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<th>Abbreviations and acronyms</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Central America</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEJIL</td>
<td>Center for Justice and International Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>CICIG</td>
<td>Comisión Internacional Contra la Impunidad en Guatemala – International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organisations</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECAP</td>
<td>Equipo de Estudios Comunitarios y Acción Psicosocial – Team for Community Studies and Psychosocial Action</td>
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<td>ECPAT</td>
<td>End Child Prostitution and Trafficking</td>
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<td>EO</td>
<td>Executive Order</td>
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<tr>
<td>FCI</td>
<td>Foundation for Community Initiatives</td>
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<td>FGM</td>
<td>Female Genital Mutilation</td>
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<tr>
<td>FIECA</td>
<td>Fundación Innovaciones Educativas Centroamericanas – Central American Foundation for Educational innovations</td>
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<tr>
<td>FJG</td>
<td>Fundación Justicia y Género – Justice and Gender Foundation</td>
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<tr>
<td>FLOW</td>
<td>Funding Leadership and Opportunities for Women</td>
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<tr>
<td>GBV</td>
<td>Gender Based Violence</td>
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<tr>
<td>IACHR</td>
<td>Inter-American Commission on Human Rights</td>
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<td>IATI</td>
<td>International Aid Transparency Initiative</td>
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<td>INGO</td>
<td>International Non-governmental Organisations</td>
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<td>IREDD</td>
<td>Institute for Research &amp; Democratic Development</td>
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<td>IW</td>
<td>Impunity Watch</td>
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<td>LNP</td>
<td>Liberia National Police</td>
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<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>MFA</td>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Dutch)</td>
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<td>MOG CSP</td>
<td>Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>MTM</td>
<td>Mujeres Tranformando el Mundo – Women Transforming the World</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-governmental organisation</td>
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<td>NIPO</td>
<td>National Institute for Public Administration</td>
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<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development</td>
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<td>OG</td>
<td>Oxfam Guatemala</td>
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<td>ORWOCH</td>
<td>Organisation for Women and Children</td>
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<td>SDG</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goals</td>
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<td>SGBV</td>
<td>Sexual and Gender-Based Violence</td>
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<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
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<td>UNAMG</td>
<td>Unión Nacional de Mujeres Guatemaltecas – National Unity of Guatemalan Women</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
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<td>UNMIL</td>
<td>United Nations Mission in Liberia</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNSCR</td>
<td>United Nations Security Council Resolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>UPR</td>
<td>Universal Periodic Review</td>
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<tr>
<td>VAW</td>
<td>Violence against Women</td>
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<td>VSLA</td>
<td>Village Savings and Loans Associations</td>
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<tr>
<td>WACPS</td>
<td>Women and Children Protection Section</td>
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<tr>
<td>WONGOSOL</td>
<td>Women NGO Secretariat of Liberia</td>
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<tr>
<td>YOCEL</td>
<td>Youth Coalition for Education in Liberia</td>
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Background
Oxfam IBIS Denmark and Impunity Watch decided to enter into a consortium for the purpose of implementing a Programme titled Funding Leadership and Opportunities for Women (FLOW) during the five-year period 2016-2020. The Programme focuses on the elimination of violence against women and girls, and has for its main objective that “Women, adolescents and girls in Guatemala, Liberia and Burundi live a life free from violence and as active citizens”. Oxfam IBIS and Impunity Watch also agreed to carry out a Midterm Evaluation of the Programme by means of an external consultant who visited Central America (Guatemala and Costa Rica), as well as Liberia. In Burundi, a proposed visit coincided with a temporary suspension of foreign NGOs by the Government, and was therefore not carried out.

In Guatemala, both Impunity Watch (IW) and Oxfam Guatemala (OG) have a presence through their interventions in the context of their FLOW programme. While IW collaborates with national organisations using, among other strategies, action research and advocacy as well as strengthening of community victim organisations, OG supports NGO partners in areas such as research, awareness, the training of youth and duty bearers and support to survivors of Gender Based Violence (GBV). Impunity Watch is not present in Liberia, so FLOW interventions are implemented through Oxfam Liberia’s partners. In that country also the cooperation includes training, awareness raising, research and support to victims, among other actions.

In both countries, the activities contribute to the four outcomes under the FLOW objective, namely Outcome 1 (women are empowered as agents of change); Outcome 2 (local and national public institutions protect women’s rights; Outcome 3 (fight against human trafficking and sexual exploitation at national and regional level); and Outcome 4 (public perceptions on Sexual and Gender-based Violence, henceforth SGBV). In addition, cross-cutting activities are carried out regarding capacity-building among partners through assessments. Oxfam and its partners contribute to all four outcomes. At Programme outset, IW was selected to contribute to outcome 3 and 4, but in practice IW contributes to all outcomes.

