start, empowerment with appropriate training programs that enhance their opportunity, to learn and protect themselves from any potential harm.

OUR objective is to promote gender equality and advocate for economic empowerment opportunities for girls, young women and to end violence against women, girls, children and marginalized groups (including people with disabilities). We support women and girls, including marginalized groups, teenage mothers and their children to ensure they live a normal life in order to reduce the negative impact of discrimination within the societies they live

UFDUM, under this grant is one of the grantees selected in 2019/2020 by the UN Trust Fund (UNTF) to implement a project to End Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) in ten (10) communities each within Montserrado and Grand Cape Mount Counties.

UFDUM is addressing pressing issues such as strengthening capacities of women's rights groups, relevant civil society organizations to design, implement and monitor their own programs on femicide and create opportunities for women's rights groups and relevant civil society



organizations to share knowledge, network with partners and coordinate their efforts to jointly advocate for ending sexual and gender-based violence and harmful practices. In addition, UFDUM is reaching out to particularly excluded or high-risk groups as well as engage some of the strategic constituencies such as youth, religious leaders and community leaders, and SGBV survivors and victims' etc. UFDUM is also looking at the existing safe homes, working with safe homes service providers to identify gaps in existing safe homes to guarantee safety and security measures for SGBV survivors/victims.

Background and context

Background and context of the project

The country's young population is approximately 60% of the national population with ages between 0-24 years. Violence against women, exclusion and unemployment are among the main obstacles to development in Liberia.

As mentioned in the government's Medium Term Economic Growth and Development Strategy (2012-2017) entitled 'Agenda for Transformation: Steps Toward Liberia Rising 2030' Gender-Based Violence (GBV), particularly domestic violence and rape, presents a significant threat to the security of women and girls across the country. In spite of the numerous significant investments to date, these problems remain a potential factor that affect the growth and development of Liberia.

According to statistical trend on GBV in Liberia from the Ministry of Gender and Social Protection, 803 GBV cases were reported during the first quarter (January-March) of 2019. The report indicates that 81% of cases, which is 657 reported, accounted for sexual violence particularly, rape. Unfortunately, most of the survivors are young women.

Rape is the most prevalent amongst the reported GBV incidences, especially against girls who are below the age of 18. Domestic violence especially child abuse, persistent non-support and abandonment of families as well as incest, child marriage is also common violence perpetrated against women. These forms of violence have been underscored as contributing factors to child prostitution and teenage pregnancy that is eating up the fabrics of the Liberian Society and gradually destroying the future of its young generation. These issues, if not addressed, will lead to widespread problems that will create no safe haven for youth especially young women and girls.

Violence against women and girls remains an entrenched socio-cultural problem in Liberia that has destroyed the lives of present and future generations and needs urgent and immediate action.

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Gender Based Violence (GBV) particularly child rape and sexual exploitation and abuse remain a major threat to the security and development of women and children throughout the country.

Liberia has made meaningful gains towards ending all forms of violence against women and girls through the setup of comprehensive integrated response centres that caters to the medical, psychosocial and protection needs of survivors. the strengthening of the justice system to ensure fair and timely dispensation of justice across the country; strengthening the reporting and referral system in schools and communities and establishing a critical mass of religious and traditional leaders who serve as agents of change. Despite these gains, the country still faces serious challenges and it's obvious that children are the most vulnerable to sexual violence and that adult women are exposed to different forms of domestic and intimate partner violence. However, very little has been achieved in ensuring that the human rights of its citizens especially women and girls are respected. UFDUM is working with local opinion leaders, traditional and religious leaders, the media, local authorities and civil societies that have play key role and can significantly influence populations and communities to alter harmful behaviour, done in close collaboration with the Gender Ministry and the GBV Taskforce both at National and County level. However, it is still too often the case that incidents of GBV are addressed locally through the so-called "amicable settlements". For the successful implementation of this project, UFDUM will maintain collaboration with the MGCSP and boys, men, youth groups, CSOs, women's rights groups to prevent GBV, and promote Economic Empowerment (EE) and Gender Equality for Women and Girl (GEWG).

Women have been and are still being marginalized in our society today, they all look up to the Government, and its partners to provide meaningful interventions that will curb all of the above-mentioned situations. The major gap is that people, especially NGOs either work in lines of feminism or masculinities and there is little collaboration among different NGOs. There is a need to strengthen work in a collaborative manner and a middle way to solve the gender inequality problem. With respect to strategies, the interplay of law and policy making are critical in achieving gender equality. National Gender Policy and laws should guarantee equality for both men and women, and laws that discriminate against women should be repealed or amended to include women. UFDUM will focus on the development of families and create awareness targeting youths, men, girls and young women on the issues of development and how women could help. Engaging men in strengthening gender equality should be encouraged and consolidated in areas where men and women work collaboratively to end gender stereotypes, gender-based violence, gender inequality and discrimination. There is also a greater need for men (and women) to come to the realization that women are partners not men's "slave" or "sex on demand." Rather women are humans and deserve love, respect and opportunities to thrive.

Description of the project



Liberia being a patriarchal society with high gender inequality, exclusion, unemployment and violence against girls and young women are among the main obstacles to development in the country. The inter-related problems of gender inequality and economic exclusion of girls and young women are widespread. Girls and young women living in urban communities and particularly rural communities are vulnerable.

Violence against women and girls remains an entrenched socio-cultural problem in Liberia that has destroyed the lives of present and future generations and needs urgent and immediate action. Gender Based Violence (GBV) particularly child rape and sexual exploitation and abuse remain a major threat to the security and development of women and children throughout the country. Liberia has made meaningful gains towards ending all forms of violence against women and girls through the setup of comprehensive integrated response centres that caters to the medical, psychosocial and protection needs of survivors; the strengthening of the justice system to ensure fair and speedy dispensation of justice across the country; strengthening the reporting and referral system in schools and communities and establishing a critical mass of religious and traditional leaders who serve as agents of change. Despite these gains, the country is facing serious challenges and it's obvious that children are the most vulnerable to sexual violence and that adult women are exposed to different forms of domestic and intimate partner violence hence very little has been achieved in ensuring that the human rights of its citizens especially women and girls are respected. UFDUM is working with local opinion leaders, traditional and religious leaders, the media, local authorities and civil society that have key role to play and can significantly influence populations and communities to alter harmful behaviour, done in close collaboration with the Gender Ministry and the GBV Taskforce both at National and County level. However, it is still too often the case that incidents of GBV are addressed locally through the so-called "family settlement". For the successful implementation of this project, UFDUM will maintain collaboration with the MGCSP and boys, men, youth groups, CSOs, women's rights groups to prevent GBV, and promote Economic Empowerment.

