

FINAL PROJECT EVALUATION REPORT

TRANSFORMING COMMUNITIES TO END SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

TEMOTU AND ISABEL PROVINCES, SOLOMON ISLANDS, PACIFIC REGION

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EVALUATION CONDUCTED AND REPORT PREPARED BY PAULINE JOSLYN SOAKI



COMMISSIONED BY THE UNITED NATIONS
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AND FAMILY SUPPORT CENTRE

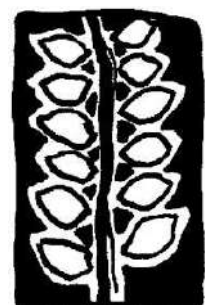


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List of acronyms and abbreviations

CCC	Christian Care Centre
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australian Government
DV	Domestic Violence
ESPWG	Essential Services Packages for Women and Girls
EVAW(G)	Ending Violence Against Women (and Girls)
FPA	Family Protection Act
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FHSS	Family Health and Safety Study
FSC	Family Support Centre
FV	Family Violence
GBV	Gender-based Violence
KII	Key Informant Interviews
NGO	Non-Government Organization
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MWYCFA	Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs
PCW	Provincial Council of Women
PG	Provincial Government
PSN	Police Safety Notices
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence

SIG	Solomon Islands Government
SRG	Stakeholder Reference Group
ToC	Theory of Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNTF	United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women
UNW	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VAW	Violence Against Women
WDD	Women Development Division
WDO	Women Desk Officer
WRC	Women Resources Centres

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The report provides the results and recommendations of an independent evaluation of a project implemented by the Family Support Centre in the Solomon Islands, Pacific Region with a grant awarded by the UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women (UNTF). The project is called “Transforming Communities to End Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Solomon Islands” and it was implemented in five locations namely Neo and Lata in Temotu Province, and in Kolotubi and Buala in Isabel Province, and in Honiara, capital of Solomon Islands. Since the start of the project in March 2017, FSC has also been implementing other similar projects in other provinces supported by other donors, namely the British High Commission, Canada Fund and Australia Government through International Women Development Agency (IWDA). The FSC as a local secular NGO is currently the only organization offering free therapeutic counselling, case management and legal services to individuals and families experience family and sexual violence.

Project background

In the Solomon Islands, women are generally regarded as having a lower social status than men and there are gender inequalities in many areas of life. Women are expected to be obedient, faithful, perform household chores, defer to their husband on decision making and bear children. Physical punishment is often used to discipline women who are seen as stepping outside of their prescribed gender role. Children also have little status in the family and community and the use of physical violence, verbal abuse and ridicule/humiliation are accepted forms of child discipline¹. The Solomon Islands Family Health and Safety Study (SIFHSS) report also highlighted a high rate of intimate partner violence in the Solomon Islands, with 64% of ever-partnered women aged 15-49 reporting physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner. Sexual partner violence was experienced by 55% of women and physical partner violence was experienced by 45% of women². Domestic violence is the most common form of violence against women in the Solomon Islands and is widespread. Other forms of sexual violence include: incest; commercial sexual exploitation of girls (especially related to the logging and fishing industries); sexual violence during the civil conflict of 1999-2003 (referred to as “the tensions”); and gang rape of girls³.

The Project worked towards having women and girls, including survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in Honiara, Temotu and Isabel, experience better support and protection against sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in their communities. In order to achieve this, the project established a counseling, paralegal support and referral network of local volunteers based in communities. This project commenced in March 2017 and ended in May 2019 and was implemented by FSC for two years with funding support from the UNTF.

The target groups for the evaluation are firstly, the primary beneficiaries, the women and girls whom the project had been established to informal referral networks that will provide access for essential quality services to prevent, reduce and end sexual and gender-based violence. Secondly, the secondary beneficiaries, whose roles are to facilitate the preventive and protective measure for the women and girls, and women survivors who experienced sexual and gender-based violence. These include both formal and

¹ Solomon Islands Family Health and Safety Study, 2009, pp. 28-30.

² Solomon Islands Family Health and Safety Study, 2009 p. 62

³ UN Women (2011) Ending Violence Against Women and Girls: Evidence, Data and Knowledge and Pacific Island Countries. UN Women Pacific: Suva, Fiji.

informal service providers such as national and provincial governments, education and health sectors, law, justice and police, women machinery, chiefs, church leaders, and community leaders. External stakeholders are included such as national government, international non-government organisations and development partners.

Purpose and objectives of evaluation

The evaluation focused only on the project and its activities in the two years of implementation in the four target communities in Temotu and Isabel. Target beneficiaries included women and girl survivors of violence (the primary beneficiaries) the FSC provincial volunteers and other service providers (the secondary beneficiaries). The evaluation also focused on assessing whether the project objectives were met and the presents an opportunity for learning important lessons on whether the project had contributed to reducing or ending sexual and gender based violence in the four communities, identify what worked well in the interventions and what did not work well, and what threats exists that impede on successful implementation in those remote communities. In addition, evidence gathered through the report will enable the Family Support Centre to learn about what mechanisms and practices have (or have not) enabled effective project management and efficient functioning of the team.

The objectives of this evaluation are threefold, including:

- evaluating the entire two-year project against the effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability and impact criteria, as well as the cross-cutting gender equality and human rights criteria;
- identifying key lessons and promising or emerging good practices in the field of ending violence against women and girls, for learning purposes; and
- building the capacity of the FSC in data collection, monitoring and evaluation, as well as support on reviewing organizational preparedness for future projects

Intended audience – for the evaluation

The intended audience and beneficiary for the evaluation is the Family Support Centre. Form this evaluation, the findings including lessons learned and recommendations will inform they decisions on going forward with the project, understanding better the context and situation of the type and pervasiveness of violence and specific interventions and explore opportunities for partnership and sustainability. In addition, the stakeholder group and other partners such as national and provincial governments, Oxfam, World Vision and UN Women would also be included in the evaluation for their EVAWG work in the provinces and Honiara.

Summary of methodology, including rationale for choice of methodology, data sources used, data collection & analysis methods used, and major limitations;

The evaluation plan itself was divided into four stages: the first was the desk review of project related materials and other relevant national documents that informed the inception report preparation (out-of-country), and secondly was the in-country (Solomon Islands) data collection phase that focused on consultations and interviews.

Source of information to support the evaluation included FSC project related reports and project documents, national government's gender policies, legislation and EVAWG reports, together with data collection from interviews with key informants to the project and focus group discussions with primary and secondary beneficiaries of the two provinces – Isabel and Temotu, including Honiara.

Some of the limitations to the evaluation were as follows: absence of a baseline report; lack of in-depth data from Isabel and Honiara; some of the selected participants for the FGDs with no engagement with the thus were not able to contribute constructively to interview questions and the inconsistent use of questions for the FGDs, i.e. in Isabel there were different sets of questions compared to the questions used in Temotu, due to the evaluator being stranded in Temotu and unable to travel to Isabel. An FSC staff member facilitated the FGDs with concise versions questions that were texted via mobile phone.

Most important findings with concrete evidence and conclusions

This evaluation focused on assessing the project's outcomes and implementation processes, and considering whether transformation has taken place in the communities to achieve the outputs, outcomes, and contributions towards the goal. The evaluation only examines the project's engagements, influences and connection with beneficiaries, both primary and secondary, and external stakeholders. Progressive reports and annual reports were also reviewed to identify achievement of the two outcomes as well changes that the project had influenced in the target project locations. The evaluation also used interviews and focus group discussions with primary and secondary beneficiaries to gather evidences on whether the project had brought about changes in the targeted communities, and individuals attitudes and behaviors towards GBV and VAW, and whether these changes have contributed to the safety and protection of women and girls experiencing violence.

In addition, there are seven criteria on which the findings from this evaluation are presented in terms of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, impact, knowledge generation and gender/human rights.

Relevance: The report found – through the FGDs and interviews in - that addressing the issue of violence against women and girls is a great need, and demand for social services to address SGBV is high, albeit this form of support is new; previously other partners such as World Vision and Oxfam were only raising awareness on ending violence against women and the Family Protection Act through community activities to change harmful social and cultural norms, and before the project the only counselling service was provided through the church (pastoral care) but without referrals to other support services or paralegal support, and so the project met a gap in the provinces to provide access to counselling, referral and paralegal services. Interviews with SAFENET members⁴ found that this project also filled gap which the national and provincial government – even through their policy mandates - were not able to. Now, after the project, the services provided could be integrated into national and provincial programmes

Effectiveness: The project could have been more effective if FSC had scoped out more thoroughly and designed with the 'right' strategies to 'focus' on where the 'root' cause of the issue is, understanding the context and enabling environment to design the right interventions to implement the project. This was strongly highlighted during the FGDs with chiefs, community leaders and especially by the government officials in both provinces when asked of the quality of design and implementation. However, with the questions regarding the effectiveness of activity implementation, the project's community awareness that domestic violence is a crime has increased due to rippled conversations in the community and it is creating change in perpetrators attitudes and violence behavior. Some of the women survivors interviewed attested that since the community talks on gender based violence, and with the presence of the volunteers, their husbands have cut down on their violent behaviors. Overall, the chiefs and church leaders are open to

⁴ Director MWYCFA, UN Women EAW Coordinator, SAFENET Coordinator and former FSC Centre Manager

engaging more in supporting women for referrals and psychosocial aid, the trained volunteers are being recognized for their roles by local and national stakeholders, and women and girls in the targeted locations are now better supported by having access to services as well as awareness amongst the wider community to report cases and assist women experiencing SGBV.

Efficiency: Overall management of the project was barely adequate, which largely due to manpower, capacity and technology issues. Interviews with key FSC staff members found that the organization has not provided enough management support for the project, and this is largely due to competing priorities to be managed by a small number of staff with several other projects to implement. From these interviews and also from the FSC reports, not much attention was spent on monitoring for results and improving practices. A key point highlighted was the financial bottleneck such as accessing funds from the donor, and to disburse to the provincial volunteers which hampered smooth running of the project. FSC staff members reported that the tools, i.e. paperwork requirements, for accessing funds and the process itself is rigid for an office where technology (internet connectivity), manpower and capacity were limited. The provincial volunteers in the FGDs expressed the need for timely receipt of funding to implement activities, especially for when planned activities are in collaboration with existing events in the communities such as 16 days of activities campaign to EAW, international women's day celebration etc. Another concern raised was that the monthly funding to provincial volunteers is not sufficient, especially in high cost rural areas. And where financial reports were needed to be sent over to FSC office in Honiara, the volunteers would use the computers of friends to scan and email the reports. Nevertheless, provincial volunteers have managed to implement activities at community level. Backstop support for the provincial volunteers was also poorly provided. FGDs and interviews with volunteers suggests that more visitation from the headquarters is needed as women survivors preferred to be seen by FSC counsellors after going to the volunteers. Provision of training by FSC too requires to be ongoing and this was expressed in FGDs with stakeholders, provincial volunteers and generally the women and girls in the community. They highlighted that since the project established, some of the them have only attended no more than three training programmes, either held in the province or Honiara.

Sustainability: This report found that it was only in the second year of implementation that the project gained the attention of key stakeholders at community, provincial and national level. All the participants in the FGDs and also through the interviews with the women survivors, have indicated the need for the project to continue, and have strongly requested funding from partners and government to see its continuation. The national and provincial government officials in the FGDs and interviews highlighted that access to and provision of counselling, referral and paralegal support for women and girl survivors was a gap in the two provinces which has been filled by the project and now the national and provincial government have indicated that this work will be absorbed from the project under its provincial SAFENET programme and national counselling framework to be rolled out this year 2019 under the new Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls launched in Honiara on May 8, 2019. The provincial volunteers have participated in national consultation workshops conducted by national government in late 2018, and again in early 2019 in Honiara.

Impact: Notable impact is observed in the provinces, and recorded by formal service providers such as the police and health workers who reported that reports of domestic and family violence (DV/FV) cases is increasing. The FGDs with stakeholders reflected that to transform an entire community is a long-term goal, but a desired one, and the visible presence of volunteers who offer psychosocial support to women and girls, together with advocacy and awareness-raising has brought attention to SGBV and child sexual abuse

as a key issue. The stakeholders confirmed there is greater adherence to the legislation to address the violent behavior of perpetrators and more evidence that stakeholders are wanting to come together to address SGBV in the two provinces as shared in the FGDs. In Neo community, the church and chief are supporting the work of the volunteers by ensuring that volunteers use the church as a venue for counselling and act as buffers to volunteers when violent husbands intimidate the volunteers. In Lata, the police officers would seek out the volunteers to provide social first aid support to women survivors who presents at police stations. In Isabel, the health workers and police officers have acknowledged the work of the project in its activity for school awareness raising programme which may have likely resulted in children reporting more confidently of the sexual abuse they experienced.

Knowledge Generation: In applying the principle of Essential Services Packages for Women and Girls⁵ (ESPWG), such as - rights-based approach; advancing gender equality and women's empowerment; culturally and age appropriate and sensitive; victim/survivor centred approach; safety is paramount; and perpetrator accountability - the project had subtly avoided rather than devising strategies, in particular for promoting a rights-based approach and, cultural and age appropriate and sensitivity. FGDs from women and girls generally, and also from women survivors have suggested that consideration for women's voices to elucidate their issues and concerns on family and domestic violence was hindered by the mere presence on men and children in the community talks. The mere fact that women hardly ask questions or contribute in the community talks should trigger in the facilitators mind to plan and hold separate talks for the women audiences. Furthermore, the language and messaging to address child sexual abuse and sexual violence should be sensitive when discussed in community talks and in schools. An observation by the evaluator during the FGD on question regarding women's human rights has provoked an uncomfortable but misunderstood framework on the topic. It is there possible that when conversation on domestic violence was posed on women's health and family wellbeing, it was more receptive to open discussion as compared to women's rights. Thus FSC could have provided ways to marry the two in order to make it clear the correlation to women's rights to health and family welfare. There were also good strategies devised by FSC to help women and girls access services discreetly which should be documented to inform practice such as making services available at specific areas where women mostly visited as part of their daily chores, such as at the well for water collection, rivers and pools where women do their laundry or the market places where women engage in income generating activities. A woman survivor shared how she approached a volunteer for help during the late evening when women would go to the seaside for toilet and bathing. Another during the market day when she went across to the provincial headquarters to sell her produces and with the help of the volunteer, went and open a case against her husband at the police station.

Gender and Human Rights: There is still room to strengthen understanding of the paradox of culture and the gender inequalities that exists in communities. The report suggests that some FSC staff members, volunteers and all beneficiaries have not identified with 'zero tolerance' of violence, nor fully embrace the concept of ending violence against women. This was identified through interviews pertaining a question whether 'violence against women is justifiable' and responses to be affirmative to some degree. In addition, whilst stakeholders have provided support and put forward strategies to prevent violence, the focus also dictates to women's status, roles and behavior which indicates 'victim blaming'. For example, in a FGD in Temotu, women and girls generally and community chief and church representative said that women must be humble, listen to their husband and obey even when their husband is drunk, not to aggravate them. It

⁵ UN Women, UNFPA, WHO, UNDP and UNODC (2015), Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence

is the observation of the evaluator that whilst men and women do not like violence, they condone violence where it's justifiable, where a woman transgress social or traditional norm of what a woman's role is, befitting her status and how she should behavior. Project stakeholders and volunteers including implementing agency need to ensure that any training for gender and SBGV must be of zero tolerance, inclusive of women's leadership role and decision making, and focus attention to needs of women and girls, even if activities or information developed had to be adapted to suit specific for age appropriate and gendered audiences.

Conclusion

To sum up, the evaluation findings found that demand for EAW support services is very high in Isabel and Temotu provinces and this is the first time a project has been established to address the need for counselling and referral support in these provinces. There is also demand for EAWG support services to be inclusive and to build strong partnerships with key stakeholders for addressing shortfalls in financing and capacity building, as well as broader political and bureaucratic leadership to advance the EAW agenda. The growing links between the project and other actors' activities in Isabel and Temotu which are of relevance to both provinces and national government offers important opportunities for the SAFENET to sustain both priority areas of the project and to both achieve its own objectives and advance the national EAW response in the provinces. For the project to effectively and efficiently carry out its work, it needs to be visible, and have an office for receiving clients and providing the services in a private and safe space.

For greater effectiveness and impact, interventions needed to be better informed by the context and the enabling environment, and community driven and led. The community stakeholders are prepared to support implementation but need GBV training to be effective. More attention is needed for results-based monitoring to inform the direction of the project.

There is also room for improvement in collaboration by project volunteers and FSC, with national and provincial government, and other NGOs for pooling assets and resources sharing for greater impact and wider reach. Documenting new practice is important to assess what works and what can be improved on, and how knowledge products and messaging to address EAWG can be culturally and age appropriate for women and men, girls and boys in the communities. There is still an opportunity to integrate a human rights-based approach activity that can transform communities to become gender responsive in addressing domestic violence and SGBV.

Key recommendations

Below is a summary of some key recommendations to note, a detail outline of recommendations is found in the report.

Relevance:

Recommendation. The Transforming Communities to End Sexual and Gender based Violence needs to carefully consider what it needs to do to operate at an optimal level should it be continued. In order to achieve that, FSC and project volunteers need to seek out and develop strong relationships with key actors in the provinces such as the provincial government or established NGOs (Oxfam and WV) or CBOs such as Mother's Union, and become visible amongst other actors in the EAWG space and plan for community led and driven interventions and strategies.

Effectiveness

Recommendation. Invest in drama and theatre about gender-based violence with youth as change agents. Visual messaging is important both for the audiences but also for the performers who would be the change agents through the development of scripts and acting out roles that will deepen their understanding and knowledge of SGBV and related legislations.

Efficiency

Recommendation. Provide offices or private spaces for the provincial volunteers, both in Lata and Neo, Buala and Kolotubi to be able to plan and coordinate activities such awareness raising programme, conduct counselling and interviews for referrals with clients, and to do narrative and financial report write ups. This was one of the setback for the project to run efficiently and effectively implement its activities.

Recommendation. Provide specific and planned training for specific roles of the volunteers. Essential skills such as report writing, effective communications, facilitations, developing knowledge products, and monitoring is added value to counselling, referral and paralegal training and advocacy.

Recommendation 5: Develop a project budget that is well thought out on the basis of realities in the field that will take into account contingency for unforeseen costs.

Impact

Recommendation: Engaging with the local churches and included pastors, priest in training for GBV counselling and referral. Pastoral care and spiritual counselling by the church is largely on mediation and reconciliation but most often little has changed in men's violence behavior. Thus church leaders must be trained too on how to recognize seriousness of the matter to refer to police or legal aid, or hold perpetrator accountable.

Recommendation: Using sports to prevent and reduce sexual and gender-based violence. This is targeting youth to be change agents and using the platform of sport to education youth in gender, GBV advocacy and changing mindset on violence against women. The FGDs singled out male youths as to be involved in the EVAW campaigns and use them as agents of change to address social norms harmful to women and girls.

Recommendation: Plan for awareness-raising strategies with the community stakeholders for more targeted impact to effect change. What works best for the community is known by the community and not necessarily by the implementing agency. Implementing agencies can only guide the content of the intervention but delivery must be driven by the community.

Sustainability

Recommendation: Aligning project outcomes with Provincial Government Plans. This will boost the potential for the programme to be integrated within provincial plans and enable a better chance of future funding and a mechanism for advocacy.

Recommendation: FSC should explore new partnerships and formalize these partnerships. This way small organizations like FSC can benefit from a greater harmonization with INGOs, share facilities, assets and pooled resources especially in high cost and remote areas. For example, with Oxfam and World Vision are established in the provinces and a formal partnership can likely provide FSC with office space, use of boat and OBMs or pool funds for events such as 16 Days of Activism Campaign

Knowledge Generation

Recommendation: Provide knowledge products that are more visual such as videos, pictorial advocacy materials and drama. This is important as image is powerful for audiences that may experience language barriers. Currently FSC provides written information in brochures which in rural communities, literacy level is quite low, and so these recommended knowledge products would illustratively and visually inform the rural audience better.

Human Rights and Gender

Recommendation: FSC to provide new or refresher gender and GBV training for its staff members, project volunteers and any secondary beneficiaries or stakeholders to fully understand and appreciate the goal, focus and efforts of the project.

PROJECT CONTEXT

Situational analysis on gender-based violence in Solomon Islands

The Solomon Islands Family Health and Safety Study (SIFHSS)⁶, 2009 reported a high prevalence of violence in Solomon Islands. The report found that 64% women between the ages of 15 – 49 years have experienced intimate partner violence, and 37% of women aged 15–49 had been sexually abused before the age of 15.