2. Overall findings of the Midterm Evaluation:
In overall terms, the review is positive. Programme relevance is very high due to the needs and context in the selected countries (Liberia and Guatemala). It is likewise relevant that mainly IW has been able to diffuse analysis at international level and establish contact with key international stakeholders, including within the UN. The programme is also satisfactory regarding effectiveness and results, although yet with less progress regarding impact. This, however, is understandable, since impact is normally only produced during the latter stages of a programme intervention. Still, efficiency can be improved. Thus far, the Programme has only disbursed 40%, with 50% of the programme’s time elapsed. More focus must be placed on sustainability in the remaining part of the programme, especially regarding the areas where collaboration is made with duty-bearers (e.g. trafficking in Guatemala; follow-up on SGBV cases in Liberia).

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1 On the 19th October Oxfam the contract holder informed the Dutch ministry about the situation in Burundi and the implications for the FLOW program. The Burundian government on the 27 September 2018 temporarily suspended the activities of all INGOs in Burundi - a process is ongoing to submit individual dossiers to request permission to lift the suspension. However, in the meantime, Impunity Watch Burundi has been forced to suspend and/or postpone all FLOW activities under its direct responsibility planned for the remaining period of 2018 and the IW’s office only remains open for a very limited staff working on a few essential operations. For this reasons, the planned MTE country visit to Burundi had to be cancelled.
3. Relevance:
Liberia: Programme relevance for partner and target group needs continues to be very high, including the strategies presented in the foregoing: awareness activities (through training and media) and advocacy (on legislation). Likewise, it has been very relevant to promote coordination between partners, both for joint activities (e.g. the 16 Days of Activism campaign) and for training, at which the same approaches and material is used. Strategies for advocacy and access to justice for women could be more focused and further strengthened. For example, as regards advocacy, there is a need to further focus on the extension of the executive order on Domestic Violence, as well as the promotion of the contents of a Domestic Violence Bill and the necessary budgets to ensure its implementation. In addition, the Programme could prioritise more coherence and linkages between the different interventions at community, county and national level, where contributions and demands made at local level could systematically feed into national level advocacy.

Guatemala: The FLOW Programme in Guatemala/Central America is being carried out in a very tense context. Democratic trends have been reverted in the region since 2016, leading to more violence and in settings that have historically discriminated against women (“machismo”). FLOW activities have proven to be highly pertinent, with appropriate strategies that link Oxfam partner activities as well as activities by Impunity Watch (IW) with allies at state institutions and with stakeholders at international level.

While relevance in both countries is high, there is a need to speed up the envisaged global work (meaning the work between the interventions in Guatemala, Liberia and Burundi), as is already planned. Steps have been taken to do so with a task force being assigned.

4. Effectiveness and results:
Liberia: Overall, targets have been met in a satisfactory manner. There are good, though incipient, demonstrable contributions to the promotion of women’s rights, including linkages with duty-bearers, as well as national, county and community civil society structures. While activities regarding awareness on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) are strong, advocacy on legislation and budgets to key institutions should be strengthened, especially because duty-bearers at present lack the capacity to ensure the sustainability of some of the support. Access to justice for survivors should be prioritised. Data, evidence, case-story collection on outputs/outcomes should be further strengthened.

Guatemala: Overall, targets have been met in a satisfactory manner, especially taking the context into account. Several demonstrable contributions have been documented, some of which are very important for women’s rights, while others are in their initial stages. State and CSO human rights defenders endorse the activities. FLOW activities could be further coordinated and focused, thereby enhancing outcomes. Likewise, research in Guatemala and Burundi has been linked up and presented at international level through the UN Side Event: Masculinities, Violence against Women in Leadership and Participation in Transitional Societies (October 2017), which was also used as an opportunity to advocate and meet stakeholders such as the UN Special Representative on Sexual Violence and Conflict. This resulted in an invitation to become member of the Civil Society Advisory Group.
Below seven examples of key results from the two countries are presented. There are of course many more results, and advocacy on legislation could – if successful – be included, just as there are connections to international activities.

In Guatemala:

- **Strengthening of the organisations of victims in Guatemala**: IW is supporting organisations of victims in Guatemala by helping to educate leaders, provide them with information regarding transitional justice, human rights, women’s rights, violence against women, political analysis of the context and related skills so they are able to deal with authorities and inform the communities. This is an empowering process that contributes to outcome 1 (and also an indicator for capacity strengthening).