UFDUM is working with community leaders, gender champions, members of existing grassroots networks, and relevant government actors in each county and district who were mobilized as GBV Ambassadors for change; they are trained on local mechanisms to prevent violence against women and girls (VAWG), and promote community profiling mapping, and advocacy strategies

The main purpose of this final project review and evaluation is to facilitate a process, which will document project outputs and impact. Eventually, the process should also mobilize the various stakeholders to take action based on this documentation.

Key project details



Organization	United Funding and Development for Underage Mothers (UFDUM)
Title of the project	Action to end Sexual and Gender Base Violence
Project duration	Three Years January 01, 2020 – December 31, 2022
Geographical areas	Liberia, Montserrado and Grand Cape Mount Counties
Specific forms of violence addressed by the project	Violence in the family Violence in the community
Main objectives of the project	Improved access for women and girls to essential, safe and adequate multi-sectoral services to end VAW/G Improved prevention of VAW/G through changes in behaviour, practices and attitudes
Description of targeted primary and secondary beneficiaries	Action to end Sexual and Gender Base Violence Project targets young people between the ages of 18 and 35 years, not in education who are unemployed, Underemployed or informal sector workers and from recognized slum communities in Montserrado and Grand Cape Mount counties. Often these young people have little opportunity to access justice to protect them against violence and abuse. The primary target groups are Girls and Young Women between the ages of 18-35 population each in two geographic areas of Montserrado and Grand Cape Mount counties respectively. The secondary target group is the wider audience reached by the national campaign initiatives, including men (male local leaders, religious leaders, policy makers, educators, social workers, male family members), boys, women, and girls from a variety of backgrounds, who were encouraged to challenge their own perceptions on masculinities and VAWG, and were provided with safe spaces to constructively discuss these topics. The project “Action to end Sexual and Gender Base Violence” target the most vulnerable communities in these two selected Counties; Montserrado and Grand Cape Mount and working with community leaders, youths groups, women lead organizations, CSOs/CBOs, NGOs, women and adolescent girls, Traditional and Religious leaders, chiefs, women leaders/Chairladies, paramount chiefs, as indirect beneficiaries to lead in advocacy campaigns for the prevention of all forms sexual based violence and the



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	<p>promotion of gender equality within their respective communities.</p> <p>A total of 2800 direct beneficiaries are targeted and include the following:</p> <p>2,500 women and Girls</p> <p>100 women with disabilities</p> <p>2000 survivors of violence</p>
Total resources allocated for the project	USD Three Hundred and Twenty-four Thousand Eleven dollars (\$324,011.00)
Key partners involved in the project	<p>Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection</p> <p>Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Duty Bearers</p>

Strategy and Theory of Change/Results chain

The Consultant is expected to lead and coordinate this evaluation in close collaboration with the Evaluation task manager from UFDUM. The Consultant is expected to adopt a holistic evaluation to the Evaluation. Also, the Consultant is expected to use a participatory evaluation technique to gather both qualitative and quantitative data and primary and secondary data and information that will adequately provide answers to the evaluation questions and issues the intervention is working toward.

Project goal	The wellbeing and quality of life of women and girls of Montserrat and Grand Cape Mount Counties and their safety from all forms of sexual and gender-based violence improved by December 2022		
Outcome 1	Women’s rights groups and youth groups are empowered to advocate with community leaders and county authorities within Montserrat and Grand Cape Mount Counties for change in behaviour and attitude about ending Sexual Gender Based violence by 2020	Output 1.1.	Women and girls are knowledgeable about reporting procedures on cases of Sexual Gender-based Violence and the referral pathways in project communities in Montserrat and Grand Cape Mount Counties
		Output 1.2.	Women and girls are able to freely access SGBV services



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			(Counselling, health care and legal services) offered by relevant service providers at community and national levels
Outcome 2	Strengthen the capacities of Civil Society Organizations, traditional and religious leaders, women right groups, Girls and Young Women (GYW) and Boys and Young Men (BYM) communicate and engage in interactive forum toward ending SGBV in Montserrado and Grand Cape Mount Counties	Output 2.1.	Women right groups acquired skills to promote information via media and information communication on the elimination of SGBV are improved.
Outcome 3	Women right groups, CSOs, Girls and young Women (GYW), Boys and young men (BYM) support to promote gender equitable norms and to end Gender Based Violence in the targeted 20 communities in Montserrado and Grand Cape Mount Counties by end of 2022	Output 3.1.	Women right groups, CSOs, GYW, BYM have improved knowledge on gender equitable norms to end Sexual Gender Based Violence
Outcome 4	UFDUM are institutionally strengthened to sustainably respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and other crises whilst maintaining or adapting existing interventions to EVAW/G with a focus on the most vulnerable women and girls.	Output 4.1	UFDUM have put in place mechanisms* to improve institutional resilience to crises including COVID-19, that ensures the stability of projects and sustainability of the organization[s] in the longer term.
		4.2	UFDUM have improved knowledge, skills and capacities to

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			maintain or adapt EVAW/G
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Purpose of the evaluation

The Purpose of the Final Evaluation is to assess the extent to which the project’s goal and results were achieved. It will assess the project’s performance and achievements vis-à-vis the project’s overall objectives and to conduct impact assessment on the various sub-national level beneficiaries. Each of the detailed key questions and issues will be analysed in a participatory, collaborative and systems-based approach using appropriate key review criteria.

LESSONS LEARNED

To generate lessons learned from the implementation of the project’s activities and the outcomes achieved that will be useful for similar projects in the future for the same sector. Based on the findings and conclusions from the assessment of the project’s achievements, the review will identify lessons learned.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To develop specific recommendations for major stakeholder groups anchored on the conclusions of the findings per different stakeholder groups will develop based on their own recommendations and insights. An action plan for major stakeholder groups shall be developed to promote sustainability and long-term impact to the beneficiary communities.