For most women, intimate partner violence (IPV) starts at the beginning of their marital relationship or when they have their first child. The SIFHSS, together with other qualitative research, links VAWG in the context of marriage and family to deeply engrained beliefs and attitudes that there are ‘justifiable reasons’ for husbands to use physical violence to ‘discipline and control’ their wives, including for perceived acts of disobedience, suspicion of unfaithfulness, failure to properly complete housework, and for refusing sex with one’s husband/partner. Studies also link VAWG in the context of marriage to the tradition of bride price. Many view bride-price as giving a husband ‘ownership’ of his wife and the right to beat her. Women also identify bride price as a reason for staying in an abusive or violent marriage⁷. SIFHSS findings demonstrate a large proportion of women in the Solomon Islands are at-risk of and endure decades of repeated acts of physical and sexual violence, and emotional and controlling behaviours at the hands of their husbands/partners⁸.

Furthermore, in the context of Solomon Islands, where social and traditional norms have been perpetuating women’s lower status compared to men, it was found that the majority of women (73%) in Solomon Islands believe that a man is justified in beating his wife under some circumstances (in particular, for infidelity and disobedience); and the frequent use of physical punishment to discipline women who are seen as transgressing their prescribed gender roles.⁹ Given that VAWG is largely viewed as acceptable in Solomon Islands, it is not surprising that the SIFHSS study found that 70% of women who experienced domestic violence never sought help, and only 17% of women reported leaving and seeking refuge with their relatives, but usually returned to their partner. The most common reasons for returning was that ‘violence is normal/not serious’ and they forgave their partner or loved him. When women did tell someone about the violence, they most often confided in their family and friends. Informal channels, such as family and friends, were seen as the most accessible means of support; however, women did not always find family and friends helpful as there is a tendency for victim-blaming and encouraging women to endure violence and abuse for the sake of the marriage and family. Only 18% of women actually sought help, and it was most often from a church/religious leader (8%). Very few women sought help from outside agencies such as police (5%), hospitals/health centres (6%), shelters/women’s organisations/social services (3%), and legal advice/courts (2%)¹⁰. Moreover, very few women actually reported incidences of violence, even when

⁶ The SIFHSS was conducted by the Solomon Islands Government (SIG), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and funded by the Australian Government.

⁷ Solomon Islands Family Health and Safety Study Report 2009

⁸ Solomon Islands Family Health and Safety Study Report 2009

⁹ Solomon Islands Family Health and Safety Study Report 2009

¹⁰ Solomon Islands Family Health and Safety Study Report 2009

severe, and those who did often dropped their cases as they proceeded. For the few who filed a complaint or charge, many were unsuccessful.^{11,12}

In recognition to prevalence and high rates of violence highlighted by the report, the government in 2010 developed and implemented the National Policy to Eliminate Violence Against Women, and subsequently advocate for a legislation which Parliament passed and gazette in 2016, the Family Protection Act 2014.

Following the gazette of the legislation, a whole-of-government and civil society organizations together combined efforts to provide prevention and protection services led by the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs (MWYCFA), with development partners support from the Australian Government, UN Women, UNFPA, and WHO through the “Essential Services Package for women and girls subject to violence”. The ESPWG assisted with help lines, legal and rights information, advice and representation, psycho-social support and women-centered support to victims and survivors of gender and sexual violence – all of which are provided by the FSC. However, with limited resources currently available to combat family violence in remote and rural communities, Honiara-based FSC, is currently the only organization offering free therapeutic counselling and legal services to individuals and families.

Box 1: SAFENET – what is it?

SAFENET – The Solomon Islands referral network for survivors of violence

Building on informal referral practices, in 2013 the five main service providers to survivors of violence signed a memorandum of understanding. The five organisations include SIG agencies (the Ministry of Health and Medical Services, the RSIPF and the Public Solicitor’s Office) as well as local non-government organisation Family Support Centre (providing counselling and legal services) and the Anglican Church of Melanesia operated Christian Care Centre (offering refuge accommodation for women and children).

The MOU sets out commitments of the organisations to make referrals to each other to ensure that a survivor of violence presenting to any one of those services is enabled to receive the services of all five. The Ministry of Health takes a lead role in SAFENET, including housing the SAFENET Coordinator through its Social Welfare Division.

Significantly, SAFENET is only operational within the capital city. At provincial level, formal support services are sparse, and coordination occurs when individuals form networks based on good relationships.

Individual SAFENET agencies have also developed internal protocols, including the RSIPF’s Domestic Violence Policy and the Ministry of Health and Medical Service’s Policy and Clinical Protocols for Minimum Standards of Treatment of Survivors of Gender Based Violence

An explanation of how social, political, demographic and/or institutional context contributes to the utility and accuracy of the evaluation.

Solomon Islands in the past three years following the enforcement of the FPA in April 2016 have been making some progressive steps towards eliminating violence against women and girls, and employ a whole-

¹¹ UN Women (2011). Ending Violence Against Women and Girls: Evidence, Data and Knowledge and Pacific Island Countries. UN Women Pacific: Suva, Fiji.

¹² Solomon Islands Family Health and Safety Studies, 2009 p3

of-government approach with the police, law and justice sector, health, education, social services for counselling and shelter and women machinery to drive some EAWG policy coordination and actions collaborate to achieve greater impact in this EAWG campaign. These service frontline service providers under an auspice of an MOU, the SAFENET¹³ is a national referral network for women and girls to access quality essential services, and SAFENET are obligated to provide the assistance to the women experiencing violence accordingly to the protocols and guidelines of service provision. In September 2018, SAFEENT began its provincial consultations to rollout into the provinces, Temotu and Isabel included, and the Family Support Centre and its provincial volunteers were part of the rollout consultations.

Furthermore, the MWYCFA and UN Women Pacific have developed a National Counselling Framework which much of the consultation to the provinces, including Temotu and Isabel, was targeting rural based individuals who have had some experiences in any forms of counselling (trauma, pastoral care, spiritual counselling, DV counselling, mental health counselling, first line responders psychosocial first aid etc).

In addition, the Australian Government has provided funding for EAWG campaign and awareness-raising on the FPA directly to communities through international non-government organisations such as Oxfam and World Vision since 2015, and through IWDA funding to local NGOs like FSC, Christian Care Centre, West Are Are Rokotani Association (WARA) and Women Rights Action Movement (WRAM). Both Oxfam (Safe Families) and World Vision (Channels of Hope) have invested in violence prevention programmes through transforming social and traditional norms on gender and gender-based violence by Oxfam, and World Vision working with the churches to unpack biblical interpretations to prevent and respond to violence against women and girl. Both organisations have visible presence in Temotu, with Oxfam in Lata and World Vision in Reef Islands. Save the Children had projects in Isabel in 2010 and were part of the Alliance to eliminate violence against women in Buala.

Temotu is located in the far eastern part of Solomon Islands, is always considered to be ‘forgotten’ because of its remoteness, cyclone-prone area and high costs of travel, service delivery and programme implementation. Temotu is made of scattered islands that even travelling by out-board-motor from islands to island takes considerable time for planning, a big portion of budget for fuel costs, and be prepared for unexpected turn of weather patterns.

Isabel on the other hand is a unique province, longest island in the Solomon Islands and has a population of around 30,000 people, most of whom share the same ethnicity and religion (Anglican Church of Melanesia) where the three levels of governance and influential authority are the traditional chiefs, church and provincial government have equal power. Referred to as the tripod system, law and order is monitored and maintained, yet gender inequality and women’s status are not prioritised nor supported. In Isabel, women have served as tribal chiefs and on the Isabel Council of Chiefs but have rarely served as village chiefs¹⁴. In 2010, the Isabel police noted that family violence was increasing, but not being reported to them. Thus, a committee which became known as Isabel United Against Family Violence (the Alliance) was formed in Buala, to discuss how best to tackle the family violence problem. The Alliance included several officers from the RSIPF in Buala, Community Affairs from the Provincial Government, the Ministry of Health’s Clinical Nurse Consultant based in the Buala hospital and provincial Social Welfare representative, the Mothers Union of the Church of Melanesia, one Chief representing the Isabel Council of Chiefs and

¹³ SAFENET Guidelines 2017, Standard Operating Procedures for Referral and Coordination of Sexual and Gender Based Violence

¹⁴ Rowland Claire, 2016, Women and Leadership in Solomon Islands, IWDA

Save the Children¹⁵. However specific SGBV counselling and paralegal support was the missing piece of all the agencies coming together to address violence in Isabel. Currently the work of the Alliance is less visible as turnover of police and health officers and the NGOs shifting program priority and scaled down.

In progressing with the evaluation, these recent developments and actors of the work on EVAWG were considered and consulted upon to assess some accuracy in data collected, verification of information and drawing on future plans for the project's work in Temotu and Isabel.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project worked towards the following goal: women and girls, including survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in Honiara, Temotu and Isabel, experience better support and protection against SGBV in their communities. In order to achieve this, the project worked to establish a counseling, paralegal support and referral network of local volunteers based in communities for women and children in two provinces - Temotu and Isabel.

Project duration, project start date and end date

The Transforming Communities to End Sexual and Gender-based Violence Project was implemented by the Family Support Center (FSC) in the Solomon Islands with a small grant award of USD 119,266 from the UN Trust Fund. The project started 1 March 2017 with project activities ending in 31 May 2019.

Description of the specific forms of violence addressed by the project

The Family Protection Act 2014 clearly defined the different forms of domestic violence it covers as (a) physical abuse; (b) sexual abuse; (c) psychological abuse; and (d) economic abuse.

The project had assisted survivors who have suffered and experienced physical abuse and sexual abuse. The survivors reported to the provincial volunteers and FSC counselors of domestic violence, rape and sexual abuse, and child abuse¹⁶ as the forms of violence they experienced. During the evaluation, participants also spoke of psychological abuse experienced

'My husband was hungry and asked me cook banana, and after having cooked the food, I served it for him and he asked why I did not add coconut cream to it. I said he didn't tell me to, and it would be more work to find coconut, scrape and milk it to add to the pot and I had to attend a meeting with some women. He threw the plate at me, with the cooked bananas, and punched me in the face, and said that I am a woman for nothing. Later in the evening, he had cut all my good church clothes'.

KII, Mother with 2 teenage children, Temotu Province,

by women and girls. Men and boys as husbands and sons were reported insulting or swearing at wives and mothers, and calling women demeaning names and humiliated them for not conforming or performing their 'womanly' tasks or responsibilities. Women who encounter, suffered and experience these forms of violence have often secluded themselves from the rest of the communities, having culturally-rooted reluctance to acknowledge violence against them. Fear of reprisals from perpetrators and their families, shame, trauma and cultural taboos all prevent women from discussing their experience of violence,

¹⁵ Oxfam, 2014 Mekem Famili Seil Phase 1 Project in Solomon Islands

¹⁶ FSC First Annual Report 2018

'... children are most vulnerable as we all know, for the [sexual] abuse they experienced from some fathers and sometimes it is hard to report this because they [the girls] are threatened and scared'.

FGD, Stakeholder, Isabel Province

particularly sexual assault¹⁷. The project goal has slowly weaved its way into the homes and lives of women and girls in the communities to change that subjugation.

Child abuse and sexual abuse is also of great concern in the Solomon Islands. According to the FHSS report, of the women who reported sexual abuse before the age of 15, 88.5% said they had been abused by someone they knew such as a family member, male friend of family, father/stepfather, acquaintance or boyfriend. Only about 24% of cases involved strangers and 2% police or militants. Women, who had been sexually abused as

girls, also reported that their mothers had been beaten (40%). The risk of sexual abuse increases for children who are exposed to domestic violence and they are more likely to experience intimate partner violence later in life.¹⁸

Main objectives of the project

There are two main objectives for the project: the first to provide access to essential and quality services (counselling, paralegal and referral services) to victims/survivors of SGBV in two Solomon Island provinces, Temotu and Isabel, and secondly is for building awareness with knowledge and skills for community members in those two provinces, including Honiara, for them to better able to prevent and respond to SGBV. In order to meet the objectives, FSC through the project, had worked towards ensuring that social services extend to remote provincial areas of the Solomon Islands. FSC had identified and selected local volunteers with the aim of forming committees in the provinces to provide the referral services and raising awareness of SGBV through training and coaching. FSC also develop and maintain awareness campaigns in Honiara through school-based programs and drama performances.

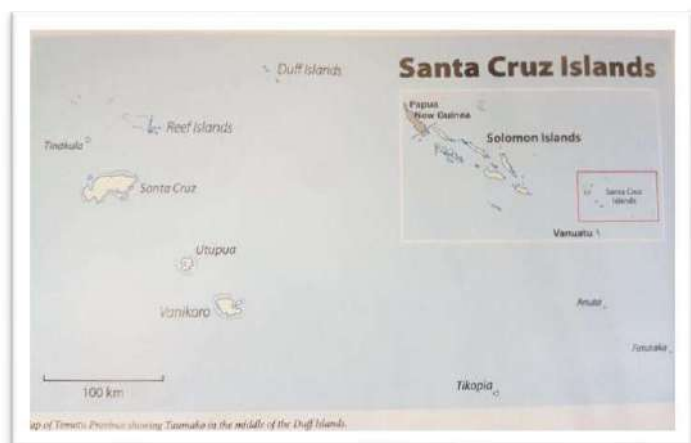
Map of Temotu Province

Importance, scope and scale of the project, including geographic coverage

Gender-based violence both reflects and reinforces gender-based inequality. And evidence suggests that Solomon Islands has one of the highest rates of gender-based violence in the world.

Compounding the problem, majority of the population do not have access to formal programmes and services because:

- Most services and programs are concentrated in Honiara, whereas 87% of the population lives outside the capital city.



¹⁷ UN Women (2011) Ending Violence Against Women and Girls: Evidence, Data and Knowledge and Pacific Island Countries. UN Women Pacific: Suva, Fiji.

¹⁸ Solomon Islands Family Health and Safety Studies, 2009

- Even where services are recorded as being “nation-wide”, provision of services is still spread thinly and not always accessible.
- Geography poses a constant challenge in Solomon Islands¹⁹. Distance can dissuade someone from accessing a programme or service unless it is the most serious of issues. For example, injuries from an incidence of family violence must be extremely severe for a woman to travel half a day to receive treatment.

The project was very important because it had established to meet a need in the two provinces where geographically and contextually, both a significantly very different each other but similar in the sense that gender-based violence was recorded highest for both provinces, according to the health and safety study report. The project is reaching less than 50% of the population in those two provinces and so much work is ahead for the project to continue.

Strategy and theory of change (or results chain) of the project with the brief description of project goal, outcomes, outputs and key project activities

The theory of change (ToC) was tested during the evaluation. It was initially presented and discussed with the both the Honiara Stakeholders and Stakeholder Reference Group at the Information Session Workshop for the Evaluation on 23 April 2019. The group acknowledged that even after two years of project implementation, it would be impossible to ascertain whether there has been a ‘transformation in the communities’ to end sexual and gender-based violence as the overall goal. Following the rationale of **If** (activities are implemented), **then** (outputs are felt or experience), **so that** (outcomes are achieved) and the overall goal is met.

Project Goal: By the end of the project, women and girls, including survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in Honiara, Temotu and Isabel, experience better support and protection against SGBV in their communities.		
Outcome 1 By the end of the project victims/survivors of SGBV have better access to essential and quality services (counselling, paralegal and referral services) in two Solomon Island provinces, Temotu and Isabel.	Output 1.1 By the end of the project, trained female volunteers in Temotu and Isabel provinces acquire increased awareness of available support services for victims/survivors and acquire skills in basic counselling, and paralegal and referral services.	Activity 1.1.1 FSC conducts two 3-day training workshops on SGVB in each of the target provinces and Honiara, followed by a further 2-day training for 3-5 female participants selected from initial workshops.
		Activity 1.1.2 Volunteers form a committee to carry out and delegate responsibilities such as providing basic counselling, providing paralegal support, referring clients to other service providers, and raising awareness of their services in their

¹⁹ The Solomon Islands is a nation with over 9 provinces and 17 island groups, covering a geographic area of 28,400 square kilometres. Government outreach to the most remote areas is tenuous.

		communities and surrounding villages.
		Activity 1.2.3 FSC Counselling Unit provides ongoing guidance to volunteers during biannual supervision and training visits. In addition, two volunteers from each committee attend the annual M&E forum in Honiara each year of the project.
	Output 1.2 By the end of second reporting period, the referral network linkage, protocols and services in Temotu and Isabel are improved to better respond to SGVB cases.	Activity 1.2.1 FSC and committee members establish a referral network the identified service providers comprised of
		Activity 1.2.2 Committee and service providers establish an action protocol for SGBV cases including referral procedures to ensure referrals are made in a coordinated manner.
		Activity 1.2.3 Committees and service providers from each of the target provinces hold quarterly supervision meetings and receive support from FSC to enhance knowledge on available options of dealing with SGBV.
Outcome 2 Over the life of the project, community members in in the target Provinces of Temotu and Isabel; and Honiara are better able to prevent and respond to SGBV.	Output 2.1 By the end of the project, the communities in Temotu and Isabel, including children enrolled in schools, improve their knowledge and awareness on how to address the underlying causes of SGBV.	Activity 2.1.1 Committees, with FSC support, develop and implement a workplan and budget to conduct activities to raise awareness of SGBV within their province.
		Activity 2.1.2 Committees conduct school-based program in 1 high school per year for each province to increase knowledge of children and youth on preventive strategies to prevent child abuse.
		Activity 2.1.3 FSC will conduct school-based programs in 4 schools, including drama performances and weekly radio

		programs to increase knowledge of children, youth and public on preventing strategies to prevent SGBV.
	Output 2.2 By the end of the project, committees in Temotu and Isabel are able to actively participate in the 16 Days of Activism campaign in the Temotu and Isabel.	Activity 2.2.1 Committees, with FSC support, plan and conduct an activity in their respective province during 16 Days of Activism.

Key assumptions of the project

There were several assumptions made about the project, which the Independent Evaluator found otherwise, and the related findings are outlined in the Finding and Analysis section.

Partnerships: The project will build capacity and connect the FSC volunteers or committees to work closely with the provincial council of women or churches to support the provision of counseling services and referrals. In particular, the indication was clear for Temotu where the Oxfam Safe Families (GBV) Project was housed in the Women Resource Centre of the Provincial Council of Women.

Volunteerism: FSC’s design of the project was to identify, select and train ordinary community men and women to become volunteers for the project through a five-day workshop. The appointments were made through an election process by the workshop participants. The workshop participants were invited to the workshop based on their gender, community status, employment position and social standing in the community.

Social services infrastructure: FSC had anticipated that provincial volunteers /committee can work fully without having an established office and would likely use the church building or own homes to see and counsel clients.

Women and girls accessing essential services: Because the FHSS reported high prevalent rates of SGBV in the two provinces, the women and girls would be ready in their help-seeking behavior to access the service without any barriers preventing them to do so. The project estimated that 1,110 women and girls to access the services as indicated in the project document within the two years’ project life.

Stakeholders know about and engage well with the project: With the launch of the project in the four locations, people in the communities especially key stakeholders would know the functions and activities of the project and FSC as an organization.

FSC Management and Capacity: FSC had been running projects for a long time, and the staff are competent in managing priorities and have the capacity to deliver the project according to timelines and within budget, include reports on progress and monitoring of results

Description of targeted primary and secondary beneficiaries as well as key implementing partners and stakeholders

Primary beneficiaries are the women and/or girls (specifically women and girl survivors of violence, victims of exploitation and human trafficking) who will directly benefit from this project and whose lives are expected to change for the better as a result of this project. The project aimed to benefit 1,110 women and girls in total.

Secondary beneficiaries are those individuals the project will work with to change the lives of the primary beneficiaries. The project document specifically targeted: members of CSOs, members of CBOs, health professionals and social/welfare officers, targeting 156 people in total. For example, those who act as change agents, enablers or service providers to achieve the project outcomes include members of non-governmental organizations, members of community-based groups, health professionals, and social/welfare workers. Key implementing partners include SAFENET service providers and the community committee who consist of representative from health, justice, women machinery, law enforcement, various community leaders, youth, rural community members, and members of provincial government.

The evaluation also identified external stakeholders who have invested interest in the project and wanted to see the project successful for future collaboration, especially for provincial rollout of SAFENET and the establishment of the national counselling framework.

Budget and expenditure of the project

The total budget of the project was USD 119,266. In the first year USD62,054.00 was allocated however actual expenditure was USD22,505.21 at 36.27% spending, compared to the second expenditure rate cumulated at 69.52%.²⁰

PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION

Why the evaluation is being done

This external evaluation focuses only on the project and it's the activities for the two years of implementation in the two target communities in Temotu and Isabel, including the FSC volunteers, primary and secondary beneficiaries and stakeholders. The evaluation will focus on reviewing the project implementation to assess whether project objectives were met. The evaluation also presents an opportunity for learning important lessons on what had the project contributed to reduce or end sexual and gender based violence in the two communities, identify what worked well in the interventions and what did not work well, and what threats exists that impede on successful implementation in those remote communities.

How the results of the evaluation will be used?

Firstly as set out in the UN Trust Fund's Strategy 2015-2020, a key objective is to create an evidence and learning hub to collect and reflect on the depth of knowledge and lessons learned through the work of its grantees, which would be partly achieved through improving the UN Trust Fund's evaluation practice and results monitoring to produce high quality, useful evidence and supporting grantees to improve their own capacity in data collection, monitoring and evaluation and partly to present an opportunity to build upon

²⁰ This information is extracted from the First Annual Report 2018, and Progressive Report, September 2018. At the time of the finalization of this report, the full financial report was not made available by the FSC.

existing capacity development activities and move toward a coaching relationship with evaluation task managers from small CSOs. This is the first year the UN Trust Fund has centralized evaluations for small grants and the following project in the Solomon Islands has been identified for an evaluation in 2019.

Secondly, the evaluation presents an opportunity for learning important lessons on how to effectively combat family violence in remote communities in an under-resourced and challenging region. In addition, it will enable the Family Support Centre to learn about what mechanisms and practices have (or have not) enabled effective project management and efficient functioning of the team, and also facilitate design of the endline survey through concrete data collected.

Finally, at the Information Session for the Evaluation on 23 April, 2019, the UN Women National EAW Coordinator has indicated possible funding support for this project to continue into a second phase. This report will inform the design of the strategy and theory of change of the project with the outcomes, outputs, key project activities and budget.

What decisions will be taken after the evaluation is completed

There is anticipation and expectation for the project to continue to a second phase by the Family Support Centre, stakeholders and beneficiaries of the evaluation. Family Support Centre is keen to be informed of areas for improvement in continuing this project, either with another donor or with national government grant. With the rollout of the National Counseling Framework, the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs have strongly expressed the need for provincial volunteers to be visible in the communities as the informal referral and psychosocial first responders to women and girls experiencing sexual and gender-based violence. Although both the primary and secondary beneficiaries have offered reflection to their responses for the questions in the interviews and focus group discussion, there is an appetite for seeing the project continue. Many of the sentiments shared was that the project was new, and first of its kind, and people were just getting to be familiar and gaining confidence in new information and awareness about the harmful effects of violence and of the legislation.

The context of the evaluation is described to provide an understanding of the setting in which the evaluation took place

The evaluation locations were on two different islands in Solomon Islands, Isabel as one island, and Temotu consisting of many small islands. Reaching the provinces is either by ship or plane, and most often transportation is unscheduled and/or unreliable. By ship going to Lata from Honiara take at least 3 days, and to Buala is 6 -8 hours. The project was implemented in two provincial headquarters – Buala and Lata, and in two rural locations. Neo community is, located in an island and is 30– 40 minutes travel on an out-board-motor from Lata, and travelling to Kolotubi from Buala on an out-board-motor is 5-6 hours. Rough weather tends to make travel by sea risky and longer. Both forms of transportation – ship and plane and telecommunication are often affected during bad weather.

The evaluation setting is in both the rural and urban areas and participants are different in education levels, economic and social status, cultural and social background and church affiliation. The evaluation took into consideration how engaged the participants will be, the level of conversation on the issues of violence against women and at the same time being attentive of the cultural norms and appropriateness to discussing the subject matter with and among beneficiaries.

The evaluation tools – consent forms and questionnaires, although are written in the English language, were read out in the lingua franca, *pidjin* and where *pidgin* was not quite well understood, a provincial volunteer was called to make the translation to local dialect for clarity to the participants.

The evaluation also took note of other EAW work being done in the provinces by the national government through the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs, Oxfam and World Vision and so the approach was not merely making a comparison between current situation and the previous *status quo* as changes could have been taking places during the project period, by these other actors and these changes should not be attributed to the project. The evaluation instead employed a ‘with or without’ position however there was flexibility to accommodate the ‘before and after’ approach to evaluate the costs and benefits of the project.

At the time of the evaluation, the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and Family Affairs together with UN Women, European Union and the Australian Government launched the *Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls* and the some of the project’s provincial volunteers were invited to attend the event in Honiara on 6 - 9 May. This meant that for Isabel, few of those volunteers did not participate in the evaluation.

Evaluation objectives and scope

A clear explanation of the objectives and scope of the evaluation

This external evaluation focused only on the project and it’s the activities for the two years of implementation in the four target communities in Temotu and Isabel, including the FSC volunteers, primary and secondary beneficiaries and stakeholders. The evaluation focused on reviewing the project implementation to assess whether project objectives were met. The evaluation also presented an opportunity for learning important lessons on what had the project contributed to reduce or end sexual and gender based violence in the four communities, identified what worked well in the interventions and what did not work well, and what threats exists that impeded on successful implementation in those remote communities

Key challenges and limits of the evaluation are acknowledged and described.

There were several challenges that presented itself during the course of the evaluation period. The unexpected political upheaval in Solomon Islands, following the national general elections and thereafter the election of the Prime Minister, led to security concerns which hampered the movements of the evaluation consultant to gain access to stakeholders and key informants in Honiara. In addition, given the limited exposure, experience and capacities of many of the FSC staff members, and with the Deputy Centre Manager / Evaluation Manager recently joining the FSC team, there were some uncertainties and adjustments made to the planning of the provincial visit due to competing priorities and staff movements. It was suggested that apart from provincial field visits to conducted face to face interviews and FGDs, telephone interviews, surveys, and assessing available progress reports and related EAWG and SGBV reports in Solomon Islands by other development partners will also be considered to use to make up for the considerable limitations expected.

Delay of in country field work: The period planned for the evaluation clashed with the dates for the Solomon Islands national general election on 3 April. Majority of the Honiara based resident returned to their home provinces to cast their ballot. Many who returned to home provinces included FSC officers and project

stakeholders. And being an election period, there was less response from the FSC to provide project related documents. The second annual report although is available, has not been made accessible because the responsible officer had not shared it with Evaluation Manager. The Easter weekend was also considered a holiday and this delayed the consultation with Honiara stakeholders by a week, and the Prime Minister's election was the week after.

FSC staffing: The Evaluation Manager was new to the Family Support Centre and also new to the work on EVAWG and of course the work and the projects that FSC implements under the various funding streams. With the Centre Manager leaving the organisation, and capacity challenges for overall management of the centre, there seemed to be no urgent concern to prioritise the final stages of the project and the evaluation. There is a sense of disconnect in the overall team work and the absence of a central location for documentation records and files, thus made it difficult to access the necessary reports requested.

Accessibility of project document: There was delay in making available and accessible project related documentation. The files and electronic copies of reports, either scanned monitoring forms or progress reports for the project were stored in computers of staff who either were out of office or out of town and this impeded information gathered for the both the inception and evaluation drafting. Some project documents such as volunteers' monthly reports were made available but no training reports to verify some qualitative data recorded in the first annual report.

Political upheaval: It was unexpected when the general public took precaution to keep out and away from the city vicinity during the Prime Minister election. The country had just completed its national general elections, and parties went into lobby and camping to form government and elect the Prime Minister. The organised stakeholder focus group and interviews with key informants were re-scheduled for the days later in the week. Unfortunately, after the announcement of the Prime Minister, the disgruntled youths not in favour of the Prime Minister went on a rampage, damaging infrastructures, buildings, vehicles and endangering lives. Days after, the situation was not yet stabilised and so several of the interviews were postponed and Honiara stakeholder focus group discussion omitted due to movements and safety concerns.

Isabel evaluation: The evaluation in Isabel was solely conducted by an FSC officer, due to the evaluation consultant being stranded in Lata, Temotu. The FSC staff member did not have the sets of questions for the interviews and FGDs, and as such, the questions use in Isabel were different to those used for Temotu and Honiara. Several alternatives and attempts made to get the right questions to Buala for the evaluation but it was not possible, even via telephone or SMS. The questions that were used by the FSC staff members were derived from the incomplete baseline survey conducted at the beginning of the project. See notes in the annex section for sets of questions for Isabel. However, Isabel Province was part of the validation exercise with the independent evaluator for the findings, conclusion and recommendations.

Inconsistent use of questions in FGDs. The difficulty in sending the questions to the FSC officer in Buala hindered the consistency of the questions being used in Temotu for the focus group discussion with volunteers, secondary and primary beneficiaries. Therefore, by analysing the data it was not possible to get consistent response as there were some skipped questions, and gaps in themes and clusters of data synthesising. However, the exercise to validate the evaluation findings, conclusion and recommendations with the provincial volunteers and stakeholder in Buala provided conclusive evidences to support the transformation and great need for the project in Isabel.

EVALUATION TEAM

Brief description of evaluation team

This evaluation was conducted by a consultant, Pauline Soaki, a Solomon Islands. The field evaluation was conducted by the consultant and two FSC officers Daisy Maeigoa and Hilda Mungale between April 27th and May 10, 2014; during which time field visits occurred in Temotu Province, and Isabel Province. The FSC staff assisted with the identification of participants for the data collection phase, and for Isabel Province due to the unavailability of the consultant, assisted with the focus group discussions. The data analysis and synthesizing were conducted by the consultant from May 14 – 17 May and the draft of the evaluation report was prepared from May 20th – 24th. Finalization of the evaluation report and submission of consultancy report will be on June 15th.

Brief description of each member's roles and responsibilities in the evaluation

Research methodology and analysis was conducted by Pauline Soaki, a Solomon Islands gender consultant with the support of International Tessa Walsh, Australian M&E Consultant based in Papua New Guinea who provides advice on data collection methodology. Family Support Centre officers Daisy Maeigoa and Hilda Mungale were responsible for identifying suitable sites for community visits and providing background on the culture, groups influential in shaping attitudes and services in each province.

Brief description of work plan of evaluation team with the specific timeline and deliverables

The data collection period was planned in three areas – in Honiara, in Temotu and in Isabel.

For Honiara, the consultant solely facilitated the focus group discussion and conducted the interviews. From April 22nd to 26th²¹, an information session on the purpose of the evaluation was facilitated by the consultant to FSC officers and national stakeholders. This was followed by a focus group discussion of primary beneficiaries – women and girls (general) and four interviews.

In Temotu, the FSC office provided logistical support; bring in women and girls, and stakeholders to the venue for the focus group discussions and interviews. Evaluation was first conducted in Neo Community from April 27th – 30th. A focus group discussion with the provincial volunteers was held on Saturday late evening. Sunday was rest day for the community and this was respected, since religion and the church are influential in many peoples' lives in rural communities. On April 29th, the consultant facilitated two focus group discussions; one in the morning for secondary beneficiaries (chief, church leaders, entrepreneur, school and clinic representatives), and another in the afternoon for primary beneficiaries (women and girls in general). The next was focused on interviews with stakeholders, and importantly with women survivors who has come to the accommodation that the consultant was staying, and discretely was as well. Completing the evaluation in Neo, the team went to Lata on May 1st and the consultant conducted interviews with women survivors of violence. A similar arrangement as in Neo was followed to conducting the focus group discussions, with the secondary beneficiaries in the morning and the primary beneficiaries in the afternoon on May 2nd. A focus group discussion with the provincial volunteers was also facilitated by the consulted later in the day. On May 3rd, some interviews with the stakeholders conducted and the

²¹ Note: April 22 was public holiday, April 24th was election of the Prime Minister and youth rioted at the announcement of the PM, April 25th most businesses and office closed and later in the evening, continue youth rampage.

consultant also walked through the township to make unobtrusive observations at the police station, the hospital and the women resource center. The consultant and FSC officer spent additional five days from May 4th – 9th in Lata due to cancellation of flights amidst bad weather warning. The bad weather also affected telecommunication including internet.

Because of the consultant was stranded in Lata, the planned travel to Buala, Isabel was disrupted, and in consultation with FSC Centre Manager (supervising)²² the plan adjusted to mitigate this setback. A quick decision was made for the FSC officer to travel to Isabel and organize the focus group discussions and facilitate the process with the consultant to telephone in to the group, preparing to concise questions and reduce time to 15 – 30 minutes. The consultant will telephone individual (women and girls experiencing violence) for interviews. The itinerary of FSC as follows:

- May 7th, fly to Buala, and travel straight to Kolotubi
- May 8th, Kolotubi Community focus group discussions for secondary beneficiaries and primary beneficiaries (women and girls in general). Consultant will conduct through telephone call, however telecommunication was faulty because of bad weather, and so questions were texted to the FSC officer to conduct the group discussions.
- May 9th FSC officer travel back to Buala (5 – 6 hours on out-board-motor)
- May 10th, FSC officer facilitated focus group discussion with secondary beneficiaries and primary beneficiaries (women and girls in general).
- May 11, FSC officer returned to Honiara

The consultant on the addition days in Lata, made modification to the Isabel data collection and also worked on the Neo and Lata quantitative data analysis (i.e., number of participants, sex and age, and quantifying the responses to questions for the interviews)

On May 10th, the consultant in Honiara facilitated telephone interviews with two stakeholders and a provincial volunteer on the questionnaires. Isabel being also affected by bad weather; the telecommunication was not inaudible.

The consultant spent morning of May 13th to debrief with the FSC staff, collected the focus group discussion recordings and other project related reports from the office.

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The evaluation questions were derived from the standard evaluation guidance provide by the UN Trust Fund and tailored for this project.

The questions below were simplified into structure questionnaires and questions for FGDs, and were synthesis to themes and clusters based on the evaluation criteria and recurring topic or mentions.

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Comments/ Modification
Relevance	1. To what extent was the intervention informed by needs and interests of diverse groups of stakeholders through in-depth consultation?	This question was particular addressed to national stakeholder

²² The Centre Manager and Deputy Manager (also Evaluation Manager) were both out-of-country.

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Comments/ Modification
		through consultation interview, and FGD with secondary beneficiaries.
	2. To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls in Honiara, Temotu and Isabel?	This question was tailored into the KII and FGD for provinces.
	3. To what extent does the programme respond to the international framework to prevent and respond to violence against women, such as CEDAW, Beijing Platform Action and women’s human rights principles?	This was assessed through literature review
Effectiveness	4. Was the programme design logical and coherent in: a) taking into account the roles, capacities and commitment of stakeholders; and, b) in realistically achieving the planned outputs?	FGD with with Stakeholders and provincial volunteers.
	5. To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs (project results) achieved and how?	FGD with with Stakeholders and provincial volunteers.
	6. What mechanisms enabled or constrained project performance?	FGD with with Stakeholders and provincial volunteers.
	7. Did the programme develop and build the capacities of partners on planning for activities?	FGD with with Stakeholders and provincial volunteers.
	8. What alternative strategies would have been more effective in achieving expected results?	FGD with with Stakeholders and provincial volunteers.
Efficiency	9. To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented?	Provincial FGD and stakeholders consultations
	10. How efficiently does the programme management monitor programme performance and results?	Stakeholder consultation, FGDs and KII
	11. Have resources (funds, human resources, time, expertise, etc.) for integrating human rights and gender equality been allocated strategically to achieve results? What were the benefits, costs or consequences?	Provincial FGD and FSC staff consultation
Sustainability	12. 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?	Stakeholder consultation, FGDs and KII
	13. How have stakeholders been involved in programme implementation? How effective has the programme been in establishing local ownership?	Stakeholder consultation, FGDs and KII

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Comments/ Modification
	14. Can the programme approach or results be replicated or scaled up by national partners? What would support their replication and scaling up?	Literature review, stakeholder consultation, FGDs and KII
Impact	15. To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women’s empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?	Literature review, stakeholder consultation, FGDs and KII
Gender and Human Rights	17. Has an enabling or adaptable environment been developed for real change on human rights and gender equality issues in Honiara, Temotu and Isabel? In neighboring communities?	FGD with with stakeholders, women survivors and provincial volunteers.

A brief explanation of the evaluation criteria used

The Evaluation criteria are mainly drawn from the UN Trust Fund’s- Evaluation Guidelines – September 2018 – Version which refers to the OECD DAC criteria, with the addition of ‘gender and human rights, which is taken from UN Women’s Gender Responsive Evaluation Handbook. The definitions of the criteria are listed in the table below also. The corresponding mandatory questions are also in the **Error! Reference source not found..**

Evaluation Criteria	Definitions	Mandatory Questions
Relevance	<i>The extent to which the project is suited to the priorities and policies of the target group and the context.</i>	1 To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?
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>	2 To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs (project results) achieved and how
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>	3. To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented?
Sustainability	<i>Sustainability is concerned with measuring whether the benefits of a project are likely to continue after the project/funding ends.</i>	4. 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?
Impact	<i>Assesses the changes that can be attributed to a particular project relating specifically to higher-level impact (both intended and unintended).</i>	5. To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality

		and/or women’s empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)?
Knowledge generation	<i>Assesses whether there are any promising practices that can be shared with other practitioners.</i>	6. 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?
Gender Equality and Human Rights	<i>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>	7. 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.

EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

Description of overall design

The evaluation design is a ‘mixed methods’ approach - both qualitative and quantitative data collection. This helped to address questions of how many, where, what, as well as why and how, although this will not be merely making a comparison between current situation and the previous *status quo* as secular changes could have been taking place during the project period, i.e. Safe Families (EVAW) project in Temotu, and these changes should not be attributed to the project. Instead a ‘with or without’ position rather than ‘before and after’, will be the approach to evaluate the costs and benefits of the project. As such, the evaluation will be participatory in nature and will make use of focus groups discussions and semi structured interviews, and an evaluation ‘stakeholder reference group’ (SRG) to provide some guidance to the evaluation. The reference group would specifically be the identified from the Honiara based beneficiaries as per the TOR and the project annual reports including the provincial volunteers and the community committees etc.

Data sources

To ensure the evaluation approach was as thorough and reliable as possible, different analytical tools and data collection methods were employed. The evaluation methods employed were in keeping with the TOR (see Annex A). Throughout the process the consultant liaised with staff officers and continues to identify and review documents (each of these described in more detailed in the sections that follow):

- Desk review of FSC project related documents and reports
 - FSC proposal to the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women 2016 Call for Proposals: Full Fledged Proposal
 - FSC First Annual Report, Transforming Communities to End Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Solomon Islands 2018
 - Provincial Volunteers Monthly reports (not all)
 - Client data Sept 2018 - March 2019

- FSC Second Annual Report, Transforming Communities to End Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Solomon Islands 2018
- Workshop, Interviews, and focus groups with FSC stakeholders, primary and secondary beneficiaries
- Mini-survey on capacity building of FSC staff and provincial volunteers on monitoring strengths
- Consultations with external stakeholders.
- Review of other external reports and documentation on EVAWG in the Solomon Islands (see Annex)
- Validation meeting with three key FSC staff members in Honiara on 24 June and members of the FSC Committee in Buala, Isabel on 24 July, on the preliminary findings, conclusions, and recommendations

Throughout the evaluation, steps were taken to use a participatory approach to ensure information about the project is at the forefront of discussion and information sharing about the project to the national level stakeholders and provincial stakeholders, and ensuring that the provincial volunteers were recognized as important player in the rural communities and active participants in their wealth of information, contextual knowledge and informing policy makers and funders to understand the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability of the project.

In addition, triangulation was crucial to the evaluation approach to add diverse perspectives to information and data collected and validate credibility and accuracy.

Description of data collection methods and analysis

Desk Review

The evaluation began with a desk review of FSC project related documents, including the concept note and fully-fledged proposal to the UNTF seeking the grant, the first annual report, Solomon Islands national policy on EVAWG, and other development partners' documents and reports. FSC provided digital copies of all of these documents for the desk review. The UNTF provided their evaluation guidance. The desk review helped to inform both the evaluation approach and identification of issues related to the evaluation criteria when writing the findings, drawing conclusions, and making recommendations. Documents consulted during the desk review are listed at the end of this report in a reference section, and are footnoted throughout the report.

Workshop, Interviews, and focus groups with FSC stakeholders, primary and secondary beneficiaries

Following the finalization of the inception report and evaluation method by the consultant, the evaluation team (consultant) set out to conduct a small information session workshop, consultations, interviews, and focus groups with the FSC and project's stakeholders and implementing partners, including those directly involved in implementing the projects activities.

The evaluation team conducted interviews and focus groups and workshops with the project's primary and secondary beneficiaries, and provincial volunteers from Neo and Lata, in Temotu Province, and at Kolotubi and Buala in Isabel Province.

The beginning of the data collection phase, a small information workshop was organised on April 23rd bringing in together Honiara external stakeholders and secondary beneficiaries of the project, including some members of the FSC staff to discuss the purpose and expected results of the evaluation. The evaluation criteria were discussed with the related questions and indicators for a common understanding and consensus on the direction of the evaluation. Discussion was also on establishing Stakeholder Reference Group and identifying representatives for the group to guide the evaluation. Also the in

provincial evaluation field schedule was modified, directing the evaluation team to go to Temotu first, so that the independent evaluator will have the benefit to interview key members of the Temotu provincial volunteers before they leave Lata to attend the national safenet workshop in Honiara and regional training in Suva, Fiji

Focus groups were kept informal and discussions framed through a story telling style, although guided by a set of key prompts. Throughout the interviews, questions were unstructured, but they were guided by a set of common themes identified for discussion, including: conception of the project, project results meeting a need, the planned activities and their implementation; both FSC and the volunteers' capacities and strengths; likely weaknesses and hindrances related to activity implementation; and how beneficiaries look at the future of the work already being done and to continue.