The final evaluation will also review the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the project as well as the successes and challenges. Findings and recommendations from the study will serve as lessons learned to both local/international partners and the donor.

An independent external team will conduct the evaluation. It is mandatory, undertaken as agreed with the UN Trust Funds at the time project proposal was submitted in 2020. It will assess programmatic progress at the outcome level, with measurement of the output level achievements and gaps and to what extent these have affected outcome-level progress. It will consist of a desk review; field visit and in-depth interviews with key stakeholders and beneficiaries.

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Assess the project’s performance and achievements vis-à-vis the project’s overall objectives and to conduct impact assessment on the various sub-national level beneficiaries. Each of the detailed key questions and issues will be analysed in a participatory, collaborative and systems-based approach using appropriate key review criteria.

LESSONS LEARNED



To generate lessons learned from the implementation of the project’s activities and the outcomes achieved that will be useful for similar projects in the future for the same sector. Based on the findings and conclusions from the assessment of the project’s achievements, the review will identify lessons learned.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To develop specific recommendations for major stakeholder groups anchored on the conclusions of the findings per different stakeholder groups will develop based on their own recommendations and insights. An action plan for major stakeholder groups shall be developed to promote sustainability and long-term impact to the beneficiary communities.

The following key users intend the findings and recommendations from the evaluation for use:

User	Use
Country Director and Staff	Assessment of achievements Revision of the approved work plan and adoption of the lessons learnt.
Partners collaborating in the delivery of Program Activities.	Learning from what worked well, areas for improvement, potential opportunities between and with the communities. Providing space and the opportunity for the communities to provide feedback on the strategy and the implementation plan.
County Steering Committee, SGBV Task Force and International Organizations	Sharing learning on what worked well, interventions that could be replicated in other geographical regions and areas for improvement. Cross county learning and sharing.
Key National and International Stakeholders	Sharing of learning on what worked well interventions that could be replicated in other geographical regions and areas for improvement.

Evaluation Objectives and scope

Scope of evaluation

The evaluation will target beneficiaries in the project communities in Montserrado and Grand Cape Mount. The Consultant will work with community leader youths’ groups, women lead

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organization, traditional leaders, religious leaders, women with disabilities, survivors/victims, boys and girls, CSOs/CBOs, women and girls in general.

The project locations include:

Montserrat County- Banjor, Barrolle Practice Ground, Newkru Town, New Georgia, PHP, Clara Town, Tarr Town, Vonzon, Amagashie, and West Point.

Grand Cape Mount County- Madina, Sinje, Vonzula, Sanjanamah, Kinjor, Gohn, Daniels Town, Farseekomah, Robert Sport, Tienii

2800 direct beneficiaries will be targeted and will include the following:

2500 women and Girls

100 women with disabilities

200 Victim of Survivor of violence

Considering the large size of the population in these two-targeted counties, an estimated 225,000 or even more of indirect beneficiaries are expected to participate in this final evaluation after careful and proper sampling of the respondents.

Objectives of the evaluation

The objective of this evaluation is to provide information on whether or not the objective has been achieved by collecting quantitative and qualitative information on objectively verifiable indicators in the RRF. The Evaluation must assess two mandatory objectives:

To evaluate the entire project (from January 2020 to December 2022 and will be conducted in the targeted project communities in cape mount and Montserrat counties), against the effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, knowledge generation and impact criteria, as well as the cross-cutting gender equality and human rights criteria (defined below);

To identify key lessons and promising or emerging good practices in the field of ending violence against women and girls, for learning purposes

Assess the overall impact of the project interventions on the community and the beneficiaries identifying the areas of achievements and challenges faced.

Assess the overall impact of the project interventions on UFDUM Program delivery, the organization and country team structure and capacity.

Determine the effectiveness and efficiency of program interventions and where the impact of the project interventions aligns with the national priorities.



Evaluation questions and criteria

REVIEW CRITERIA

Relevance. The extent to which the project is suited to the priorities and policies of the target group, recipients and donors:

Review the appropriateness of the Project's Immediate Objectives, Outcomes, Outputs, Indicators and Activities including the preparatory activities and assessments undertaken at the start of the project;

Review the overall design of the project and provide an overall progress on the relevance of its implementation toward the project objectives.

Efficiency and Cost Effectiveness. Efficiency measures the outputs – qualitative and quantitative – in relation to the inputs, costs and implementing time. It is an economic term, which signifies that the assistance provided used the least costly resources possible in order to achieve the desired results. Cost effective factors include:

The project completed the planned activities and met or exceeded the expected outcomes in terms of achievement of the immediate objectives, in accordance with schedule and as cost-effective as initially planned. Review how the various activities transformed the available resources into expected project outcomes, considering quantity, quality and timeliness. The review should include quality of day-to-day management (including risk management), costs and value for money, quality of monitoring and other unplanned outputs arising from the project.

The project was able to overcome unforeseen difficulties and deliver project outputs on time and within budget.

Effectiveness. A measure of the extent to which the project attains its objectives.

This includes an analysis of the attainment of outcomes and impacts, project objectives, and delivery and completion of project outputs and activities as shown by the project indicators:

Review how the project's outputs and results were used, and the project's goal realized;

Review the intended beneficiary groups and identify how far planned benefits have been delivered and received by all key stakeholders, and how unplanned results may have affected the intended project benefits;

Review activities and outputs in relation to objectives defined in the project document, with emphasis on the defined indicators of targets and achievements;



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Review the quality of internal organizational and managerial structure of the project in relation to the fulfilment of project objectives, the human resources employed, and the overall management of the project’s resources.

Impact. The positive and negative changes produced by this intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended. This involves the main impacts and effects resulting from the activity on the local social, economic and other development aspects:

Review the relationship between the project purpose and goal and the extent to which the benefits received by target beneficiaries had affected large number of people in the project communities.

Sustainability. Sustainability measures the benefits of an activity that are likely to continue after the project has been completed and no more donor funding is available. Relevant factors to improve sustainability of project outcomes include:

Development and implementation of a sustainability strategy;

Development of appropriate institutional capacity (systems, structures, staff expertise, etc.