A limitation to this approach was the selection of participants for the FGDs; it would have been best if the participants invited for the FGD had close engagement with the project at whatever point through its implementation. Some of the participants were unaware of the existence of the project, although they were present during an awareness-raising during the 16 days of activism campaign to EVAWG, and related the experience to their own organization affiliation program, i.e., they participated in the EVAWG march because of Mothers Union, not because of the project's activity funded and organized by volunteers.

The interviews, consultation and focus groups also focused on obtaining specific perspectives on the design, management, governance, implementation, and monitoring of activities. This was intended to assess the relevance, efficiency, and effectiveness of the project and where necessary, to propose changes to activities should the project continue that would improve the effectiveness and efficiency of implementation. Focus was also placed on sustainability, exploring future opportunities for funding support and stakeholders' strong engagement, including ownership of communities and province.

Consultations with External Stakeholders

External stakeholders were identified by the FSC Evaluation Manager to be consulted as well during evaluation to assess synergies and early detection for future sustainability of the project. These external stakeholders include the UNTF Portfolio Manager, UN Women Solomon Islands, Oxfam, World Vision, Ministry of Women, and the Public Solicitors Office. Names of the individuals are listed at the end of the report, in the Annex Section.

Review of other external reports and documentation on EVAWG in the Solomon Islands

Throughout the data analysis and synthesizing phase, the consultant sought other literature, policy documents and reports to substantiate some of the evaluation findings. These are listed in the reference section and are found at the footnote. These informed the triangulation process to ensure accuracy and credibility of information and data. Where there is a contradiction between to the evidence collected and the literature, the evaluation findings were taken into account first, whilst mentioning the contradiction with sources highlighted in the footnotes.

Description of sampling

The sampling of the evaluation is focus on the beneficiaries of the project – who were identified in the progress and annual reports according to categories as primary, secondary and external stakeholders, individual who were best placed to respond to the evaluation questions. At the inception phase, the number of participants was estimated at 50 – 60 participants. However, during the data collection phase unforeseen circumstances in the field led to a change in the numbers and selection of who to participate

due to unavailability of some participants. In this case the evaluator used the snowballing technique to identify other beneficiaries who may have been involved in the project. For purpose to understand response percent, population demographics for project locations have been included to substantiate sampling size. The sample size is fairly small at below 2% of the total population of project communities and province. The numbers were selected based on beneficiary who involved, engaged or heard about the project either once or more than once. The evaluation duration per community also prevented reaching out more participants as well.

Table 1: Sampling size per province and community demographics

	Primary Beneficiary	Sampling	%	Secondary Beneficiary	Sampling	%	Notes
Honiara				Stakeholder Reference Group and Secondary beneficiary and FSC officers	17	0.02%	Honiara popn:80082
Temotu	Lata: women in general and survivors Neo village: women in general and survivors	9	0.45%	Police, health workers, chiefs, community elders, women and girls reps, women with disability church reps and govt reps., incld prov volunteers	39	1.10%	Total popn ²³ :21,326 Lata popn:1,982 Neo popn:1,558
Isabel	Combine Buala and Kolotubi village: Volunteers and Committees	0		Police, health workers, chiefs, community elders, women and girls reps, women with disability church reps and govt reps. Incl provincial volunteers	37	0.82%	Total popn:26,158 Buala popn:2,813 Kolotubu popn:1,671

Table 2: Focus groups by project locations

Focus Groups	Honiara	Neo - Temotu	Lata - Temotu	Kolotubi –Isabel	Buala - Isabel
Women	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Stakeholders	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Volunteers	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 3: Key informants by project location

²³ Population statistic based on 2009 National Census Report

Key Informant	Honiara	Neo - Temotu	Lata - Temotu	Kolotubi –Isabel	Buala - Isabel
Women	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Stakeholders	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Volunteers	N/A	No	Yes	No	Yes

Table 4: Sampling of Evaluation Participants

SAMPLING	Honiara	Temotu	Isabel	Total
FGD: Primary Beneficiaries - Women Survivors	0	0	0	0
FGD: Primary Beneficiaries - Women in general	5	18	18	41
FGD: Provincial Volunteers	0	6	5	11
FGD: Secondary Beneficiaries	5	15	14	34
KII : External Stakeholder Groups	6	0	0	6
KII: Primary Beneficiaries - Women Survivors	0	9	0	9
KII: Primary Beneficiaries - Women in general	0	0	0	0
KII: Provincial Volunteers	0	1	1	2
KII: Secondary Beneficiaries	0	2	2	4
Consultation with FSC Staff	7	0	0	0
Sub total	16	51	40	
			TOTAL	114

Table 4 reveals the sampling did not include any focus group for women survivor given the confidentiality and privacy of the women survivors. There were also no interviews conducted for women survivors in Isabel because of transportation and communication issues due to bad weather experienced. Whilst it would have been assumed that Honiara would have more secondary beneficiaries' interviews and focus groups, it was not possible due to security restrictions as it was election period and many of the appointments were cancelled. There were no primary beneficiaries in Honiara. There was appointment made to have interviews with male provincial volunteers, however both volunteers were not available.

Table 5: Age range for women survivors in Temotu

Age ranges	15 - 19	20 - 34	35 - 49	50+
Women Survivors		1 ²⁴	4	4

²⁴ Single and unmarried mother, perpetrator are male sibling

Table 6: No. of years in intimate relationship (marriage or de factor) in Temotu

No. of years in intimate relationship	15 - 19	20 - 34	35 - 49	50+
Women Survivors	4	2	2	

For Isabel province, sample disaggregated data was not obtained at the time of the interviews nor was it made available at the time of report finalization.

Description of ethical considerations in the evaluation

The ethical considerations in the evaluation emphasize the importance of ensuring confidentiality, privacy and trust to protect the safety and maintain the confidence of respondents and FSC officers, and to ensure data protection and quality assurance. Both the Independent Consultant and the FSC officers had the responsibility to ensure that the research did not lead to further harm or trauma to respondents, the staff or the evaluators. Furthermore, the respondent's decisions and choices were respected by the evaluation team.

Ethical and Safety Guideline

Safety of the evaluation team and the respondents was paramount and guided by the FSC provincial volunteers.

The responders were provided with consent forms, and the content was read and explained to them in both English and Pidgin, and a signature was procured for acceptance to participate in the evaluation.

The evaluation ensured that questions were tailored to targeted to specific beneficiaries – primary, secondary and implementing officers – to gauge their interactive experience with the project, either access or receiving services or benefiting from information and awareness on harmful effects of violence against women.

The questionnaires were designed in a manner to ensure confidentiality of women's responses. For example, names and contact details were not recorded: a coding system was used, interviews were conducted in private and at a specified time when the responder was available.

The questionnaires were tailored specifically for women accessing and receiving services to ensure that women are responding only to the experiences to the project and not re-telling the violence they experience to avoid possible distress or trauma.

The evaluation team is trained to refer women requesting or needing assistance to available local services and source of support.

Limitations of the evaluation

While the evaluation methodology and findings are strong and conclusive, as with all evaluation there are some limitations that should be mentioned.

Absence of a baseline report. The project does not have a baseline report, nor had fully conducted and completed a baseline survey. This disadvantages both the project and the the evaluator to not have an overall picture of the situational analysis to permit proof of the need for the provinces and whether or not

it was a community driven bottom up intervention. A baseline report is helpful to provide a contextual understanding of the often complex and gendered relational dynamics within the communities to issues of gender inequality and women's status.

Having lack of in-depth data from Isabel and Honiara makes it challenging to present a holistic view of the progress and success of the project. The Temotu field work had the benefit of an assessment conducted not only through face to face interviews and discussions but also through unobtrusive observations to gauge the genuine and frank discussions, gender behaviors and gender roles in and around the communities. The tool designed for the evaluation was not used consistently in all sites identified for evaluation. A walk through the community to look at forms of visual information materials such as billboards or posters in police stations, hospital out-patient units or women resource centers would indicate less visible awareness of the campaign to EVAWG.

Poor participants' selection for the evaluation: the selection of participants i.e. women, chiefs, government officials and church leaders, invited to participate in the evaluation interviews and discussion were later found that they were not involved in any way with the project. At the start of each focus group discussion, participants were asked if they knew about the project in the last week, in the last month and in the beginning. In three out of four focus discussion groups, nearly half of the participants did not know about the project, nor had any form of engagement so they were not able to articulate their experiences, but could contribute perspectives to support for women survivors of violence. This was found in both provinces for participants of the focus group discussions.

Insufficient project related documentation to review and consult also made it difficult to apply the triangulation technique for data verification. Although the main documents were available, key reports to get evidence-based data and verification of progress were not made available such as training reports, workshop reports and the second-year annual report. The first annual report and at least 2 progress reports were not sufficient to provide insights into the qualitative information on participants satisfaction with the training received or workshops attended, and also their knowledge level of legislation on GBV.

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

The evaluation experienced some inconsistencies between application of the methodology used in each province/location and some of this is explained in the limitations section. This makes it challenging to compare data from the focus group discussions and interviews to progress reports of activities, outputs and achievements. However, in triangulating data with other sources of literatures relating to EVAWG in Solomon Islands the evaluators could do some substantive verification and these occurrences are referenced below. This section begins by summarizing some of the milestones and achievements taken from the annual report, followed by findings and analysis presented against each evaluation criteria.

First Annual Reporting

The quantitative data provided in the first Annual Report (date) shows how activities have been carried out to achieve the results outlined in the first year of implementation by March 2018:

- Approximately two per cent of women and girls accessed the project services in Buala and Lata
- Less only two provincial committees were set up, with at 4 – 6 volunteers appointed for Lata and Buala

- All the provincial volunteers in Buala and Lata had attended at least received two training sessions, one in their home province and the other in Honiara.
- All the provincial volunteers in Buala and Lata had attended 12 meetings and mentoring sessions in their project location.
- No school programmes for EAW/FPA awareness-raising were conducted.
- The largest awareness-raising activities that were conducted were the 16 Days of Activism Campaign to EAWG, although qualitative data prove inconclusive on whether people’s knowledge on FPA, gender and human rights improved amongst those who attended.

This quantitative data and information has been derived from the project’s first annual report. The qualitative findings will provide more context and depth to why these results are so.

The results of first year’s implementation hinged on the activities being implemented by FSC. It was acknowledged that the project was delayed in implementation because of the absence of baseline data. A baseline survey was then conducted by a resident international consultant to remedy the oversight, however midway through the fieldwork, the exercise was halted and left undone and incomplete²⁵.

The project nevertheless continued its roll out to the two project sites – Buala and Lata and in two communities in Honiara, Kaibia and Kobito Settlements. The FSC officers went out as a team²⁶ – Counselor, Financial Officer, Communications and Advocacy to establish the provincial committees, conduct basic administration training and GBV specific trainings – on harmful consequences of SGBV, of the Family Protection Act, of basic counseling and referrals as first line responders training. The training also focused on building a level of awareness on the FPA that the provincial volunteers can also conduct information and awareness-raising in the communities. The appointment of provincial volunteers and the level of impact of the training received by the provincial volunteers will be discussed in the qualitative findings.

The capability and performance of the provincial volunteers were paramount in the project, as they were key players in the project implementation. Their appointment and status were recognized and acknowledged in their communities as attested by the participants of focus group discussion in Neo, Lata and Buala, and, acknowledged in the provincial formal structures and wider EAW networks within national government and development partners. This was conveyed through KII with members of provincial government in Isabel and Temotu, and also from the MWYCFA.

Respondent in pidjin: ‘FSC hem partner lo hia lo Isabel. Mifala rely tu mus li FSC lo hia lo Buala, especially for counselling lo oketa parents wea oketa tekem kam pikinini wea experiencim sexual abuse. Polis hem mekem kap les fo keta lo wanfala lif hut behind lo stasin but hem no private tu mus, but oketa duim gud waka’

Translation English: ‘FSC is a partner here in Isabel. We rely very much ion FSC here in Buala, especially for counselling of parents whose child had experienced sexual abuse. The police have made a space in a leaf hut behind the station, although there is no privacy [for clients] but the [FSC] keep doing good work’.

Thus, the project depends very much on the volunteers’ capability and efforts, as well as their commitment to transform communities and its members to respond to GBV and ensure that women and girls, including

²⁵ The consultant engaged had withdrew her services and left for a UNDP position. See also FSC Annual Report 2018

²⁶ Other times, the team has been mixed, to include the legal officer, the centre manager, and secretary

survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in Honiara, Temotu and Isabel, experience better support and protection against sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in their communities and having delivered better awareness to people to prevent and reduce SGBV in their communities. This was logic of the result chain as outlined in the FSC project document.

Second - year Reporting

For the second year, a six-months report (March - August 2018) presented quantitative data on how activities have been carried out to achieve the results outlined in the second year of implementation:

- 26 women and girls seeking assistance from provincial volunteers in counselling in Isabel and Lata combined, with a new information that economic abuse was underreported, and an increase in knowledge of where to get assistance and confidence in the services provide, as well as reported of 90% satisfactory rate satisfactory with the services provided by the volunteers.
- Clients with the Police Safety Notice (PSNs) issued to their perpetrators indicated they feel safer, and PSN served and explained to perpetrators, and no information of breach of PSN conditions was received.
- Volunteers are more confident in counselling and referral support as they have participated in 12 group assessment discussions on referral and counselling support with the FSC legal officer and the senior counselor on their bi-annual visit to the provinces.
- Demonstrated trusted partnership with police, in assisting victims, e.g. case of child sexual abuse in Isabel, where FSC provincial volunteers were relied on to provide counselling to the parents and provide case management to the child for referrals.
- Of 26 clients who had accessed the counselling and referral service, there was a 90% satisfactory rate of service received for the six-months period, as noted by the volunteers and members of FSC.
- In the village setting, community stakeholders (chiefs, pastors, health workers, and teachers) are part of the service providers' informal referral protocols. In two main towns, Buala and Lata, the network is wider as it included representatives from social welfare, provincial government women desk officer, nurses, polices, court officials, Channel of Hope, Safe Families and churches.
- Chiefs and church leaders acknowledge the importance of survivor centered approaches, most women who run to them were informed of the availability of the services instead of going straight to reconciliation and forgiveness
- More schools have participated in the awareness raising and talks on SGBV and about 80% of students surveyed indicated willingness to prevent violence as indicated in the pre-evaluation and post-evaluation of the awareness raising activities in the selected schools
- 3 committees -Buala, Kolotubi and Lata) are working actively with stakeholders in a newly established referral networks develop for them with the assistance of FSC
- FSC has also developed informal protocols and guidelines for referrals and a minimum standard of practice in Kolotubi and Lata and Buala, and provincial government have endorsed the protocols including survivor centered approach
- Under reporting of clients: volunteers have not collected data on number of clients seen, called or supported in the year, so the qualitative data indicated for clients is inaccurate.

Much work was done in the second year of project implementation. Participation of community and provincial leaders was evident in the community awareness events such as the 16 Days of Activism

Campaign to EAW, in SGBV training and workshops, and meetings. This indicates a pathway for stonger partnership and collective efforts to prevent and reduce violence against woment and girls and sexual gender based violence in Honiara, Isabel and Temotu.

Data from the field

With information derived from the annual and progressive reports on the project achievements and implementation, findings in the fields were more concrete through qualitative and quantitative data and advantageous of honest and meaningful discussions from the KIIs and FGDs. Also beneficial for the evaluation was for the independent evaluator, especially in Temotu, and later in Isabel, to see first-hand how the project had made the transformation it sets out to do.

The findings are outlined under each evaluation criteria and responding to corresponding evaluation questions.

Relevance

How well was the project designed and implemented?

The design of the project was developed by FSC and it had also planned the activities for implementation. The FSC also facilitated the appointment of the provincial volunteer and solely build the capacity of the volunteers to deliver on the activities. The two outcomes specified in the project design are relevant in the two provinces, for the project has become a conduit between government national EAW policy implementation for interventions in the rural areas, and also to the two provinces to address the prevalent high rates of violence in their communities. Importantly focus on transforming communities to end violence against women and girls, and the strategy employed to appoint volunteers within the communities to act as local referral networks is relevant to the social and cultural context of the communities.

Finding 1: However, the interventions (activities) and the process of achieving the desired outcomes was not necessarily what the community perceived or suggested and it could have been better planned to be more relevant and appropriate to their way of life and context. The responses from FGDs with stakeholders in Neo, Lata and Buala had indicated that the project had good intentions to address SGBV in the provinces, but there are still room for specific response to the diversity of issues of SGBV (such as child sexual abuse and trauma), and collaborating with local actors and institutions for meaningful interventions.

The activities, as explained in FGDs for both Neo and Lata are general and generic where volunteers would go into a community, call for a gathering of men, women and children and give a talk for one or two hours and tick that off as community awareness raisings. The topics would include:

- What is domestic violence or SGBV?
- Why is VAW concerning?
- What is the Family Protection Act?
- What services FSC does and what services are available in the province

Accordingly, to the provincial volunteers and focus group members, the targeted audiences in communities are everyone in the community, all ages and genders, and for schools it was all the students together. The chiefs, church leaders and women in Neo, Lata and Buala raised the concern over awareness raising subjects such sexual violence, the languages used in the explaining the violence, which were not cultural

and age appropriate for which the information conveyed in a gathering consisting of men, women and children.

Similar sentiments were raised by government officials in Lata and Buala which in the stakeholders' focus group discussions:

Respondent in pidjin: 'gavman nao hem major stakeholder ia lo any activities wea NGOs like fo kam carrem out [lo provins] ... waka blo hem fo providem nao enabling environment for stakeholders ..., next time you kam, project document blo hem must kam sharem kam wetem ofis ... especially lo mifa lo planning becos bae mifa must capturem insaet lo planblo mifala ya, fo talem dat oh place osem project osem go waka lo hem and ba hem waka fo acheivem nao indicator'.

Translation English: Government is the major stakeholder to many activities that NGOs want to carry out [in the province], its mandate is to provide an enabling environment for stakeholders, ... so next time you come, project document that you have must be shared with the officer, ... especially to us in the planning because we must capture inside our plan, so that information tells us where work in implemented and whether it works to achieve the indicator' Provincial officer, Stakeholder FGD Lata

Respondent in pidjin: 'Mifala go fo runnem workshop lo Temotu lo SAFENET roll out na me jus save gud lo oketa volintia ia an waka oketa duim'

Translation English: 'We went to conduct a workshop in Temotu on SAFENET rollout and I just knew very well about the volunteers and the work they do' Development Partner, KII, Honiara

Findings 2: Evaluation found as raised by provincial government officials in both provinces, a top down approach to addressing the needs and interests of the diverse stakeholders by FSC. FGDs in Buala and Lata, and interviews with government women desk officers identified on the ground, that establishing the project could have been more consultative with key stakeholders such as them (provincial government), and formal services as part of scoping before any formal appointments of volunteers, and activities implemented. And by this the activities could have been better designed to target specific audiences and specific intervention for specific concerning violence related issues and integrated into government and formal services - police and health, work plans and budgets.

Findings 3: At national level, the government and development partners such as UN Women, Oxfam and World Vision have expressed how significant the contribution of the project, especially through the funding, the appointment of the volunteers, and the specific service provision of counselling, referral and paralegals that FSC provides. In addition, the integration of interventions

'We were surprised to know about the project that FSC had set up in Buala and Lata. It made our task easier to roll out SAFENET, and the volunteers had really contributed to the consultation we organized for introducing the national counselling framework'.

KII, MWYCFA Officer, Honiara

operated from and in the communities such as Neo and Kolotubi. Interviews with national actors – MWYCFA, UN Women, and Oxfam found that the project is relevant to the two provinces, the activities,

outputs and outcomes, and they regarded this as a significant step towards the progress to rollout the SAFENET and the National Counselling Framework in the two provinces. MWYCFA had demonstrated this by involving the provincial volunteers in all the consultation workshops for national policies and plans, most recent are the SAFENET provincial rollout and the National Counseling Framework consultations.

To what extent was the intervention informed by needs and interests of diverse groups of stakeholders through in-depth consultation?

Findings 4: Evaluation found from the discussions with stakeholders and interviews with formal service providers – police, health and also the provincial volunteers that the diversity of issues and forms of violence differs and rates significant high in each provinces, such as in Isabel Province, child sexual and physical abuse incidences occur and reported frequently compare to intimate partner violence which was more of an issue in Temotu province.

The secondary beneficiary FGDs in Buala were specific in response that although the focus for counselling, referrals and paralegal training was targeting women survivors of intimate partner violence, the reported cases that police, GBV nurses and FSC provincial volunteers respond to were majority of child physical and sexual violence.

To what extent does the programme respond to the international framework to prevent and respond to violence against women, such as CEDAW, Beijing Platform Action and women’s human rights principles?

Findings 5: The independent evaluator and MWYCFA officer confirmed that the program logic is aligned to the international framework including CEDAW, Beijing Platform Action and women’s human rights principles and also aligned to national policy on EVAW. And the project is well connected to all the other EVAWG work by relevant government and NGOs in the two provinces.

Effectiveness

Was the programme design logical and coherent in: a) taking into account the roles, capacities and commitment of stakeholders; and, b) in realistically achieving the planned outputs?

The Family Support Centre was clear in its mandate and that was to ensure that their services of basic counselling, referral and creating awareness for women and girls is paramount to reduce and prevent sexual and gender-based violence. The need to ensure this service is made available to women and girls in rural and remote areas is intended to ensure that women survivors and victims of violence have the support and protection under the legislation that criminalizes domestic violence and at the same time creates awareness of the structures and institutions that condone it.

Findings 5: However, FGDs and KIIs responses to FSC’s collaboration with stakeholders, and the commitment required to support the provincial volunteers was mixed. Whilst the secondary beneficiaries in Buala had been honest about not knowing enough about the project in the beginning of implementation and had only become engaged when a new appointed member who was proactive to collaborate had reached out to the police, government and health before the project and it’s work was known to the wider stakeholders. Although FSC had provided training on GBV and FPA, the training was not enough, and this was supported by the capacity assessment survey which some FSC staff members and Temotu provincial volunteers participated in and revealed that their knowledge on FPA and GBV is quite limited to the brochures and training handouts to guide them. Furthermore, in Temotu the chiefs and church leaders expressed in a group discussion that a one-day training workshop at the beginning of

the project establishment was not enough for them to really know how to be involved or support the work meaningfully.

To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs (project results) achieved and how?

At the information session, external stakeholders and the evaluation stakeholder reference group shared that the two years' implementation is not enough for the project to achieve its goal, although activities of the project can be achieved in their objectives. Findings in the evaluation revealed that the project started at different times in the selected locations, which means that for one site, for example Neo Community, the project was established and implemented for only eight months.

Findings 6: FSC had delayed to establish and implement project in the selected locations and had rushed with setting up the provincial committees. This would have contributed to the provincial volunteers' limited training received, and the adhoc coaching through telephone communication the volunteers have from FSC Honiara. There was one information session and one training of psychosocial first aid. Although basic counseling and referral was part of the module, there was no evidence to qualify increased capacity of the volunteers and community committees. The volunteers were given the 'how to' instruction through a developed brochure or guide notes, and later in a local informal referral protocol guide.

What mechanisms enabled or constrained project performance?

Findings 7: The engagement of the stakeholders, chiefs, church leaders, women's machinery and others appeared random and ad hoc. This suggests that the design of the interventions and implementation was not quite participatory with the stakeholders or with the volunteers to assess capacity and commitments. As it was found evidently through FGDs with the women generally and also with stakeholders, the appointment of male volunteers was not facilitated meaningfully by FSC. Women in Temotu reported in both discussions and interviews that having male volunteers to do the work is good, but the male must be a role model who does not lead by example, or 'practice what he preaches'. The danger is appointing someone who the community knows to have been indulging in alcohol and local homebrew may not be effective in the current prescribed role for community awareness-raising programme on violence prevention.

Findings 8: The project intention to reach out to women and girls has not fully achieve the objective of meeting target numbers for clients, for according to the six month report of second year project, 26 women and girls seeking assistance from provincial volunteers in counselling in Isabel and Lata, and majority of women in focus group discussions and survivors interviewed stated that they know about the services of the project either through the police, or from a friend or female family member. This suggest that service provision and information dissemination did not reach the targeted groups [women and girls] as widely as anticipated. Furthermore, the awareness raising programmes is conducted for all members of the community, and so women were unable to ask questions which are likely to provoke contention among the men, for example, forced sex by husbands was identified by the women as trigger for domestic violence.

Findings 9: However, it has been observed and highlighted by the chiefs and community leaders in Neo and Kolotubi that the provincial volunteers have taken their roles seriously, and have reached out to as many women as possible in the community. By word of mouth information has been passed on to women that the volunteers provide basic counseling and referral services to women. But interviews with the survivors in Temotu found that women are still silent about their feelings of subordination and on gender issues, including violence and sexual abuse. Subsequently, focal groups discussion with the women generally also

confirm this. The provincial volunteers confirm this and raise the issue of culture that speaking up about sexual violence and abuse is viewed negatively as it can bring great shame on the survivor, the family and the perpetrator. From the interviews with survivors in Temotu also elucidated that those who have reached out to priests and pastors have not been satisfied with the way their domestic problems have been handled and have been discretely approaching the volunteers to assist them with police and legal referrals. These findings suggest that community stakeholders need to be included in all the training provided and all aspects of the community related parts of the project to ensure that there is leadership support and the volunteers receive legitimacy in the community.

Did the programme develop and build the capacities of partners on planning for activities?

In the context where this project was being implemented, there were two groups of partners - the formal service providers such as the provincial government, the police, health workers, women machineries and international NGOs such as World Vision and Oxfam, and then the traditional local partners such as the chiefs, church leaders, community leaders and women leaders. These two groups if utilized strategically would be able to effectively support the project implementation and reach as many women and girls' survivors and also furthering the dissemination of information to EVAWG.

Findings 10: The secondary beneficiaries in Neo and Kolotubi communities consist of traditional local partners, and in the evaluation FGDs, they expressed that they would have been more supportive in facilitating and driving some of the activities had they been fully involved in meetings, trainings and consultative meetings with the FSC Honiara management. The chiefs and church leaders are influential in the communities and were most likely to have been approached by women experiencing domestic violence and /or marital issues, thus with proper meaningful training, the chiefs and church leaders can provide better support to women survivors and also proactive to organizing community awareness programmes.

This finding suggests a reason to the low number of women and girls receiving counselling in the first year, and a gradual peak in the second year as the project started to gain traction. For some recorded cases, it's slowly peaking and depending on the type of violence. Some women have approached the volunteers just for a listening ear, addressing the issues without resorting to police or legal involvement. Furthermore, involving the chiefs and church leaders closely in the project would have provided courage for women to seek out and accessed the GBV services in Temotu. And as opposite to the survey which found that women have not been encouraged by men in the community to seek support counselling or referral services, the chiefs and church leaders would have been able to do that. There is the belief that indicates that either men view violence against women as a private matter and do not want to interfere in cases or because of the culture of condoning violence due to patriarchal beliefs²⁷.

What alternative strategies would have been more effective in achieving expected results?

As the project is using ordinary men and women to be volunteers and equipping them with knowledge and skills to provide counselling, referral and paralegal support services, and also using the volunteers to organize and conduct community awareness programmes on GBV and FPA, a member of the community in Neo had suggested that the youth can also be volunteers to raise awareness on GBV and FPA.

²⁷ Men are not condoning actions of male perpetrators, who asserting discipline over their wives with reasons to do so.

Respondent in pidjin 'Hem no [FSC] involvim youths ...becos ating oketa pick noma hao me save fo oketa pipol kam lo waksop. Osem oketa writim na letter, invitation noma fo wanfala lo dea fiftin fala woman, den fifteen fala man osem, bata oketa youth noma'.

Translation English: ' FSC did not involve youth, because I think the selected only few people for the workshop. They wrote an invitation letter for fifteen women and fifteen men but no youth'. Honiara, Women FGD participant

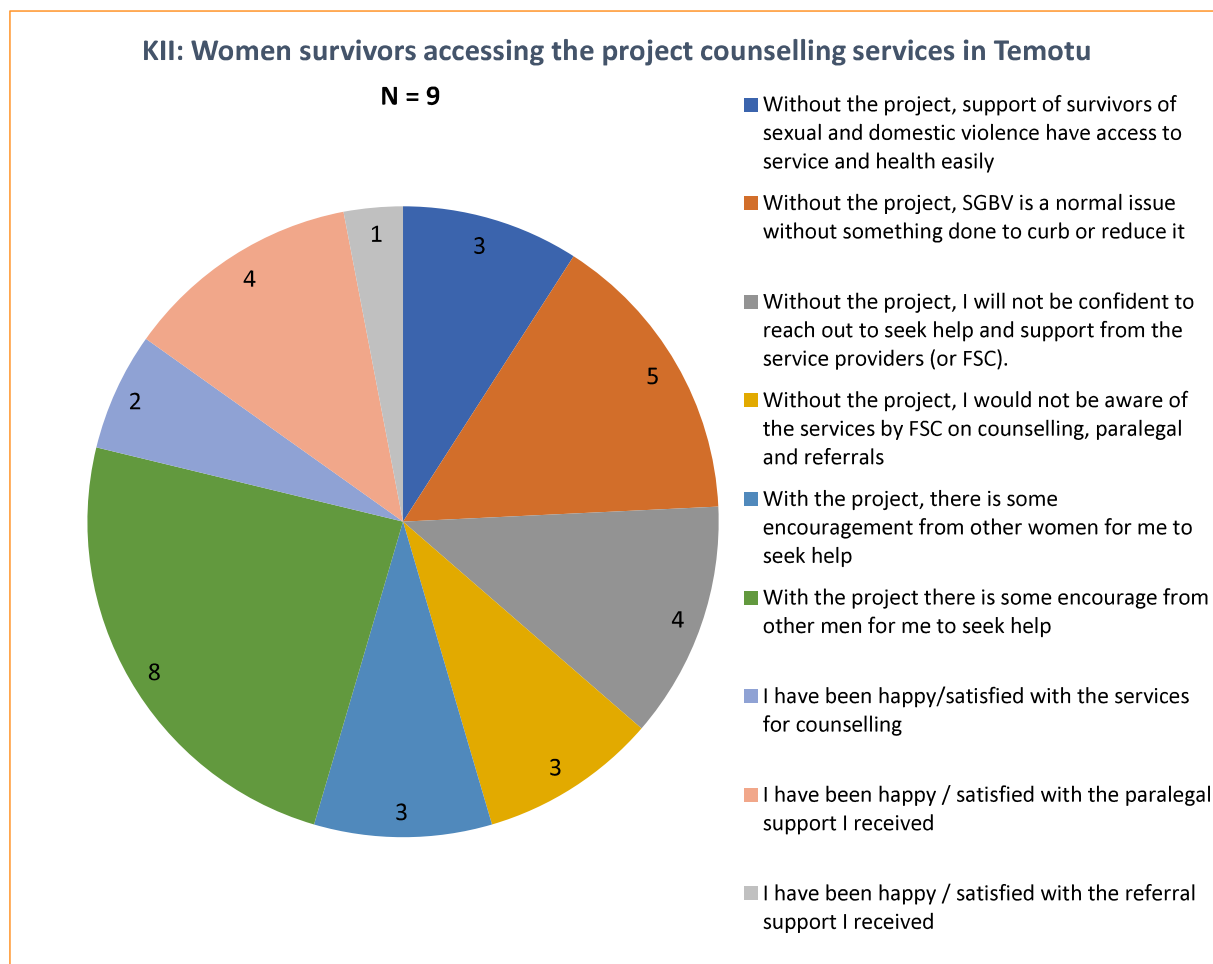
Findings 11: FGDs in Neo community suggested using the youth in implementing some of the activities in awareness raising such as sports and drama as the medium of messaging campaign. Most of the young men will grow and become husbands and will likely become perpetrators, and so designing a program with targeted activities that specifically engage youth or young men and boys in training, workshop and seminars will transform them individually, then their household, and then they can go out to transform the communities. In Lata, similar sentiment was also highlighted about the youths, especially the young men and boy who are perceived to be responsible for bad behaviours and delinquency in the township. The focus group discussion with secondary beneficiary in Lata propose using young men and boys to be involved in the project by responsible for creating awareness through dances and drama will speak to their gender and to their own age group and 'hood', removing them from 'bad crowds to good crowds' would definitely achieve better results for the project. In addition, it was discussed with FSC that a way to reach out to disseminate information about sexual and gender based violence and the family protection legislation is through engagement with youth in the communities through drama.

Findings 12: In Buala it was raised by the secondary beneficiary focus group discussion that the most concerning issue is the frequent occurrence of child sexual and physical abuse. The project was heavily focused on intimate partner violence and so training was not focused on counselling of young children affected by violence, nor had it been expected by the volunteers as expressed, to facilitate referrals or prepare volunteers to accompany the child victims through to the referral process nor have the capacity and capability to provide trauma and stress counselling to parents of the girl victim.

Findings 13: In Temotu, nine women survivors participated in a survey on their experiences accessing and receiving the quality counselling, referral and paralegal services the project provides (*see box 2*). This survey result suggests that from the women who participated, (a) more than 50% are still not fully satisfied with the services (3 – counselling, 4 – paralegal and 1 - referral). However, five women have agreed together that without the project, SGBV would have continued to be a normal issue, without anything done to curb or reduce it.

Findings 14: Various reports reviewed, including interviews and focus group discussions in both provinces suggest that women do not come to report the violence they experience out of fear that their husbands (or perpetrator) will be arrested and go to prison. Women, in severe violence cases would seek out the volunteers to request a letter detailing offences of the perpetrator and warning him of police case report and penalties should he repeat the offence again. In Neo community, most of the women place their trust in the letter, normally written by the legal officer of FSC, and husband would concede to the instructions of the letter. In addition, like the FSC letter, the police safety notices (PSNs) that are issued by police officers depending in risks and safety of the victim is often revoked or withdrawn by the survivor before the 21 days period lapses for fear of their husbands going to prison.

Box 2: Pie Chart of Women Survivors experiences in Temotu on access and quality of the [SGBV] services



Findings 15: This survey may also support the suggestion that awareness-raising through community talks, school programme or national event such the days of activism campaign have only been conducted once, in the location and to the targeted audiences. Hence the messaging of EAW and FPA is not fully understood or hold any significant to women victims to assert agency and look for the corresponding support services. This was highlighted in focus group discussions with the women and girls in Honiara, Lata and Neo.

Findings 16: The box 2 and Box 2 summarizes women survivors experiences with the services provided in the community. This suggests that the services provided in the communities’ act as a cushion for women experiencing violence but women must understand what these services mean, the extent which these service providers can fully support them and to manage their expectations that these services are not just a quick fix to their marital and domestic problems. The voices heard during the FGDs and KIIs can be summarized as:

- Women still justify the violence they experience by their intimate partners and family members

- Women’s perspectives of PSNs is that their husband will be sent away once reported to the police and they will be without financial support
- Women prefer a warning letter from FSC over the PSNs
- Some of the violence is triggered by sexual intercourse and therefore women do not want to talk about the violence
- Women’s experience when seeking and receiving counseling from the church is different to the services received from volunteers because the church promote submission to husband, forgiveness and reconciliation and they do not do referrals to police on matters that are serious as in Temotu. But in Isabel, the chiefs are active that where cases are serious, they either call the police or accompany the woman survivor to the police station

Finding 17: According to demographic of the women survivors in Temotu, as collected by a survey during interviews, the age range for women survivors accessing the informal referral services is mostly between 25 – 45 years old in Temotu. The interviews provided insight that many of the women have experienced violence during the lifetime of their marriage. Some shared that their perpetrators were previous husbands and now their sons are showing violent behavior which has have transferred from husband to son. The age range revealed that these women survivors access services because they are tired of the violence in adulthood, or have finally come to know of an avenue to confidently bring their problems for solutions. Many of the women are widows.

Box 2: Statements on access and service for counseling, paralegal and referrals:

Voices from women survivors in Temotu

'There is a need for community volunteers because with so many violence in the home, especially with sons being violent to mothers, young husbands to wife in early marriages and among the youth', the women need someplace to go and find help.

Violence is triggered by women not preparing food on time, or food that is not to the preference of husband, or triggered by alcohol and short-tempered husband. The marriage bed is also where the violence happens most.

'Marriage bed triggered-violence is associated to shame on wife's part for not [performing] to expectations of husband, hence violence, and women would not come out to share such domestic matters'.

'Women have remained at home with no means of knowing how to get help because they are unaware of the support services available or they are shameful to tell their stories about their husband's violent behavior'.

'Women have gone to see chiefs in the communities for counselling and assistance to report their cases to the police but no action is taken by the chiefs'

'Women feel sorry for their husband and did not want to report them to the police so they approach the volunteer for a letter only for their husbands'

'Most women who access support from FSC provincial volunteers, only wanted counselling'

'Some women asked for support for referral to the police for PSNs, and although legal aid was offered, they don't want to go to lawyers'

'Most of the women with FSC support took out PSN were not happy with the support because PSN was not served. Police are slow to issue PSN (when we report, we want the PSN issue now) but sometimes it takes days before we know that our husband have received the PSN'

'Most women wanted warning letter from FSC for their husbands to reduce violence'

'Counselling service was provided in the church which was not private and village people can easily see the women or hear their stories'

'Some women want counselling but not from the provincial volunteers because they know the volunteers and scared that their stories will be made known to others'.

'Volunteers are not visible enough in the communities; need to make community aware of who they are'.

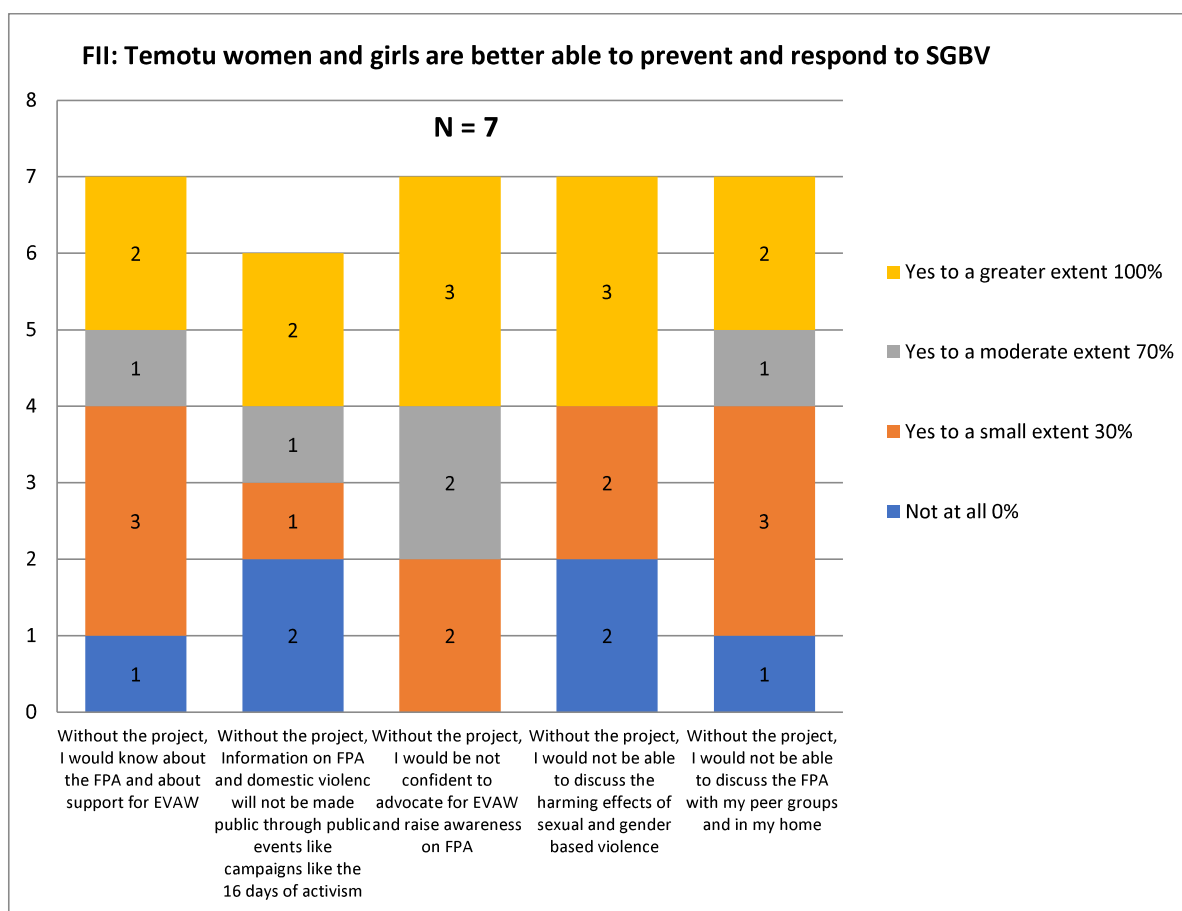
'Sometime my In-laws are not happy when I go for counselling to the volunteers'

'Some husbands are scared when violence is reported to the volunteers and so violent behavior reduced as we experienced before'

Had the project not established, majority of women would remain in the home and continue to experience violence

Finding 18: In Table 7, interviews with seven women survivors were asked to respond to structured questions regarding their ability to prevent and respond to GBV after their experience with the project. The results suggest that most women knew more about FPA (knowledge) after in contact with the project, and they said that they would not have been able to discuss it with families or friends if the project had not been established. Nearly 50% (3 out of 7) of women survivors interviewed have indicated that because of the project they can advocate about FPA (confidence) and can discuss the harmful effect of SGBV. This suggests that some women are listening and are sharing this information to others in the same situation as they are in.