Identification and involvement of champions (i.e., individuals in government and civil society who can promote sustainability of project outcomes);

Achieving social sustainability by mainstreaming project activities into the community activities;

Evaluation Criteria	Mandatory Evaluation Question
<p>Effectiveness <i>A measure of the extent to which a project attains its objectives / results (as set out in the project document and results framework) in accordance with the theory of change.</i></p>	<p>To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs (project results) achieved and how? Has the country experienced any changes to its context (e.g., emergencies, economic crises, natural disaster, conflict and insecurity) that has significantly impinged on the delivery of services? What measures were developed to track the progress of the Project Deliverables? How was the success of the deliverables measured?</p>
<p>Relevance <i>The extent to which the project is suited to the priorities and policies of the target group and the context.</i></p>	<p>To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?</p>



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<p>Efficiency <i>Measures the outputs - qualitative and quantitative - in relation to the inputs. It is an economic term which refers to whether the project was delivered cost effectively.</i></p>	<p>To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented?</p>
<p>Sustainability <i>Sustainability is concerned with measuring whether the benefits of a project are likely to continue after the project/funding ends.</i></p>	<p>To what extent will the achieved results, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls (project goal level), be sustained after this project ends?</p>
<p>Impact <i>Assesses the changes that can be attributed to a particular project relating specifically to higher-level impact (both intended and unintended).</i></p>	<p>To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women’s empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?</p>
<p>Knowledge generation <i>Assesses whether there are any promising practices that can be shared with other practitioners.</i></p>	<p>To what extent has the project generated knowledge, promising or emerging practices in the field of EVAW/G that should be documented and shared with other practitioners?</p>
<p>Gender Equality and Human Rights <i>Practically this could mean: incorporating an assessment of human rights and gender responsiveness throughout the evaluation questions above - if not obvious; ensuring the evaluation approach and methods of data collection are gender responsive (e.g., women and girls must feel safe to share information); specify that the evaluation data must be disaggregated by sex and other social criteria of importance to the project’s subject.</i></p>	<p>Cross-cutting criteria: the evaluation should consider the extent to which human rights based and gender responsive approaches have been incorporated through-out the project and to what extent.</p>

Evaluation design and methodology

Proposed evaluation design

The Evaluator/Consultant will develop the methodology and propose the methods to be used. The Evaluator will work along with the UFDUM Monitoring and Evaluation Team to finalize the methodology including data collection tools with particular focus on quality standards in the questions that would be asked at the field level.

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The methodologies should include interviews with Key Informant Interviews (KII), Focus Group Discussions and Validation with Key Stakeholders and partners.

It is expected that the methodology will include the following:

Interviews/Focus Groups with key stakeholders. This would include:

UFDUM Staff in Montserrat and Grand Cape Mount Counties respectively.

Partners Interviews

Other actors who have contributed to similar activities in the counties.

Analysis of relevant documents. This could include Project Proposal, Log Frame, Risk Assessment, Sample of Previous Project Evaluations and Reports, Financial Investment and Expenditure Report and other relevant documents.

Assessment of external secondary data where appropriate and available.

Assessment of other NGO interventions within the country and international humanitarian standards.

The Evaluator will be required to develop an appropriate work plan for the assignment; however, it is anticipated that this will include approximately 30 days/ weeks.

Data sources

The Evaluation will utilize a mixed-method approach consisting of both qualitative and quantitative primary and secondary data collections. The study should triangulate data from multiple sources and stakeholders in order to infer reliable findings.

The consultant will be provided with key project document such as Proposal, Result Framework, National Gender Policy Project reports etc.

In addition to the proposed conventional approach, the consultancy team will be taken to carry out the evaluation through using the evaluation questions included in ToR.

Proposed data collection methods and analysis

Data collection tools and approach: The consultant will develop quantitative and qualitative data collection tools and collect data through surveys, interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs), and



possibly Case Studies using a solid and representative sampling approach. To ensure a better understanding of the key issues that will be addressed in the project, the data will be disaggregated by age, and sex, as well as by geographical location.

Proposed sampling methods

The consultant shall determine the appropriate sample size and approach in consultation with the UFDUM Monitoring and Evaluation Team and referring to the M&E plan. The sampling strategy will take into consideration the activities carried out, target population and the project areas (95% Confidence Level and 5% Margin of error). The consultant(s) will meet with the project participants, partners, UFDUM staff and relevant stakeholders.

Field Visits

The Evaluator in collaboration with the UFDUM Staff will travel to communities in Montserrado and Grand Cape Mount counties to interact with the direct and indirect beneficiaries.

They will administer questionnaires to respondents to sample the views on the project activities implemented by UFDUM, learn from the communities on what the achievements were, the challenges encountered and how prepared are the community structures to sustain the lessons learnt from the implementation

Level of Stakeholder engagement

To maintain consistency and transparency in the findings from the Focus Group Discussion, strategic engagements will be held with the Stakeholders at the County Level and the District Level in each county. Additionally, Stakeholders from the various Community Structures: Youth Leader, Women Group Leader, Men Group Leader, Teachers, Businessmen and government officials will significantly contribute to the outcome of the evaluation by making their voices heard on all forms of SGBV, SEA and VAWG perpetrated in their communities.

Evaluation ethics

The evaluator/s must put in place specific safeguards and protocols to protect the safety (both physical and psychological) of respondents and those collecting the data as well as to prevent harm. This must ensure the rights of the individual are protected and participation in the evaluation does not result in further violation of their rights. **The evaluator/s must have a plan in place to:**

Protect the rights of respondents, including privacy and confidentiality;



Elaborate on how informed consent will be obtained and to ensure that the names of individuals consulted during data collection will not be made public;

If the project involves children (under 18 years old) the evaluator/s must consider additional risks and need for parental consent;

The evaluator/s must be trained in collecting sensitive information and specifically data relating to violence against women and select any members of the evaluation team on these issues.

Data collection tools must be designed in a way that is culturally appropriate and does not create distress for respondents;

Data collection visits should be organized at the appropriate time and place to minimize risk to respondents;

The interviewer or data collector must be able to provide information on how individuals in situations of risk can seek support (referrals to organizations that can provide counselling support, for example)

The consultancy should take into consideration the rights of participants in line with the ethical codes and guidelines of research. The participant should be asked to provide their consent and made aware that their identities would not be revealed. Cultural rights will be respected.

The firm/consultants are required to respect the following ethical principles:

Comprehensive and systematic inquiry: The consultant should make the most of the existing information and full range of stakeholders available at the time of the review. Consultant should conduct systematic, database inquiries. He or she should communicate his or her methods and approaches accurately and in sufficient detail to allow others to understand, interpret and critique his or her work. He or she should make clear the limitations of the review and its results;

Competence: Consultant should possess the abilities and skills and experience appropriate to undertake the tasks proposed and should practice within the limits of his or her professional training and competence;

Honesty and integrity: Consultant should be transparent with the contractor/constituent about: any conflict of interest, any change made in the negotiated project plan, and the reasons why those changes were made, any risk that certain procedures or activities produce misleading review information; and

Respect for people: Consultant should respect the security, dignity, and self-worth of the respondents, program participants. The consultant has the responsibility to be sensitive to and respect differences amongst participants in culture, religion, gender, disability, age, and ethnicity.



Safeguarding: Remain alert and responsive to any child safeguarding risks; acquire relevant knowledge and skills which will enable promoting strong safeguarding practices, understanding the child safeguarding policy and procedures.

The assignment should take into account precautionary measures to avoid COVID-19-related complications during data collection. These measures should ensure social distancing and remote interactions where possible

Key deliverables of the evaluator and timeframe

The Lead Evaluator will be responsible to produce the following expected output as outline below:

No.	Deliverable	Deadlines of Submission to UN Trust Fund M&E Team	Deadline
1	Evaluation Inception Report (including appendices)	The evaluator should submit this report within 2-4 weeks of starting the assessment. The inception report needs to meet the minimum requirements and structure specified in this guideline for UFDUM’s and UN Trust Fund’s review and approval. The appendices should be included as text in the inception, draft and final report. This will include collected data, detailed description of the methodology with research instruments, list of interviewees, etc.	November 30, 2022
2	Draft Evaluation Report (including appendices)	In accordance with the timeline agreed with the evaluator hired by the grantee, however it is recommended that the report is submitted in between 1 month and 2 weeks before the final evaluation is due. The Draft Report needs to meet the minimum requirements and structure specified in the guideline for UFDUM’s and UN Trust Fund’s review and approval.	December 31, 2022
3	Final Evaluation Report (including appendices)	No later than 2 months after the project end date. The Final Report needs to meet the minimum requirements and structure specified in the guideline for UFDUM’s and UN Trust Fund’s review and approval.	February 28, 2023

Evaluation team composition

Roles and responsibilities



A Senior Evaluator who will lead the members of the team shall head the Evaluation team/individual evaluators. The Senior Evaluator will be responsible for undertaking the evaluation from start to finish and for managing the evaluation team members with support from the Evaluation Task manager from UFDUM as and when required for the Data Collection and analysis, as well as report drafting and finalization in English.

Required Competencies

The End of Project Evaluation Consultant must possess the following minimum qualification requirements for this assignment

Evaluation experience at least 5 years in conducting external evaluations, with mixed-methods evaluation skills and having flexibility in using non-traditional and innovative evaluation methods⁴

Expertise in gender and human-rights based approaches to evaluation and issues of violence against women and girls

Experience with program design and theory of change, gender-responsive evaluation, participatory approaches and stakeholder engagement

Specific evaluation experiences in the areas of ending violence against women and girls

Experience in collecting and analysing quantitative and qualitative data as well as data visualization

In-depth knowledge of gender equality and women's empowerment

A strong commitment to delivering timely and high-quality results, i.e., credible evaluation and its report that can be used

Relevant experience in programs management

Minimum of five years' experience in conducting evaluations of youth development projects;

Able to meet deadlines and work under pressure;

Highly proficient in key computer software programs (Word, Excel, Power point, SPSS, etc.).

A strong team leadership and management track record, as well as interpersonal and communication skills to help ensure that the evaluation is understood and used.

Good communication skills and ability to communicate with various stakeholders and to express concisely and clearly ideas and concepts

⁴ Number of years of experience can be flexible in cases where the pool of qualified national consultants is limited. Commissioning organizations may consider applications/proposals from recent graduates and young and emerging evaluators with core competencies in EVAW, research and evaluation.



Regional/Country experience and knowledge: in-depth knowledge of country contexts required.

Evidenced report writing (English language) and documentation skills

Management Arrangements of the evaluation

UFDUM Office will coordinate and organize the following on the county level:

Provision of facilities to host Focus Group Discussions, in depth interviews with respondents, free of charge possibilities.

Arrange travel reimbursement for respondents from remote, rural communities and provision of drinks and lunch to respondents, where required.

Designate an Evaluation Task Manager from the organization Monitoring and Evaluation Team to coordinate the Final Evaluation activities with the Lead Evaluator.

The Evaluator Task Manager will develop a term of reference for an Evaluation Management and Stakeholder Reference Group that will meet as scheduled to review and discuss preliminary findings from the Final Evaluation. The Task Manger will coordinate all communication and provide feedback to the consultant on the evaluation.

The Evaluation Task Manger will be responsible for all of the activities that are intended for the successful implementation of the Final Evaluation and coordinate all evaluation activities with UFDUM

Timeline of the entire evaluation process

Stage of Evaluation	Key Task	Responsible	Number of working days required	Timeframe
Inception stage	Briefings of evaluators to orient the evaluators	Evaluation Task Manager	10 working days	First week
	Desk review of key documents	Evaluator/s		First week
	Finalizing the evaluation design and methods	Evaluator/s		Second week
	Submit draft Inception report	Evaluator/s		November 11, 2022
	Review Inception Report and provide feedback	Evaluation Task Manager, Stakeholder Group and UNTF	5 working days	November 17, 2022