Table 7 Women survivors in Temotu are better able to prevent and respond to SGBV



Finding 19:

Box 3 elucidates voices of women interviewed and also in FGDs on some of the recurrent themes relating to the work of the project. These voices suggest that through the project, some of the intervention have created a sense of awareness on the issues, which suggests that perpetrators, mostly men are fearful of the legislation, and the understanding that domestic violence is a crime and person who committing it is breaking the law. Thus, the women who highlight this claimed that either their husband had attended the awareness raising about the law or were recipient of the letter from FSC to warn them to stop of their violent behavior (i.e. put on notice). This finding is consistent with the MWYCFA report of what messaging

is important as deterrent of violence, in particularly important message in Temotu, the idea that law would stop violence was critical for change²⁸.

Box 3 Statements on information dissemination to prevent and reduce SGBV

Voices from interviews with women survivors in Temotu

'The law [FPA] needs to be made known to men and women, because men are scared of breaking the law, and women know the law would help reduce the violence'.

'Women must be made aware of any awareness raising talks so that they can prepare to attend; some women are tired of their husband treatment towards them, but needed to know about this law'.

[a] volunteer who appointed, drinks alcohol and contribute to violence in community and so trust of volunteer is to practice what they preach so that people have trust in them'.

'[FPA] law must also be preached in the church and also teaching for no domestic violence in the home'.

'... [our] men are scared of the law, and so the law must be preached in the communities, like the gospel'.

'Volunteers are not strong in advocacy and raising awareness on law and violence, and not making us women aware of the talks happening'.

Note: these are translated from Solomon Pidjin

Efficiency

The project would have been efficiently and cost-effectively implemented if not for some bottleneck experiences to access funds efficiently, usually due to delay in financial reporting? both from the provincial volunteers to FSC, and from FSC to the donor. Several factors are identified for this.

To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented?

The budget for the project was administered and disbursed by FSC to the provincial project communities which then were further administered and disbursed for activities under the project design by the team leaders. The funding would have sufficiently catered for all the planned activities to reach more primary beneficiaries, audiences and communities had it been strategically managed and had a dedicated staff member to oversee disbursement, acquittals and financial reports. There were several issues raised by the

²⁸ Ride, Anouk (2018) *Stretim: Attitudes and Communication about Violence Against Women and Girls in Solomon Islands* [unpublished], p40

provincial volunteers and the secondary beneficiaries during the FGDs regarding financing of planned activities, and also through interviews with FSC staff members and team leaders of the volunteers.

Findings 20: There is only one finance officer to manage the organization's budget including the four different donors that are partnering with FSC for project implementation. Thus, the commitment to focus on project finance and project management was inadequate. Recruitment of an assistant accounts officer came later into the project. But prior to that, FSC worked as a team to support each other, the officers contributing through their different roles and expertise to implement project activities including the training, coaching and financial and activity reporting done by the provincial volunteers.

Findings 21: Evaluation found that although the budget allocation was more than sufficient to support implementation of project activities, the flow of funds from FSC Honiara to the provincial volunteers or community committee was reported to be slow, delayed or not received at all for the allocated month. Furthermore, activities planned for the month were usually cancelled or postponed when funds were not available. On some key events, funds were borrowed to cover the costs and reimbursed when project funds were received. Some reasons provided for this bottleneck process of funds disbursement. Firstly, paper work to request new tranche or acquit the expended tranche. Funding requests and expense acquittals and reports could have been a simple task and procedure. However, discussions with the FSC staff member responsible for the project oversight and financial suggested that this process is complicated by the mandatory financial reporting tool and the only the one finance officer was capable to do the paper work in the beginning and slowly had coached and taught another officer to assist with the process. This financial reporting tool is different from the tools that FSC is familiar with, and added difficulty to fast process the paper work is the internet connectivity issues which caused delays in uploading the financial paperwork, thus affecting timely receipt of funds to disburse towards activity implementation. had a contingency was included in the budget line.

Finding 22: The allocated monthly budget amount for project activities is not enough, as reported by the provincial volunteers and also the secondary beneficiaries who are also privy to the monthly allocation. Evidently travel costs in the provinces is quite high, especially when hiring an out-board-motor and a boat to move from one village to another. Even costly is the hire of vehicles, especially trucks to the outside communities surrounding the project location. Furthermore, the project also covers the costs of transportation of women survivors who they facilitate referrals for to the police station or health center - hospital or clinics.

Finding 23: Evaluation also found that reconciling expenditures and understanding the context of payments is often the reasons which UNTF and FSC spend most times to seek and receiving clarifications. As explained by FSC staff member, the receipts for payments usually for the same service is often queried, and an explanatory note would have been made had the reporting tool in the UNTF system can support that. For example, on several occasion, at least 2 or 3 receipts accounting for SB\$200 for taxi from home to Henderson Airport return. And clarification is that when flights are cancelled, the FSC staff will be told to come back then next day for the revised schedule flight. And at times the officer would be going back and forth until flight was confirmed.

How efficiently does the programme management monitor programme performance and results?

Findings 24: The FSC center manager at the time was honest to say that monitoring of the UNTF project was weak compared to other projects which they managed. A capacity assessment survey with some of the FSC staff showed there is no qualified or trained M&E officer or a dedicated officer for such role in FSC. Even in the progress report, there is inadequate monitoring of programme performance and results for the project, as reviewed by the independent evaluator. A reporting tool template and sample of the volunteers' monthly report were assessed by the independent evaluator, and this revealed that only 20 – 30 percent of the content of the tool was used for to capture information and data. And these information and data collected had only been used specifically for completion of the donor's progress report and no evidence or issues from the reports were being raised or addressed as part of management response or for improving performance. Although it was found that the provincial volunteers were trained on how to fill out the monthly reporting form, the capacity assessment survey revealed that it was not used as a tool to explore the overall logic of the project or for the volunteers understanding of the project but merely as a reporting tool for their activities. An FSC staff member has implied that monitoring was inconsistent and random due to other work commitments as well.

Findings 25: The project has no monitoring framework; monitoring was rudimentary and conducting data collection was weak as articulated by an FSC officer and New York based UNTF project coordinator. This was confirmed through the capacity assessment survey conducted by the independent evaluator; the staff and volunteer's capacity to do monitoring was somewhat mixed and overly assumed and there were no mechanisms in place to analysis the data and learn from the field, to make improvements or to inform the re-direction of the project.

Have resources (funds, human resources, time, expertise, etc.) for integrating human rights and gender equality been allocated strategically to achieve results? What were the benefits, costs or consequences?

Finding 26: There is insufficient budget allocation for training and community awareness on gender and GBV for the project locations in the two provinces. This was stated by the FSC center manager and the finance officer. In all the four communities, the provincial volunteers and the stakeholders discussed the monthly allocation for awareness raising, support costs for women survivors accessing services, and to cover volunteer allowances. The allocated SB\$2000 can barely cover one awareness raising cost in a village where hiring of an out-board- motor engine, boat and fuel costs could reach up to SB \$1000. Volunteers also expressed that SB\$50 as volunteer allowance for day worked is not enough. An interview with a female volunteer to justify how the allowance is low said the SB\$50 covers her SB\$20 transport cost from home village into Lata township to see clients and return, and she uses the remaining money to buy soap, a can tuna, and 1kg rice and the allowance is gone.

Respondent in pidjin: 'waka hem gud tumus becos mefala helpem oketa woman fo go lo polis stacin and mefala go raon lo komuniti fo talem pipol about vaelen hem no gud samting an man save go lo sela lo hem ia. Onli wan samting nomoa hem problem, disfala tu Tausan dolas ia no fit ia'

Translation English: 'Work is very good because we help women to go to the police station, and we go around to community to tell people about violence is harmful and men can go to prison for it. Only one thing is an issue, this two thousand dollars is not enough [for one month implementing costs for provincial volunteers] Volunteer, Lata Temotu

Findings 27: It is clear that from the outset that FSC had insufficient manpower resources to assign enough support to the project, on top of competing priorities of the organization, and this was highlighted by FSC staff members to justify the delayed in project implementation. Interviews with the provincial volunteers and from FGDs with the secondary beneficiaries revealed that the project was established and implemented in Neo community only in October 2018, six months before the project end date. In Kolotubi community, there project was launched in August 2018, 8 months before project end date of 31 March 2019.

Finding 27: Findings from the FGDs and interviews with provincial government officers suggest that there is a good referral coordination between the volunteers and the provincial police officers. Police officers in Buala and Lata have often called on the services of the volunteers to counsel women or girls who walk in to seek protection or report cases at the police stations. This is an indication that provincial based police are aware of the work of the volunteers and utilizing them in the formal referral system. In addition, provincial volunteers and police officers in separate interviews articulated how the project has supported women's access to justice through support for transport costs for survivors to get to a police station.

Sustainability

Nearly all the participants involved in the evaluation, either through interviews, FGDs or information discussions wanted to see the continuation of the project and for the project to scale and reach even outer communities in Temotu and Isabel. Majority of the participants were happy and expressed appreciation for the foresight of the project to be set up at provincial level, and as far into the communities. With other NGOs and government taking lead in raising awareness on ending violence against women and girls and on the family protection legislation, women will be confident to come out and seek out the services, and so having the support services already in the province would even create a demand for it. As this sentiment was shared by a women survivor in Lata,

Respondent in pidjin: 'dis taem staka woman no save, but supos oketa save and lukim help kasim oketa nara woman den bae oketa kam. Dis taem oketa lukluk, lelebet fraet yet but bae oketa kam becos oketa taet na lo vaelens ia'

Translation English: 'Now a lot of women don't know but suppose they know and see help has reached other women then they will come. Now they are watching, a little frightened but they will come because they are tired of the violence. Women survivor, KII Lata

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?

Findings 28: Even though the project was established less than 12 months in selected communities as in the case of Kolotubi and Neo communities, the change by police officers in handling domestic violence cases was evident through the confidence the police officers and health workers have routinely engaged the provincial volunteers for counselling and paralegal services. A police officer in in Lata explained a new process that depending on their assessment, whenever a women victim comes to the station, they will either call a provincial volunteer or refer the victim to the volunteers for counselling and case management before police can open a case or issue a PSN. This arranged ensured that women victims are not alone in the police station, and are informed of options to which they can make decisions.

Findings 29: In Isabel province, provincial volunteers say that women and girls experiencing violence will go to the chief to report their domestic issues for chiefs to resolved or to be safe from harm. And now the chiefs are referring the women survivors or parents of child abuse victims to the provincial volunteers, as highlighted by a provincial volunteer and police officer at the FGDs in Buala. And this was demonstrated by the police offering the use of a leaf hut in their compound for the provincial volunteer to use when working with women and girls' victims.

How have stakeholders been involved in programme implementation? How effective has the programme been in establishing local ownership?

Finding 30: Interviews with national government and development partner representatives also found that government was made aware of the project much later in the implementation through a consultation organized for the SAFENET provincial roll out in December 2018 but has indicated future collaboration and technical support to see the project continue. FGDs with stakeholders in Lata suggest that when the project was established in the province, it was not widely known to key stakeholders such the government, Oxfam and World Vision, the health sector or women's machinery. The police were the only sector that were part of the setting up of the project, they were responsible for identifying individuals in the communities to convene for the workshops to select volunteers. This also confirms the nature of the relationship between the volunteers and the police where in some instances the people rely on the volunteers to counsel walk-in cases of reported domestic violence, or the volunteers can easily access the police station. In Buala, Isabel, the volunteers have used a leaf hut within the police station compound to see women and girls who sought the services for counselling and referral.

Can the programme approach or results be replicated or scaled up by national partners? What would support their replication and scaling up?

Findings 31: The FSC is the only organisation that provides secular GBV and DV counselling, referral and paralegal services to women survivors and victims of domestic violence. The evaluation interviews with external stakeholders and national government revealed positive way forward for the project as they have invested interest in the project and wanted to see the project successful for future collaboration, especially for provincial rollout of SAFENET and the establishment of the national counselling framework.

Findings 32: The evaluation has found that FSC has projects of similar model in six other provinces and are funded by other donors and development partners. However, the projects in Isabel and Temotu are the first project locations to be selected as the UNTF grant was the first donor that had respond positively to the proposal of FSC. This was revealed by the Centre Manager during an interview, it was expressed that the findings of this evaluation will also inform the evaluation process for the other projects locations as well.

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)?

Findings 33: Surmise to the interviews with women survivors in Temotu, the evaluation suggests that an increasing number of women victims are opening up to other women and to the provincial volunteers about the violence they have experienced. It was revealed through their stories that violence has been going on for years within their marriage, at average more than 10 years as collected data on demographics

revealed, and this violence has been left unaddressed, leaving women suffering in silence because of the shame attached to the violence and because of not knowing how ‘help’ can be sought or if help is possible to reduce or stop the violence. Reaching out to the provincial volunteers has enabled the women to reduce some of the violence they experienced through the warning letters women received from FSC and issued to their husbands

Respondent in pidjin: ‘Okay lo mi domestic violence and duim nao counselling insaet lo village, so osem mi lukim samfala wea duim counselling lo husband blo ota, ota distaem osem living blo ota ba hem gud , becos samfala letters blo police hem kakam aot lo oketa nao so distaem lo village, living blo oketa, ota no lettin nao way wea hem no gud wea ota duim insaet lo village, so ...’

Translation English: ‘Ok, for me domestic violence and doing counselling inside the village, thus I see some [volunteers] were doing counselling with husbands and are living better because some received letters [PSN] from the police so now in the village, their living, does not allow for bad attitudes and [violent] behavior in the village’ *FDG Female participant, Women and Girls, Neo Community*

Findings 34: The social and cultural norms were identified as the main hindrance to addressing violence as these are used to justify the prevalence of violence but also women’s non-seeking help behavior. However, change is observed through women approaching the police station and volunteers as explained in the FGDs in Lata. Although women do not completely know of how the support of counselling, referral and paralegal will stop the violence they had experienced, they still sought it because there are no other alternatives apart from the churches.

Findings 35: The Provincial government has expressed concerns that the volunteers are operating without an office and have indicated support to secure office space, but FSC needs to reach out to the provincial government, to inform the government of the project, share project documents and share progress and data with the government to ensure that both government and project are complementary and collaborate their efforts towards a greater impact for ending violence and sustainability of the work. The two provincial governments have recognized the significance of the 16 days of activism campaign and have rendered support for the event by their representation and address to the gatherings of commemorating the event. This is significant as it is the first time for such government representation and their active participation in activities to acknowledge the prevalence of violence in the province and to support interventions.

Knowledge generation

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?

Findings 36: The ESPWG principles were integral to FSC’s mission and approach to delivery of services to women and girls. These principles are integrated into their training package and information products. However, through FGDs with community stakeholders, discussions on promising practices are for the chiefs and church leaders to be trained together with provincial volunteers in gender and GBV and as first line responders to the support women and girls. Women living in the communities always hold strong cultural beliefs regarding their gendered roles and status, and look to the chiefs and church leaders as influential leaders. As such, church leaders and chiefs have expressed in the FGDs on possible training for them in GBV counselling, paralegal and referrals. This suggest that if chiefs and church leaders are also providing GBV counselling in addition to their usual pastoral counselling or traditional mediation, and then referring

women victims to police; then it is possible that women would begin to stop justifying these violences they experience and speaking out their husbands for it.

Finding 37: The evaluation identified that the language used to raise awareness to promote women's rights was subsumed within language promoting women's wellbeing as a benefit to the family. It was observed that male participants in stakeholder focus groups were reluctant to discuss women's rights, however when discussion was focused on women's contribution to the food table and children's education there was more acceptance to the concept of women's empowerment'. This suggests that the language and concept for women's rights must be strategically conveyed according to different cultural context. A cultural norm that is highlighted as an example of a taboo is girls wearing trousers in the village as trousers are considered to be a man's clothing. However, women are challenging this norm because of rape cases and women are wearing trousers as a better chance to protect themselves. It was highlighted in the FGDs with stakeholders that chiefs should overlook this restriction to female wearing shorts as a form of protective layer of clothing, and not necessarily worn under a dress or skirt.

Findings 38: More attention needs to focus on messaging about the unacceptability of violence, for whatever reason. The victim/survivor-centred approach was discussed as challenging. Volunteers revealed that most women do not want to leave their homes; they want the violence to reduce or stop. Some women have accepted the violence but shared that some of the violence are justifiable because they admit they are in the wrong. Evidence and data gathered through the evaluation found that women do not seek help out of fear of their husbands. The evaluation found that some women sought counseling services, when they go to fetch water from the well or go to the water source for bathing or to the laundry or to the seaside latrine. They do this discretely and for safety for fear of reprisal from their husband. Some women would go to the market to sell their produces and at the same time seek out the volunteers to get referrals and counselling on their domestic problems. Provincial volunteers highlighted that some of the women victims use the market place as a safe place to talk to other women of their problems and these women would accompany the victim to where the provincial volunteer is located.

Findings 39: There was some inconsistency in requesting and issuance of the PSNs. Some women interviewed have reported that they had requested PSN because they are tired of the violence and the level of violence, they experienced has been too much. But the PSNs that were served to the husbands was not made available to them in copies as they had been promised, and they only knew of it when their husbands have told them about it. Other women reported that they do not know whether their husbands have received the PSNs, whilst another woman said she her husband probably has not received the PSN because the violence had continued. This would explain some of the dissatisfaction with referral, paralegal and counseling services by the volunteers as expressed in a survey by women survivors in Temotu, see Box 2. There is also a consistent awareness to and request for warning letters for husbands and perpetrators generally which the FSC legal officer gives out to women who rather not report the violence they experience to the police but wanted the violence to reduce or stop.

Findings 40: It was also suggested by the chiefs, community leaders and provincial volunteers that awareness and service provision for women and girls must be culturally and age appropriate and sensitive, and this was strongly emphasized by both stakeholders in the two provinces. Especially for girls and boys, the information on appropriate touches and use of names of body parts is a taboo when discussed in among the sexes.

Gender and Human Rights

Has an enabling or adaptable environment been developed for real change on human rights and gender equality issues in Honiara, Temotu and Isabel? In neighboring communities?

Findings 41: FSC has integrated gender and GBV modules in their training however; this training was only targeting the FSC staff and provincial volunteers. Training with wider stakeholders was conducted only at the beginning of the project establishment, and this was specifically to provide information on what the project is about and also to recruit and appoint the volunteers. The appointment of volunteers included four males who were expected to lead the community awareness and advocacy programmes. These male volunteers have participated in the FSC Male Advocacy Training. Concerns have been raised across four FGDs that the male volunteers need to be selected with care, as from observation reports of male volunteers being drunk and acting disorderly, and have influenced youth to indulge in alcohol and trigger fights in the community.

Pidjin: “[name with held] *hem gud na bata hem save drunk and kos trabol en sasaut lo rot. But taem hem go stori lo komuniti lo vaelen hem save tu mus’* FDG women and girls, Lata

English translation: “[name with held] *he is good but he’s can get drunk and cause trouble and shouts out on the road. But when he goes for awareness-raising in communities on violence, he knows it very well’.* FDG, woman participants, Lata

The awareness in communities on gender and women’s human rights is low and often omitted in community conversations between volunteers and community people. The conversation is mostly centered on ending violence, and not necessarily on women’s rights or gender equality. There is a need to make a connection between the two and to understand its correlation, and this needs to be packaged and presented in a non-harmful way to community people.

It is observed that female volunteers have gained recognition and elevated status because of their role in the project’s implementation. Female volunteers in communities have been recognized and call upon by the police to assist in police safety notice procedures, and also have been requested to be part of national consultation which gave them confidence to articulate issues and solutions and contribute to the discussions

Findings 42: There are areas for improvement in FSC officers and volunteers in understanding of gender and gender-based violence which largely links to their attitude towards gender violence and violence against women. Much victim blaming and support for male dominance and leadership in family settings is still central to personal and cultural biases of patriarchy. Some areas of concern are as follows:

- 3 FSC staff participated in the survey and very concerning is that they all stated that ‘*violence against women is justifiable in some cases*’ (FSC Staff: **Gender Attitudes** about EVAWG)
- 4 rural women survivors also gave insights to justify the violence and also attest to adhering to social norms of ‘man is to be obey, is the boss, and a ‘good wife’ knows her place (Table 9).
- The responses from urban women survivors are somewhat mixed and this is likely because of their contact to information and awareness in Lata and Buala where other GBV programmes are also being implemented (Table 10).
- Male volunteers have undergone gender sensitization training on subjects on gender, GBV and women’s human rights. However, the issue might not be with the training content but the

approach to the training focus. It may be possible that the training is specific to how the male advocate goes out to 'other' people and give the information on GBV and supportive measures. Meaning the 'focus is on how to maintain a gender behavior or attitude to others and not 'focusing on oneself' and how one becomes an advocate around family members, male relatives and male peers.