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	Incorporating comments and revising the inception report	Evaluator/s	4 working days	November 22, 2022
	Submitting final version of inception report	Evaluator/s		
	Review final Inception Report and approve	Evaluation Task Manager, Stakeholder Group and UNTF	5 working days	November 28, 2022
Data collection and analysis stage	Desk evaluation /Review	Evaluator/s	2 working days	November 30, 2022
	In-country technical mission for data collection (visits to the field, interviews, questionnaires, etc.)	Evaluator/s	Over 2 weeks	December 17, 2022
Synthesis and reporting stage	Analysis and interpretation of findings	Evaluator/s	2 weeks	December 31, 2022
	Preparing a first draft report	Evaluator/s		
	Review of the draft report with key stakeholders for quality assurance	Evaluation Task Manager, Stakeholder Group and UNTF	10 working days	January 10, 2023
	Consolidate comments from all the groups and submit the consolidated comments to evaluation team	Evaluation Task Manger		
	Incorporating comments and preparing second draft evaluation report	Evaluation Team		
	Presentation and Validation session with Stakeholders using Power point presentation.	Consultant /Task Manager	1 day	January 25 2023
	Final review and approval of report	Evaluation Task Manager, Stakeholder Group and UNTF	7 working days	February 6, 2023
	Final edits and submission of the final report	Evaluator/s	8 working days	February 28, 2023



Application process

A detailed technical proposal clearly outlining the proposed gender responsive methods for the evaluation and examples of gender sensitive tools to be used. The disability inclusion perspective should also be taken into account in the evaluation.

Curriculum Vitae(s) of proposed staff outlining relevant education expertise and experience including gender.

A financial proposal with a detailed breakdown of costs for planning and carrying out the evaluation study.

A proposed timeframe detailing activities and a schedule/work plan (including a Gantt chart), in line with the timeframe provided in this TOR and with consideration for the time it will take for Plan to review documents (inception and evaluation report, etc.) before finalization.

Names and contact information of three references who can be contacted regarding relevant experience and sample (report) of previous work completed.

The detailed technical proposal should:

Demonstrate previous experience in conducting quantitative and qualitative study approaches

Demonstrate inclusivity gender equality and non-discrimination in the conduct of the study

The financial proposal should contain:

Itemized consultancy fees/costs

Itemized field data collection expenses, including lines for enumerator compensation and transportation

Itemized administrative expenses

Validity period of quotations

12.2 Annex B: Evaluation Matrix

The evaluation matrix is a key tool for the evaluator/s that elaborates how the evaluation questions will be answered through the evaluation methods. This **must** be completed by the evaluator/s and annexed to both the inception report and evaluation report. It must include the mandatory UN Trust Fund evaluation criteria and questions. The indicators to measure the evaluation questions *should include some of the project's own indicators from the Results and*



Resources Framework and make use of the end line / final project reports prepared by the grantee organization.

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Data Source and Data Collection Methods
Effectiveness	To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs (project results) achieved and how?	<i>To be completed by the evaluator/s</i>	<i>To be completed by the evaluator/s</i>
Relevance	To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?	<i>To be completed by the evaluator/s</i>	<i>To be completed by the evaluator/s</i>
Efficiency	To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented?	<i>To be completed by the evaluator/s</i>	<i>To be completed by the evaluator/s</i>
Sustainability	To what extent will the achieved results, especially any positive changes in the lives of women and girls (project goal level), be sustained after this project ends?	<i>To be completed by the evaluator/s</i>	<i>To be completed by the evaluator/s</i>
Impact	To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women's empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?	<i>To be completed by the evaluator/s</i>	<i>To be completed by the evaluator/s</i>
Knowledge generation	To what extent has the project generated knowledge, promising or emerging practices in the field of EAW/G that should	<i>To be completed by the evaluator/s</i>	<i>To be completed by the evaluator/s</i>



	be documented and shared with other practitioners?		
Gender Equality and Human Rights	Cross-cutting criteria: the evaluation should consider the extent to which human rights based and gender responsive approaches have been incorporated throughout the project and to what extent.	<i>To be completed by the evaluator/s</i>	<i>To be completed by the evaluator/s</i>

12.3 Annex C: Beneficiary Data Sheet

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY THE PROJECT

Type of Primary Beneficiary	Total number
Female domestic workers	n/a
Female migrant workers	n/a
Female political activists/ human rights defenders	n/a
Female sex workers	n/a
Female refugees/ internally displaced asylum seekers	n/a
Indigenous women/ from ethnic groups	n/a
Lesbian, bisexual, transgender	n/a
Women/ girls with disabilities	130
Women/ girls living with HIV/AIDS	n/a
Women/ girls survivors of violence	103
Women prisoners	n/a
Women and girls in general	3684
Other (Specify here:) sexual violence	150
TOTAL PRIMARY BENEFICIARIES REACHED	4067
Type of Secondary Beneficiary	Total number
Members of Civil Society Organizations	10
Members of Community Based Organizations	10
Members of Faith Based Organizations	n/a
Education Professionals (i.e., teachers, educators)	n/a
Government Officials (i.e., decision makers, policy implementers)	
Health Professionals (doctors, nurses, medical practitioners)	3



Journalists / Media	
Legal Officers (i.e., Lawyers, prosecutors, judges)	2
Men and/ or boys	
Parliamentarians	n/a
Private sector employers	n/a
Social/ welfare workers	5
Uniformed personnel (i.e., Police, military, peace keeping)	n/a
Other (Specify here :)	2000
TOTAL SECONDARY BENEFICIARIES	2010
Indirect beneficiaries reached	n/a
Other (total only)	n/a
GRAND TOTAL	6077

12.4 Annex D: Data collection instruments and protocols

Key Informant Interview (KII)

Section 1: Cover Sheet	
1.1	Community Name
1.2	District
1.3	County
1.4	Date of Interview <i>(please use MM/DD/YYYY format)</i>
1.5	Data Collector
1.6	Contact Number of Data Collector
1.7	Respondent sex
1.8	Role of respondent
1.9	Are you a member of any youth group or women right organization/group
1.10	If yes, which group is it?
1.11	What is the name of the group/organization?
Section 3: Knowledge and attitudes toward Girls and Young Women protection against sexual gender-based violence	
3.1	What are some of the common forms of violence that take place in this community?



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		e. Exclusion of women from decision making processes that concern them [] f. other specify: _____
3.2	Where do you think cases of violence against women and girls are reported? <i>More than one answer is applicable</i>	a. Report to the Police [] b. Report to a social worker [] c. Report to the One Stop Centre [] d. Report to the SGBV Safe Home [] e. Report to the Community leader [] f. Report to a Health Facility [] g. Other specify _____
3.3	If a woman/girl is forced to marry a man, where do you think the case should be reported?	a. Report to the Police [] b. Report to a social worker [] c. Report to the One Stop Centre [] d. Report to the SGBV Safe Home [] e. Report to the Community leader [] f. Report to a Health Facility [] g. Other specify _____
3.4	If a woman/ girl is forced to go to the sandy society (bush school), where do you think the case should be reported?	a. Report to the Police [] b. Report to a social worker [] c. Report to the One Stop Centre [] d. Report to the SGBV Safe Home [] e. Report to the Community leader [] f. Report to a Health Facility [] g. Other specify _____
3.5	What actions are taken by community to eliminate or stop violence against girls and youth women?	a. community awareness activities [] b. Community bylaws that protect girls and young women rights are in place [] c. Cases of SGBV incidents are reported immediately to the police [] d. Other specify: _____
3.6	Do you know if there are laws or policy in Liberia that protects and promotes women’s rights against sexual gender-based violence and abuse?	Yes [] No []
3.7	If yes, please state the names of the law or policy that prevents and promotes women’s rights in Liberia?	a. National Domestic Law [] b. Liberia Rape Law [] c. Liberia Children Law [] d. The Liberia National Gender Policy []



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3.8	What thing different your institution is doing to empower girls and young women in raising their voices against violence that affects them?	
3.9	Is there anything special that this group can do to motivate girls and young women to be protected from all forms of sexual violence and abuse? <i>If yes, please explain how</i>	
<p>Section 4: PERCEPTION OF ABOUT COMMUNITY</p> <p>In this section, I will ask you some questions regarding some recent changes you have experienced and see in your community regarding protecting the rights of women and girls.</p>		
4.1 a	Comparing 3 years back and now, have you seen some positive changes in the attitudes of men towards protecting women/girls from sexual violence and abuse?	Yes [] No [] Don't know []
4.1b	If yes please tell me about those changes in the attitudes of men towards protecting women/girls from sexual violence and abuse in your community?	
4.2a	In this community, is there a place where women and girls feel unsafe or try to avoid?	Yes [] No [] Don't know []
4,2b	If yes please name those places in your community	
4.3a	Does elders and men respect women and girls' decision to choose whomever she wants to marry?	Yes [] No [] Don't know []
4.3b	If no why	
4.4a	Does elders and men respect women and girls' right if she refuses to go to bush school?	Yes [] No [] Don't know []
4,4b	If no why	
4.5	In your experience, do you think the rights of women/girls to participate or not to participate in key decision-making processes is respected?	
<p>Section 5 : Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Sustainability of the UFDUM Intervention in your Community and District</p> <p>In this section, I will ask you some questions regarding your thoughts, and recommendation about how realistic, effective and efficient this project was and how can it be sustained.</p>		
Q5.1	Relevance:	



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	<p>Q5.1a. With your participation and understanding about the project activities and work toward ending all forms of violence against women and girls, what can you say the project actually address?</p> <p>Q5.1b. What action and activity of the project that did not really help to stop violence against women and girls in your community?</p>
<p>Q5.2</p>	<p>Effectiveness:</p> <p>Q5.2a: With your participation and involvement with UFDUM project activities, how can you assess the effectiveness of the project in terms of the followings:</p> <p>2a. awareness raising activities in your community? A. very effective [] B. Somehow effective [] C. Not effective []</p> <p>2b. Meetings and dialogue activities with you in your community? A. very effective [] B. Somehow effective [] C. Not effective []</p> <p>2c. Monitoring and collaborating with other actors in your district and community? A. very effective [] B. Somehow effective [] C. Not effective []</p>
<p>Q5.3</p>	<p>Sustainability:</p> <p>Q5.3a. What significant change can you say has occurred in your community and district as the result of UFDUM Intervention?</p> <p>Q5.3b. How do you think the most significant change that has occurred as the result of this project in your community can be sustained?</p>
<p>What are some major challenges you or your group faced in protecting and promoting the rights of girls and young women? What are your recommendations toward enforcing the implementation of national policy and laws that promote women’s rights in Liberia?</p>	

UN TRUST FUND (UNTF) PROJECT

United Funding and Development for Under-age Mothers (UFDUM)

Focus Group Discussion



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Purpose: Gather final evaluation information about the behavior, beliefs, practices and attitudes of a group of people towards Sexual and Gender Based Violence against children, girls and women in the community. Guided questions in this Focus Group Discussion (FGD) relate to the roles and responsibilities of women, men, girls, boys and; control and access to resources; vulnerabilities and needs; empowerment and security concerns.

Tool Notes: This tool should be used during small group discussions. The group should be made of people from similar backgrounds or experiences and should not include more than 6-10 participants. The groups should also be separated by sex and age. The FGD is led by a facilitator who introduces the topics of discussion and helps to ensure that all members participate evenly in the discussions. The facilitator should assure participants that all information shared will remain confidential.

Sector specific questions can be included to gather more detailed information on specific topics relevant to your context or situation.

Section 1: Cover Sheet	
1.1	Community Name
1.2	District
1.3	County
1.4	Interview Date: (format MM/DD/YYYY)
1.5	Data Collector
1.6	Contact Number of Data Collector
1.7	Total number of Respondent disaggregated by sex
	# of Male [] # of Female []
	Total # of respondent: _____
1.8	Age range of Respondents
	# of respondent between 14-17yrs [] # of respondent between 18-24yrs [] # of respondent between 25-35yrs [] # of respondent between 36-59yrs [] # of respondent between 60yrs Above []
1.9	Respondent Category
	Youth Organization []



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		Women rights Organization [] Civil Society Organization [] Community Based Organization [] Local Non-Governmental Organization [] Other specify:
1.11	What is the main source of funding for this group/organization?	Source of funding

Discussion Questions

SECTION 1.0: We would like to ask you about the roles and responsibilities of women, men, boys and girls in your community

- 1.1 a. Where do you think girls and women who are sexually abused go to report the cases of violence?
- 1.1 b. what are some of the services survivors receive in your communities? ((e.g.: medical, material, protection, security and psychosocial support)?