Table 8: FSC Staff: Gender Attitudes about EVAWG

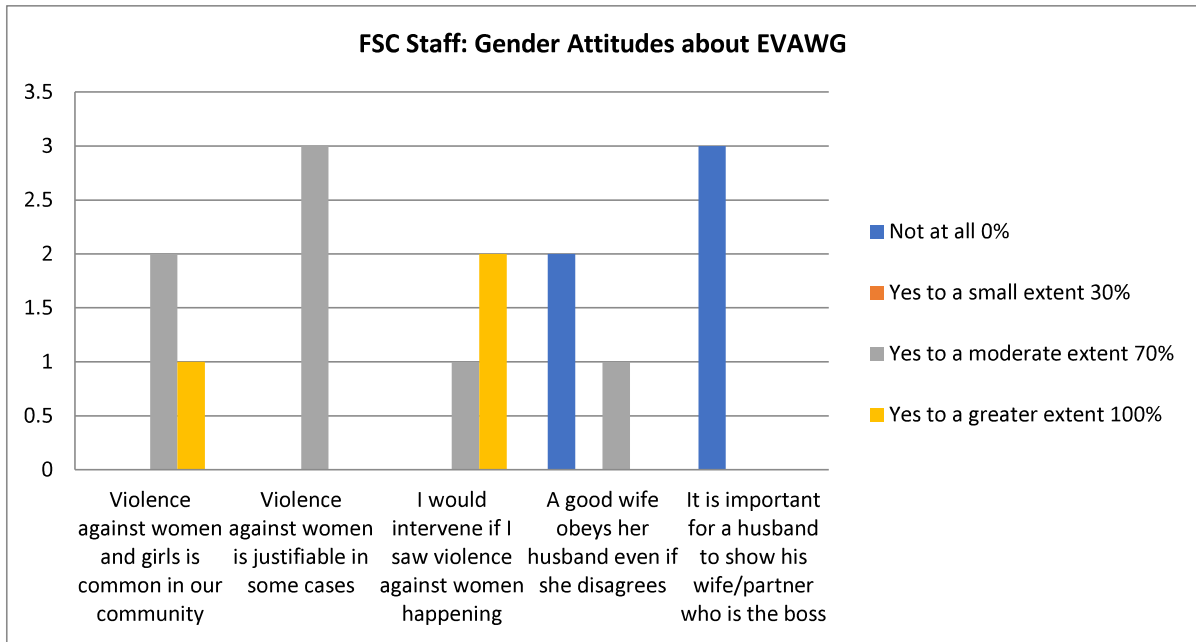


Table 9: Rural Women Survivors: Gender Attitudes about EVAWG

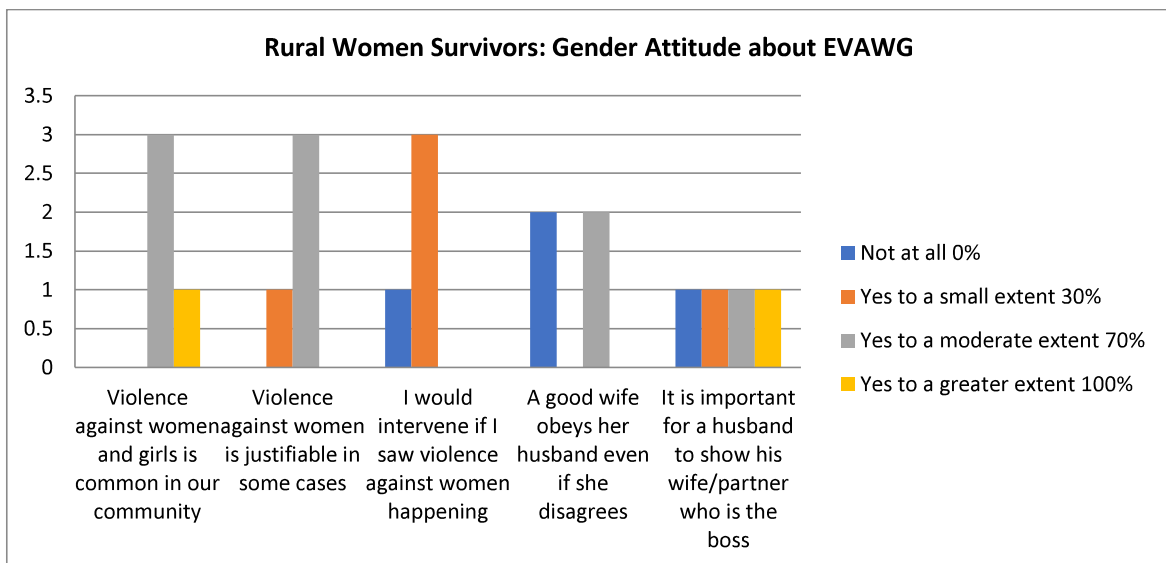
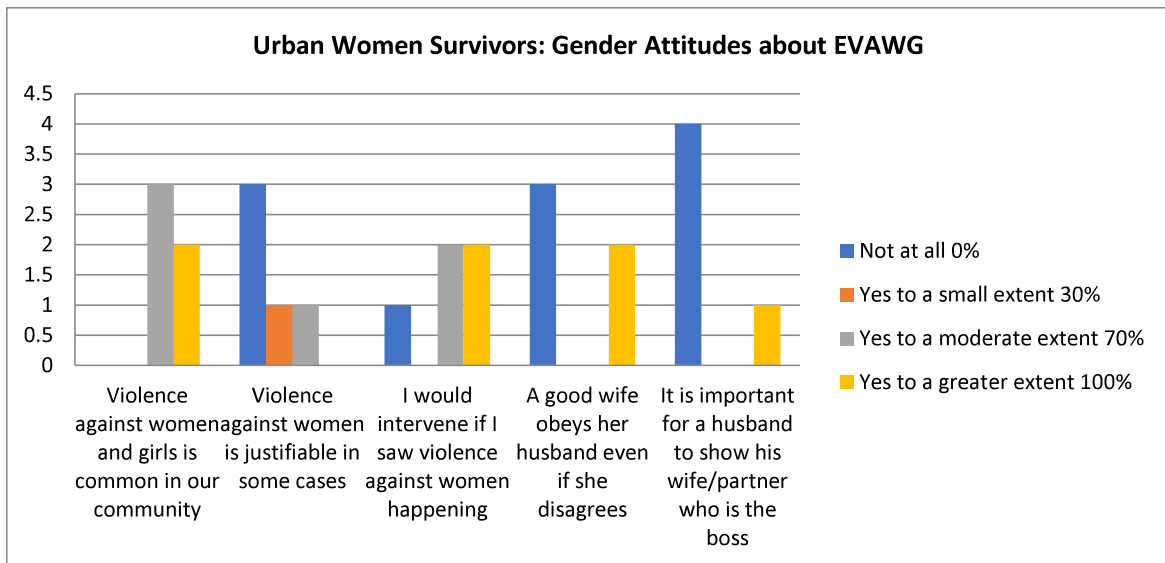


Table 10: Urban Women Survivors: Gender Attitudes about EVAWG



CONCLUSION

The report concludes by summarizing findings against the seven evaluation criteria, which will inform the recommendations.

It has been echoed and stressed that the demand for EVAWG support services is very high in Isabel and Temotu, and this is the first time a project had addressed the need for counselling and referral support. Whilst there are other actors in the EVAWG field in both provinces, the focus was on awareness raising and information on legislation. But the demand for EVAWG support services includes the need for inclusive and strong partnerships with key stakeholders for addressing shortfalls in financing and capacity building, as well as broader political and bureaucratic support to advance the EVAWG agenda. The growing links between the project and other actors' activities in Isabel and Temotu which are of relevance to both provinces and national government offers important opportunities for the SAFENET to sustain both priority areas of the project and to both achieve its own objectives and advance national EVAWG responses in the provinces.

There were several challenges that presented itself during the course of the evaluation period, and upon reflection, this project had been operating in a country that still is developing, political and social stability is still uncertain, urban - rural travel by air and sea transport is unpredictable. Moreover, FSC staff turnover at management level had also affected efficiency of evaluation implementation, in particular historical knowledge of project plan and establishment, records management for documents review and availability of FSC staff members to focus on the evaluation. The unexpected political upheaval in Solomon Islands, following the national general elections and thereafter the election of the Prime Minister, led to security concerns which hampered the movements of the evaluation consultant to gain access to stakeholders and key informants in Honiara. In addition, given the limited exposure, experience and capacities of many of the FSC staff members, and with the Deputy Centre Manager / Evaluation Manager recently joining the FSC team, there were some uncertainties and adjustments made to the planning of the provincial visit due to competing priorities and staff movements.

Much improvement is needed in results-based monitoring and FSC need to go a long way towards properly measuring the results of its activities and progress towards its objectives; however, a significant gap exists in information required to properly assess the FSC's impact and effectiveness. Thus, high quality baseline and follow-up results-based monitoring and assessments are needed in order to assess FSC as a performing organization.

The evaluation revealed there has been improvement in collaboration by project volunteers and key stakeholders such as national and provincial government, health sector World Vision and Oxfam towards the second year; however, there is still room for strengthening partnerships for greater impact and wider reach. FSC needs to have an office space in the provinces to ensure that clients are received in a safe space and accorded the privacy necessary for their comfort and dignity.

Documenting effective knowledge management on practice and what works are lacking and should be strengthened for culturally appropriate implementation. There is much work that can be done to improve and develop knowledge management related to this project model, including sharing knowledge by documenting, verifying, and publishing. The project is in a strategic position to ensure quality knowledge products are produced and shared, and that access to information and insights related to violence against women and girls, and prevention and reducing violence are made available nationwide.

The project has not done well to develop a strong gender responsive and human rights-based approach at the community stakeholders and volunteers' levels as well as amongst FSC staff. This includes attention to deeply entrenched traditional and social norms that condone violence and the current understanding of the root causes of violence by the secondary beneficiaries. However, there is still room for improvement, especially in terms of unpacking the rights women and girls.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations that follow are guided by each of the aforementioned seven key conclusions which are grounded in the findings presented in the previous section. These recommendations were developed specifically to support the Family Support Centre response and action but also to inform directions for continuous support of the project by potential development partners and ERAW Stakeholders for continuity of the project. It is important to note that the recommendations that follow only cover areas of additional need or refocus.

Relevance:

Recommendation 1: The Transforming Communities to End Sexual and Gender based Violence needs to carefully consider what it needs to do to operate at an optimal level should it be continued. In order to achieve that, FSC and project volunteers need *re- design of the project to capture the diversity and forms of GBV and VAW in the two provinces and plan according the specific interventions* to respond to these specific violence, victims and services available.

Recommendation 2: Cement partnership with provincial government by sharing project designs, project reports and plan joint activity implementation to ensure that focus and implementation is captured in the provincial annual plans and budget for eventual integration into the provincial government.

Recommendation 3: Plans for outreach and establishment of projects in new communities but be conducted in close collaboration with provincial government but also with the chiefs, community elders,

church leaders and women leaders in the community to ensure appropriate partnership and interventions are developed to respond to specific forms of violence.

Recommendation 4: FSC visibility and the work it does needs to be made known to key actors in the provinces such as the provincial government or established NGOs (Oxfam and WV) or CBOs such as Mother's Union, and become an influential partner amongst other actors in the EVAWG space to contribute to inventions, training and coaching in the EVAWG sector.

Effectiveness

Recommendation 5: More regular training on advocacy for EVAWG, information and awareness of the FPA and its safety and protection instruments (i.e. PSNs, Protection Order), counselling, paralegal and referral is required to enhance the capacity and capability of FSC staff members and provincial volunteers to better service and deliver on the project objectives. Training and workshop should also include key partners such as chief, church leaders, police, and health workers who are based in communities and project locations.

Recommendation 6: FSC Honiara should provide a capacity and performance assessment for its provincial volunteers at a regular interval to ensure the integrity and conduct of the organization and individual is not compromise or reflect negatively on the work of the project.

Recommendation 7: FSC to develop a manual that guides recruiting for provincial volunteers, that also outlines details for what a volunteer is, their role and function and any remuneration or benefits that entails. This should be standard and practice across all project locations to ensure transparency and accountability for misconduct, non-commitment and likely harm that might arise involving volunteers.

Recommendation 8: FSC should explore to invest in drama and theatre about gender-based violence with youth, especially young men and boys to be change agents in provinces and rural communities, especially in project targeted communities. Visual messaging is important both for the audiences but also for the performers who would be the change agents through the development of scripts and acting out roles that will deepen their understanding and knowledge of SGBV and related legislations. Options include using male advocacy for reaching young men and boys and connecting them to existing theatre groups Dream Cast for script writing and acting lessons or South-South exchange with Wan Smol Bag in Vanuatu

Recommendation 9: FSC should consider developing advocacy and awareness raising materials and resources that is tailored for specific genders – men, women, girls and boys, and age appropriate to sensor the language use but also for freedom of the targeted audience to speak and contribute to the information shared without fear and intimidation of taboos, cultural restriction and the dominant 'other' (adults or men etc).

Efficiency

Recommendation 10: FSC needs to improve or strengthen its commitment to facilitate actioning and meeting donor requirements as per grant recipient's obligation. A dedicated officer is necessary to manage and be responsible for project implementation as well as trained with specific knowledge of how to use the reporting tools, and familiar with grant management processes of the donor.

Recommendation 11: Provide offices or private spaces for the provincial volunteers, both in Lata and Neo, Buala and Kolotubi communities to be able to plan and coordinate activities such awareness raising programme, conduct counselling and interviews for referrals with clients, and to do narrative and financial

report write ups. This was one of the setbacks for the project to run efficiently and effectively implement its activities.

Recommendation 12: Provide specific and planned training for specific roles of the volunteers. Essential skills such as report writing, effective communications, facilitations, developing knowledge products, and monitoring is added value to counselling, referral and paralegal training and advocacy.

Recommendation 13: FSC to conduct scoping exercise for on-the-ground realities on costs for operation in the project communities, or any new communities to consider in its budget the allocation for monthly expenditure for implementation of activities. This should also take into consideration options for co-share of funding activities or pooling funds with other actors in the provinces as well in similar EAW work.

Recommendation 14: FSC needs to seriously develop a monitoring and evaluation framework to guide performance of delivery and also inform how well the project is being implemented and achieving its targets and objectives. This M&E framework could be simplified for provincial volunteers as reporting tools to capture important information and data contributed by the establishment of the project and the related project activities.

Impact

Recommendation 15: Engaging with the local churches and included pastors, priest in training for GBV counselling and referral. Pastoral care and spiritual counselling by the church is largely on mediation and reconciliation but most often little has changed in men's violence behavior. Thus church leaders must be trained too on how to recognize seriousness of the matter to refer to police or legal aid, or hold perpetrator accountable.

Recommendation 16: Using sports to prevent and reduce sexual and gender-based violence. This is targeting youth to be change agents and using the platform of sport to education youth in gender, GBV advocacy and changing mindset on violence against women. The FGDs singled out male youths as to be involved in the EAW campaigns and use them as agents of change to address social norms harmful to women and girls.

Recommendation 17: Plan for awareness-raising strategies with the community stakeholders for more targeted impact to effect change. What works best for the community is known by the community and not necessarily by the implementing agency. FSC can only guide the content of the intervention but delivery must be driven by the community.

Sustainability

Recommendation 18: Aligning project outcomes with Provincial Government Plans. This will boost the potential for the programme to be integrated within provincial plans and enable a better chance of future funding and a mechanism for advocacy.

Recommendation 19: FSC should explore new partnerships and formalize these partnerships. This way small organizations like FSC can benefit from a greater harmonization with INGOs, share facilities, assets and pooled resources especially in high cost and remote areas. For example, with Oxfam and World Vision are established in the provinces and a formal partnership can likely provide FSC with office space, use of boat and OBMs or pool funds for events such as 16 Days of Activism Campaign

Recommendation 20: Engaging with the local churches. The church representatives who participated in the evaluation, both in Neo and Lata have strongly expressed that any training on counselling should also include church representative so that they too can be instrumental in providing not only pastoral and spiritual counselling but providing such service such as referrals, paralegal, psycho social first aid and basic counseling for women and girls experiencing violence, and increase awareness raising through effective messaging. This can lead to pressure to change social norms and behaviours.

Knowledge Generation

Recommendation 21: Provide knowledge products that are more visual such as videos, pictorial advocacy materials and drama. This is important as image is powerful for audiences that may experience language barriers. Currently FSC provides written information in brochures which in rural communities, literacy level is quite low, and so these recommended knowledge products would illustratively and visually inform the rural audience better.

Recommendation 22: Consult and engage with key local leaders in community to participatory develop resource packages for culture specific and age appropriate EVAWG and SGBV language and messaging for advocacy and training targeting community members – men, women, girls and boys. For each province, the resource packages will be differ depending on the prevalence of forms of violence and victims.

Recommendation 23: Document new information that could be used to inform better planning and support to the project communities in terms of women's access to justice and accessing the support service for counselling, referral and paralegals. For example, some women use the market place as a venue to get in touch with counselling, under the guise of going to sell produces as well. Other women would go to the water well and divert to speak to a volunteer.

Human Rights and Gender

Recommendation 24: FSC to provide new or refresher gender and GBV training for its staff members, project volunteers and any secondary beneficiaries or stakeholders to fully understand and appreciate the goal, focus and efforts of the project at regular intervals where possible.

Recommendation 25: FSC to look for possible training opportunities for its staff members and volunteers or bring experts for child protection and specific child abuse counselling and case management. The training should also build knowledge and skills of the volunteers to hand child abuse cases with specific attention to the care-giver or parents of the victims, offering psycho social support and trauma counselling.

ANNEXES



Terms of Reference:
End-line Study & Final Evaluation of the project
‘Transforming communities to end sexual and gender-based violence’
(Solomon Islands)

Background

The [UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women \(UNTF\)](#) is a global multi-lateral grant making mechanism supporting national efforts to prevent and end violence against women and girls. The UN Trust Fund was established through the UN General Assembly Resolution 50/166 in 1996 with UN Women as its Administrator on behalf of the UN system. The UN Trust Fund provides grants to advance the development of innovative models and strategic interventions in the area of ending violence against women and girls. Grantees – comprising governments and non-governmental organizations - have engaged diverse actors, such as women’s, men’s, adolescents and youth groups, indigenous communities, religious and traditional leaders, human rights organizations and the media. To date, the UN Trust Fund has awarded US \$129 million to 463 initiatives in 139 countries and territories.

The UN Trust Fund introduced external evaluation as a mandatory stage of project cycle management for all grantees in 2012 in recognition of the importance of evaluation to align with UN Women policies and procedures. Since then more than 100 external evaluations have been produced. One of the key objectives set out in the [UN Trust Fund’s Strategy 2015-2020](#) is to create an evidence and learning hub to collect and reflect on the depth of knowledge and lessons learned through the work of its grantees. This will be achieved partly through improving the UN Trust Fund’s evaluation practice and results monitoring to produce high quality, useful evidence and supporting grantees to improve their own capacity in data collection, monitoring and evaluation, and in generating evidence

In 2016, the UN Trust Fund’s commissioned a Meta Evaluation of final, external evaluations to assess the quality and to make recommendations on how evaluation practices could be improved. The analysis concluded that there were particular challenges for small organizations to produce good quality evaluations due to insufficient budgets and lack of capacity to manage the process. Due to this the UN Trust Fund made a decision to centralize final, external evaluations for projects implemented by small organizations receiving small grants¹ —presenting an opportunity to build upon existing capacity development activities and move toward a coaching relationship with evaluation task mangers from small CSOs. This is the first year the UN Trust Fund has centralized evaluations for small grants and the following project in the Solomon Islands has been identified for an evaluation in 2019.

¹ Small grants refer to UN Trust Fund awards of US\$ 125,000 or less in 2017 and US\$ 150,000 or less from 2018.

Project Description: Transforming communities to end sexual and gender-based violence has been implemented by the Family Support Center (FSC) in the Solomon Islands with a small grant award of USD 119,266 from the UN Trust Fund. The project started 1 March 2017 and will end on 28 February 2019. It is therefore within the final six months of implementation.

Since beginning implementation, the project worked with the goal of having women and girls, including survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in Honiara, Temotu and Isabel, experience better support and protection against sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in their communities. To achieve this, the project worked to establish a counselling, paralegal support and referral network of local volunteers for women and children in two provinces, Temotu and Isabel. Through the establishment of the network, the project, and its partners, have worked to ensure that social services extend to remote provincial areas of the Solomon Islands. Local volunteers have worked with the aim of forming committees to coordinate and deliver workshops raising awareness of SGBV. It has also been the intention of the FSC to develop and maintain awareness campaigns in Honiara through school-based programs and drama performances.