<i>Name of service provider in Community</i>	<i>Name of service provider in this District</i>	<i>Name of service provider in this County</i>

1.2 What do you do when you witness an incident of someone forcing a child, girl or woman for sex?



1.3 What do you do if a child, girl or woman came to you and said they have just been sexually abuse?

Section 2.0: Existence of Social accountability mechanism among Civil Society Organizations and youths' groups and women rights organization to monitor and engage in efforts to end sexual and gender-based violence against girls and women in community

2.1 What support services are given to survivor of SGBV by your group or organization?

2.2 What measures do you have in place to prevent children, girls and women from sexual gender-based violence with in the community?

2.3 What do you do for survivor or victims of SGBV and rape whose case cannot be handle by your group or organization but was report to you?

2.4 What other key service providers for SGBV survivors and victims of violence against women rights do you know that are currently working within this community, District and County?

Please use the below table to provide the names of service providers

<i>Name of service provider in Community</i>	<i>Name of service provider in this District</i>	<i>Name of service provider in this County</i>

SECTION 3.0: We would like to ask you a few questions about the protection of women and girls/men and boy's rights against sexual gender-based violence and violence against girls and young women (ask the women and girls specific questions in women and girl's Focus Group Discussions, and men and boy's specific questions in men and boys FGDs).



- 3.1 When there is a security problem, who can women and girls/men and boys seek assistance from?
- 3.2 Are there places where women, girls/men, and boys can go to voice their security concerns?
- 3.3 According to you, what could be done in this community to create a safe environment for women and girls/men and boys' rights from being violated?
- 3.4 What are some major challenges your group faced in protecting and promoting the rights of girls and young women?
- 3.5 What are your recommendations toward enforcing the implementation of national policy and laws that promote women's rights in Liberia?

Observation check-list for targeted FGD respondent's participation

UN TRUST FUND (UNTF) PROJECT

United Funding and Development for Under-age Mothers (UFDUM)

Focus Group Discussion Observation Check-list

Instruction: The Focus Group Discussion Observation Check-list should be used to verify that all those participating in the discussion sessions consent to their voluntary participation; and they active member of the respondent's category.

Tool Notes: This tool should be used during small group discussions. The group should be made of people from similar backgrounds or experiences and should not include more than 6-10 participants. The groups should also be separated by sex and age. The tool is led by a facilitator who introduces the topics of discussion and helps to ensure that all members participate evenly in the discussions. The facilitator should assure participants that all information shared will remain confidential.

No	Observatory question and focus	Yes	No	Comment
1.1	Is the group a women right group or youth group?			
1.2	Is the selection of process of participant free from bias?			
1.3	Does the total number of FGD Participants greater than 5 and less than 10 persons?			



1.4	Have every participant consented to their voluntary participation into the FGD discussion?			
1.5	Is the discussion session participatory where everyone is given a safe space to participate in the discussion?			
1.6	Is there a note taker to ensure responses from respondents are captured and reported accordingly?			
1.7	There an interpreter to ensure that everyone understands the FGD questions to enable them participate effectively?			

Consent Form:

Consent Form

Consent Statement: Hello Sir/Madam, my name is _____ and I am working for UFDUM-Liberia. I am here today to get some information about how the project has been operating. To also understand some of things that are working and others that are not working in your community. The information you will provide to us will help to better work with your community at large. We treat all information provided confidential. This means, we do not share the information you provide to anybody outside of UFDUM/UN Trust Fund. Your participation in this exercise is voluntary, meaning you are not force to take part but if you take part, is going to help us a lot. There is not financial benefit for participating in this data collection. Do you have any question? Do you agree to participate in this interview?

Place a check mark (v) in this box if the respondent accepts to participate in the interview.

I have read the information sheet/ the information sheet has been read to me.	__
I understand why you are doing this evaluation initiative].	__
I understand that I can stop at any time and that I don't have to answer any questions that I don't want to.	__



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I have been given the opportunity to consider the information, ask questions and a reply was given for all the questions to my satisfaction.	__
I understand who I can speak to should I feel worried or sad about this Evaluation.	__
I know that you will not share my name or other personal information in your reports or other publications.	__
I am happy for you to record the information with [notes and/or a recorder].	__
[delete if not applicable:] I am happy for you to take photos of me	__
I am happy to talk to you and take part in this evaluation initiative.	__
Please use EITHER the <u>written consent box</u> OR the <u>verbal consent box</u> as appropriate. Delete the box that is not needed.	
<p><u>Written /verbal consent</u> Women/Girls participant’s name <u>OR initials (delete if not collecting names or initials):</u></p> <p>Signature/Thumbprint: _____ Date: _____</p> <p>Data Collector Name: _____</p> <p>Signature: _____ Date: _____</p>	

12.5 Annex E: List of key stakeholders/partners consulted

<i>Name of service provider in Community</i>	<i>Name of service provider in this District</i>	<i>Name of service provider in this County</i>
Ministry of Gender County Gender Coordinator	Ministry of Gender County	Ministry of Gender County
Social workers	Safe Homes and One Stop Centre	Ministry of Health Ministry of Justice Ministry of Gender



<i>Name of service provider in Community</i>	<i>Name of service provider in this District</i>	<i>Name of service provider in this County</i>
Town chiefs/chairperson	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Ministry of Internal Affairs
Religious leaders, traditional leaders, women leaders, disable women leaders, youth leaders	Ministry of Internal Affairs	Ministry of Internal Affairs
CSO and CBO Networks	INGO/NGO	INGO/NGO
Women and Children Protection Sections Officers of the Liberian National Police	Liberian National Police	Ministry of Justice
National GBV Task Force Members	Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Justice, INGOs, NGOs and CSOs	Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Justice, INGOs, NGOs and CSOs

12.6 Annex F: List of documents reviewed

- ✓ Project Semi-annual report 2020 (Jan. to July)
- ✓ Project Annual Narrative and Financial reports
- ✓ Baseline Report
- ✓ Project Proposal
- ✓ National Gender Policy Document
- ✓ Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD)
- ✓ Project Training Reports for Women Right and Youth Groups