Primary beneficiaries include women and girls survivors of violence within the family and communities. Secondary beneficiaries include members of non-governmental organizations, members of community based-groups, health professionals, and social/welfare workers. Key implementing partners include SAFENET service providers, a volunteer committee, various community leaders, law enforcement, youth, rural community members, and members of provincial government.

Results chain:

Project Goal: By the end of the project, women and girls, including survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in Honiara, Temotu and Isabel, experience better support and protection against SGBV in their communities.		
Outcome 1 By the end of the project victims/survivors of SGBV have better access to essential and quality services (counselling, paralegal and referral services) in two Solomon Island provinces, Temotu and Isabel.	Output 1.1 By the end of the project, trained female volunteers in Temotu and Isabel provinces acquire increased awareness of available support services for victims/survivors and acquire skills in basic counselling, and paralegal and referral services.	Activity 1.1.1 FSC conducts two 3-day training workshops on SGBV in each of the target provinces and Honiara, followed by a further 2-day training for 3-5 female participants selected from initial workshops. Activity 1.1.2 Volunteers form a committee to carry out and delegate responsibilities such as providing basic counselling, providing paralegal support, referring clients to other service providers, and raising awareness of their services in their communities and surrounding villages. Activity 1.2.3 FSC Counselling Unit provides ongoing guidance to volunteers during biannual supervision and training visits. In addition, two volunteers from each committee attend the annual M&E forum in Honiara each year of the project.
	Output 1.2 By the end of second reporting period, the referral network linkage, protocols and services in Temotu and Isabel are improved to	Activity 1.2.1 FSC and committee members establish a referral network the identified service providers comprised of

	better respond to SGBV cases.	<p>Activity 1.2.2 Committee and service providers establish an action protocol for SGBV cases including referral procedures to ensure referrals are made in a coordinated manner.</p> <p>Activity 1.2.3 Committees and service providers from each of the target provinces hold quarterly supervision meetings and receive support from FSC to enhance knowledge on available options of dealing with SGBV.</p>
<p>Outcome 2 Over the life of the project, community members in in the target Provinces of Temotu and Isabel; and Honiara are better able to prevent and respond to SGBV.</p>	<p>Output 2.1 By the end of the project, the communities in Temotu and Isabel, including children enrolled in schools, improve their knowledge and awareness on how to address the underlying causes of SGBV.</p>	<p>Activity 2.1.1 Committees, with FSC support, develop and implement a workplan and budget to conduct activities to raise awareness of SGBV within their province.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2 Committees conduct school-based program in 1 high school per year for each province to increase knowledge of children and youth on preventive strategies to prevent child abuse.</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3 FSC will conduct school-based programs in 4 schools, including drama performances and weekly radio programs to increase knowledge of children, youth and public on preventing strategies to prevent SGBV.</p>
	<p>Output 2.2 By the end of the project, committees in Temotu and Isabel are able to actively participate in the 16 Days of Activism campaign in the Temotu and Isabel.</p>	<p>Activity 2.2.1 Committees, with FSC support, plan and conduct an activity in their respective province during 16 Days of Activism.</p>

Justification for the consultancy

This consultancy is intended to provide the UN Trust Fund Secretariat with an external, independent, final evaluation of the project 'Transforming communities to end sexual and gender-based violence', implemented by the Family Support Centre in Honiara, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands. The evaluation presents an opportunity for learning important lessons on how to effectively combat family violence in remote communities in an under-resourced and challenging region. In order to draw on concrete data, it is also necessary to design an end-line survey. In addition, it will enable the Family Support Centre to learn about what mechanisms and practices have (or have not) enabled effective project management and efficient functioning of the team.

Scope and Objectives

Evaluation scope:

- Timeframe: to cover the entire project duration (1 March 2017 to 28 February 2019)
- Geographical Coverage: Honiara, Temotu and Isabel

- Target groups to be covered: primary and secondary beneficiaries, as well as key stakeholders

Evaluation objectives include:

- evaluating the entire two-year project against the effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability and impact criteria, as well as the cross-cutting gender equality and human rights criteria;
- identifying key lessons and promising or emerging good practices in the field of ending violence against women and girls, for learning purposes; and
- building the capacity of the FSC in data collection, monitoring and evaluation, as well as support on reviewing organizational preparedness for future projects.

Proposed evaluation questions (to be determined and agreed during the inception phase):

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions
<p>Effectiveness</p> <p><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>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Was the programme design logical and coherent in: a) taking into account the roles, capacities and commitment of stakeholders; and, b) in realistically achieving the planned outputs? 2. To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs (project results) achieved and how? 3. What mechanisms enabled or constrained project performance? 4. Did the programme develop and build the capacities of partners on planning for activities? 5. What alternative strategies would have been more effective in achieving expected results?
<p>Relevance</p> <p><i>The extent to which the project is suited to the priorities and policies of the target group and the context.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. To what extent was the intervention informed by needs and interests of diverse groups of stakeholders through in-depth consultation? 7. To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls in Honiara, Temotu and Isabel? 8. To what extent does the programme respond to the international framework to prevent and respond to violence against women, such as CEDAW, Beijing Platform Action and women's human rights principles?
<p>Efficiency</p> <p><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>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented? 10. How efficiently does the programme management monitor programme performance and results? 11. Have resources (funds, human resources, time, expertise, etc.) for integrating human rights and gender equality been allocated strategically to achieve results? What were the benefits, costs or consequences?
<p>Sustainability</p> <p><i>Sustainability is concerned with measuring whether the benefits of a project are likely to continue after the project/funding ends.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. 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? 13. How have stakeholders been involved in programme implementation? How effective has the programme been in establishing local ownership? 14. Can the programme approach or results be replicated or scaled up by national partners? What would support their replication and scaling up?

<p>Impact</p> <p><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>Knowledge generation</p> <p><i>Assesses whether there are any promising practices that can be shared with other practitioners.</i></p>	<p>15. 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>16. 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</p>	<p>17. Has an enabling or adaptable environment been developed for real change on human rights and gender equality issues in Honiara, Temotu and Isabel? In neighboring communities?</p>

Outputs

- I. **Inception report & Endline survey design: By 31 March 2019**, design an ending survey which will capture progress toward the goal, intended outcomes and outputs, as well as perspectives of primary and secondary beneficiaries. This will be used by FSC for required final reporting and provide data to feed into the evaluation. By this date, the consultant must also produce an inception report that sets out what, how and when the evaluator(s) will complete the Final Evaluation. This should be based on an initial desk review of background documents and a *participatory* consultation with FSC staff, select stakeholders and the evaluation management group. The inception report must include the final evaluation questions, evaluation criteria with definitions, the evaluation design and methodology (i.e. description of data collection methods), ethical and safety protocols and a more detailed timeline and deliverables.
- II. **Draft the Final Evaluation Report: By 30 May 2019**, produce a draft evaluation report that covers the agreed evaluation questions in the format agreed at the inception phase. It must provide evidence, analysis, conclusions and recommendations, including - where necessary - annexed summaries of the evidence gathered, tables and graphics to illustrate the findings. This should be presented to the FSC and select stakeholders for fact-checking and discussion to inform the final report. This should also be shared with the evaluation management group for quality assurance. The evaluator should collect feedback on the draft in a systematic manner to improve the final report.
- III. **Final Evaluation Report: By 14 June 2019**, based on the feedback provided on the draft report, finalize the evaluation report, which must cover the agreed evaluation questions in the format agreed at the inception phase. It must provide evidence, analysis, conclusions and recommendations, including - where necessary - annexed summaries of the evidence gathered, tables and graphics to illustrate the findings. This should be presented to the FSC staff, select stakeholders and the evaluation management group.

Activities

Inception phase: By 31 March 2019

- i. **Desk review of background documentation** on the FSC to develop the evaluation methodology, including, but not limited to: FSC ProDoc, baseline survey data, monitoring data, progress reports, end line data and report (when available)
- ii. **Design for endline data collection** on progress toward intended results. Design must adhere to standard principals of ethics and safety. Existing project -level data that will be available to the consultant includes: some client statistics from service providers, statistics on referrals between service providers and pre and post-test data from surveys before and after training.
- iii. **Design of the evaluation and the methodology:** to include draft data collection methods. The methodological design and approach to the evaluation must be gender-responsive and therefore ensure that human rights and gender quality are respected, addressed and promoted throughout the exercise. Innovative and pilot approaches to evaluation are highly encouraged.
- iv. **Draft the inception report setting out the proposed evaluation questions and criteria, the evaluation design and methodology** including a description of the stakeholders who will be interviewed and surveyed and the rationale for selection (sampling framework). This should include a more detailed workplan, timeline and deliverables for the data collection and analysis stage of the process as well as any limitations and constraints to set expectations for the evaluation.

Data collection, analysis and drafting phase: by 30 May 2019

- v. **Data collection and analysis:** complete the data collection as proposed in the inception report including the endline survey, interviews, discussions and document reviews etc. This will include missions to Honiara, Temotu and Isabel. All other data collection should be conducted remotely unless otherwise agreed with the FSC during the inception phase.
- vi. **Synthesis and draft reporting:** produce the first draft of the evaluation that addresses all the agreed evaluation questions in the format agreed at the inception phase. It must provide evidence, analysis, conclusions and recommendations, including - where necessary - annexed summaries of the evidence gathered, tables and graphics to illustrate the findings.

Final reporting phase: by 14 June 2019

- vii. **Consultation and feedback:** the draft report should be presented to the FSC and stakeholders for fact-checking and discussion to inform the final report. It should also be shared with the evaluation management group for quality assurance. The evaluator should collect feedback on the draft in a systematic manner to improve the final report.
- viii. **Final draft:** based on the feedback provided on the draft report, finalize the evaluation report that must cover the agreed evaluation questions in the format agreed at the inception phase. It must provide evidence, analysis, conclusions and recommendations, including - where necessary - annexed summaries of the evidence gathered, tables and graphics to illustrate the findings. This should be presented to the FSC, selected stakeholders and the evaluation management group.

Inputs and Timing

Contribution from the beneficiary (FSC): the FSC will provide the consultant(s) with access to all the documentation required, key contacts and introductions to partners and stakeholders (and will introduce the consultant(s) when required to key partners and stakeholders). Travel (international and domestic), accommodation and allowances for the mission to project sites in Solomon Islands should be organized and managed by the contracted consultant(s). Office space, desk, access to internet and a printer will be provided by FSC for the period of that mission.

Consultants input: A total of 60 days (approximate, exact breakdown to be agreed in the inception phase)

- 10 days for the inception phase
- 30 days for the data collection and drafting phase
- 10 days for the final reporting phase

The consultant is expected to cover the costs of the home-based activities within the daily rate. All travel to and within Solomon Islands is to be coordinated by the consultant, with guidance from FSC. To apply, applicants should provide a short proposal with a suggested approach to the evaluation, including your proposed daily rate for the work. This proposal must be included in the same attachment as your P11 and resume. Please note that the selected consultant may suggest that additional support is required, in the form of an assistant or data specialist, however this additional support must be organized and managed by the selected consultant within the daily rate agreed. Please provide details in your proposal when applying for the consultancy.

Reporting

The draft report should be shared with the UNTF Secretariat by 30 May 2019 for consultation and fact checking, and the final report to be completed by 14 June 2019.

Required skills and experience

Core Values:

- Respect for Diversity;
- Integrity;
- Professionalism.

Core Competencies:

- Awareness and Sensitivity Regarding Gender Issues;
- Accountability;
- Creative Problem Solving;
- Effective Communication;
- Inclusive Collaboration;
- Stakeholder Engagement;
- Leading by Example.

Please visit this link for more information on UN Women's Core Values and Competencies: <http://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/about%20us/employment/un-women-employment-values-and-competencies-definitions-en.pdf>

Required Qualifications

Education:

- Master's degree or equivalent in social sciences, human rights, gender/women's studies, international development, or a related field is required.

Experience:

- 10 years of working experience in evaluation and/or programmatic and operational performance assessments of development programmes;
- 5 years of experience and background on human rights-based approach to programming and gender equality rights and specifically on issues related to EVAW would be advantage;
- Experience in designing and conceptualizing programmes/projects especially the theory of change;
- Experience in working with NGOs, and multilateral/bilateral institutions and donor entities is an asset;
- Experience in participatory approach is an asset. Facilitation skills and ability to manage diversity of views in different cultural contexts;
- Ability to produce well written reports demonstrating analytical ability and communication skill;
- Ability to ensure that a high-quality product is delivered on a timely basis.
- Experience in Solomon Islands and/or the Pacific region would be an asset

Language:

- Full proficiency in English (written and spoken).
- Knowledge of local languages in the Solomon Islands would be an advantage

How to apply

Applicants should provide a short proposal with a suggested approach and timeline for the Final Evaluation, including your proposed daily rate for the work. This proposal must be included in the same attachment as your P11 and resume. Note that all applications must include (as an attachment) the completed UN Women Personal History form (P-11) which can be downloaded from <http://www.unwomen.org/about-us/employment>. Kindly note that the system will only allow one attachment hence the need to add your proposal and resume into the same document as the signed P11. Applications without the completed UN Women P-11 form will be treated as incomplete and will not be considered for further assessment. **Deadline for submission is 3 January 2019.**

Due to the large number of applications we receive, we are only able to inform the successful candidates about the outcome or status of the selection process.

Ethical code of conduct

It is expected that the consultant will ensure that the confidentiality and independence of judgment are maintained, and that findings and recommendations are independently presented. The consultant will operate in an impartial and unbiased manner and give a balanced presentation of strengths and weaknesses of the issues being assessed. The consultant must disclose in writing any experience, which may give rise to a potential conflict of interest, and to deal honestly in resolving any conflict of interest which may arise.

Evaluation Matrix

The evaluation will follow UN Trust Fund guide and standards for evaluation with close attention the following categories: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, knowledge building, gender equality and rights and sustainability will address the following key questions, which are pertinent to meeting the 3 evaluation objectives.

The mandatory and evaluation questions were drawn from the terms of reference. The matrix includes indicators for measuring results framed to answer 3 key evaluation results as outlined in the ToR, and data sources for verifying and validating data.

Evaluation Criteria Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Data Source and Data Collection Methods
<p>Relevance (REL)</p> <p>1 To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent was the intervention informed by needs and interests of diverse groups of stakeholders through in-depth consultation? To what extent do the achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls in Honiara, Temotu and Isabel? To what extent does the programme respond to the international framework to prevent and respond to violence against women, such as CEDAW, Beijing Platform Action and women's human rights principles? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of recognition to improved coordination of service providers influenced by the project Extent to which the strategies engaged are adequately informed by a contextual analysis of the pervasiveness of SGBV in the beneficiary communities or similar communities Evidence that the project was designed using consultative processes that took into account the needs and experiences of all relevant stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FSC Annual Reports of the Project FSC Overall Annual Report SI Government Gender Documents FGD Note KII Notes Baseline data Documentation of consultation processes (reports from meetings, forums, workshops, etc) Project design document, project periodical reports

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Data Source and Data Collection Methods
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence that risk and mitigation measures have been considered and/or engaged in the design and implementation of the project Evidence that the implementation strategies are informed by promising practices to end SGBV 	
<p>Effectiveness (EFE)</p> <p>2 To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs (project results) achieved and how</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Was the programme design logical and coherent in: a) taking into account the roles, capacities and commitment of stakeholders; and, b) in realistically achieving the planned outputs? To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs (project results) achieved and how? What mechanisms enabled or constrained project performance? Did the programme develop and build the capacities of partners on planning for activities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence that community committees, volunteers and stakeholders have engaged meaningfully in project implementation Evidence of an increase in access to counseling, paralegal and counseling support by women and girls Evidence of advocacy initiatives of men and women to advocate for the elimination of SGBV within the beneficiary communities Evidence that the training for community committees have increase capacity to provide EVAW and GBV services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FSC Annual Reports of the Project FSC Overall Annual Report SI Government Gender Documents FGD Note KII Notes Baseline Report of the Project

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Data Source and Data Collection Methods
<p>Efficiency (Ef)</p> <p>3. To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What alternative strategies would have been more effective in achieving expected results? • To what extent was the project efficiently and cost-effectively implemented? • How efficiently does the programme management monitor programme performance and results? • Have resources (funds, human resources, time, expertise, etc.) for integrating human rights and gender equality been allocated strategically to achieve results? What were the benefits, costs or consequences? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of EAVW and GBV interventions have been locally led and localized. • Evidence of costs related to essential gender benefits, i.e, how much it costs to training # of women volunteers, support to women and girls survivors etc • Evidence that project implementation milestones as outlined in implementation plan have been achieved • Evidence of a functioning monitoring system that captures information that is used to inform decision making, learning and improvement, as well as reporting. • Evidence that human resources relevant to the project have adequate capacity to deliver the project. • Evidence of coordination of volunteers and committees and referral systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSC Annual Reports of the Project • FSC Overall Annual Report • KII Notes • FGD Notes • Interviews with key staff members • Interviews with relevant stakeholders

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Data Source and Data Collection Methods
<p>Sustainability</p> <p>4. 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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? How have stakeholders been involved in programme implementation? How effective has the programme been in establishing local ownership? Can the programme approach or results be replicated or scaled up by national partners? What would support their replication and scaling up? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of projects referral mechanism and system integrated into provincial government plan and service provision, including maintaining the role of the volunteers Evidence of community demand for EVAW services Evidence that the provincial policy and/or plans are aligned to the project goal and outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FSC Annual Reports of the Project FSC Overall Annual Report KII Notes FGD Notes
<p>Impact (IPM)</p> <p>5. 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent has the project contributed to ending violence against women, gender equality and/or women's empowerment (both intended and unintended impact)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of change in the communities, i.e. access and quality services, community willingness to prevent and respond to SGBV Number of provincial and community leaders engaged to raise awareness in communities, during national events Evidence of change in number of participating schools of any change in what 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FSC Annual Reports of the Project FSC Overall Annual Report KII Notes FGD Notes Interviews with other external stakeholder operating in same location Volunteers reports

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Data Source and Data Collection Methods
		<p>they are doing – i.e. supporting students or teachers experiencing violence, awareness raising activities etc</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Proposal
<p>Knowledge generation (KNO)</p> <p>6. 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of the project that tell us about how to apply the essential services model in a rural setting where there are not necessarily high quality services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FSC Annual Reports of the Project FSC Overall Annual Report KII Notes FGD Notes Volunteers report Monitoring report
<p>Gender and Human Rights (GER)</p> <p>Cross-cutting criteria: the evaluation should consider the extent to which human rights based and gender responsive approaches have been incorporated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has an enabling or adaptable environment been developed for real change on human rights and gender equality issues in Honiara, Temotu and Isabel? In neighboring communities? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of training and/or strategic decision regarding the project strategy that incorporate human rights based and gender responsive approaches.) Extent to which the project contributes to building individual capacity, build/strengthen relations and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FSC Annual Reports of the Project FSC Overall Annual Report KII Notes FGD Notes Capacity Building Assessment Survey Report Interviews with key stakeholders

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Data Source and Data Collection Methods
through-out the project and to what extent.		transform structures to improve the status of women and girls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of understanding of gender and roots of VAW by the volunteers and FSC staff 	

Coding: first three letters

Beneficiary Data Template

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES REACHED BY THE PROJECT

Type of Primary Beneficiary	Number
Female domestic workers	0
Female migrant workers	0
Female political activists/ human rights defenders	0
Female sex workers	0
Female refugees/ internally displaced asylum seekers	0
Indigenous women/ from ethnic groups	0
Lesbian, bisexual, transgender	0
Women/ girls with disabilities	1
Women/ girls living with HIV/AIDS	0
Women/ girls survivors of violence	9
Women prisoners	0
Women and girls in general	38
Other (Specify here:)	
TOTAL PRIMARY BENEFICIARIES REACHED	-
Type of Secondary Beneficiary	Number
Members of Civil Society Organizations	20
Members of Community Based Organizations	18
Members of Faith Based Organizations	6
Education Professionals (i.e. teachers, educators)	2
Government Officials (i.e. decision makers, policy implementers)	7
Health Professionals (doctors, nurses, medical practioners)	4
Journalists / Media	1
Legal Officers (i.e. Lawyers, prosecutors, judges)	2
Men and/ or boys	0
Parliamentarians	0
Private sector employers	1
Social/ welfare workers	1
Uniformed personnel (i.e. Police, military, peace keeping)	2
Other (Specify here:) UNTF Rep	1
TOTAL SECONDARY BENEFICIARIES	
Indirect beneficiaries reached	Number
Other (total only)	
GRAND TOTAL	113