- **The Sepur Zarco research on strategic litigation regarding sexual violence**: This collaboration between IW and Guatemalan civil society organisations resulted in a report outlining how five litigation strategies were applied. The strategies included legal, security, psychosocial, political and communications-related aspects. The court convicted two former military officers of crimes against humanity on counts of rape, murder and slavery of 14 women in Sepur Zarco. The contribution is the systematisation of the lessons which initially (i) empowered the women; (ii) have been used for inspiration in other cases in Guatemala; and (iii) is inspiring other cases on strategic litigation in New York, Geneva and Nepal, promoted and distributed by OHCHR, UNDP and UN Women. *This case is relevant for outcome 3 but also outcome 1, since it has empowered the women involved. There is also a possible impact on outcome 2 (public institutions), as the case may set a precedent.*

- **The proposal of a model for reparation after sexual violence**: MIRIAM, an organisation of indigenous women in Guatemala, has carried out research on reparation in cases of sexual violence. In most examples presented in the research, the compensation (reparation) has been in very low amounts (equivalent to a few thousand USD). MIRIAM calls for implementation of a model for reparation which transforms the victim in a dignified manner (*modelo de reparación digna y transformadora*). Although the proposal has only just been disseminated, the consultant finds the topic strategic and its progress should be followed, as it is very relevant for outcome 2.

- **The proposal for detecting, registering and following up on the trafficking of persons**: In coordination with the derivation networks or state authorities, ECPAT has prepared protocols that are being used in four departments in Guatemala. Likewise, it has been proposing protocols at national and regional levels. Follow-up on their implementation at national and regional level, but especially at departmental level (where most progress can be expected) should take place, as this result contributes to outcome 3.

In Liberia:

- **Promotion of women’s platforms in two counties**: The FLOW Programme has been instrumental in establishing and consolidating women’s platform in Sinoe and Grand Gedeh. The platforms have begun advocacy, vis-à-vis the authorities, including the presentation of proposals on economic empowerment, education and the struggle against SGBV. Likewise, they provide candidates for other spaces, such as the county development superintendents which have been selected. Finally, by having young female leaders among them, they encourage the participation of girls. *These platforms contribute to outcome 1 and their development can be followed.*

- **Psychosocial support to women and access to justice in two counties**: In both counties where FLOW activities are carried out, Oxfam partners provide psychosocial support in coordination with the police and a hospital. Likewise, the police, hospital and court receive support in order to increase and/ or improve i) follow-up (police); ii) information and services to victims
(hospital) and iii) easier and quicker access to courts, including fair sentences. The development in institutional capacity, as well as the number of women assisted by the police, hospital and receiving psychosocial support should be followed, as should the courts, including the final sentence. This result contributes to outcome 2.

- **Community Task Force as a model:** Oxfam partner (ORWOCH) promotes a task force which focuses on SGBV and receives support from the organisation. It consists of community members that are trained by the partner and are in touch with the police. The police highly appreciated the initiative and indeed participated in it. However, follow-up on cases may still be an issue. This result contributes to outcome 1 and holds potential to contribute to outcome 2.

The activities at international level reflect actions at country level. For example, the presentation of a Policy Brief and the Sepur Zarco-case was presented at the mentioned UN Side Event in 2017. The international activities are strategic, as they serve to establish new contacts, obtain international recognition and find new allies. In the case of Guatemala, international advocacy could have focused on the Universal Periodic Review, which also deals with the FLOW topics.

Regarding impact, there are a number of examples. However, at this mid-term level, most examples are at individual/group level, including:

- More than one hundred women and girls in Sinoe and Grand Gedeh counties received psychosocial advice. There were cases in which lives have been transformed (including those of girl victims as young as 11 years), who now are with another family, are receiving an education and have a place to live (Foundation for Community Initiatives supported by Oxfam Liberia).
- Indigenous women are receiving a life-changing education, including learning new skills and possibilities to be reintegrated to society; child victims receive support to overcome trauma (including girls at only 14 years of age) (MIRIAM supported by Oxfam Guatemala).
- Indigenous leaders received support to introduce cases of family members who were killed, but also including cases of sexual violence (IW).
- Many thousands of citizens in Central America have received information on “masculinities” through the campaign “score a goal against sexism”. At other levels, IW has contributed to providing information on the underlying causes of gender inequalities through research on the justice sector and policy briefs. There are signs that the information contributes to changing attitudes.

**Cross-cutting topics for Guatemala/Central America and Liberia:**

- **Attention to victims** through psychosocial support in both Liberia and in Guatemala is an issue. Exchanges of methods may be relevant, for example from organisations such as MIRIAM, which introduce “Life Projects” for young girls who have suffered sexual violence.
- **Justice and restoration.** Strategic litigation of SGBV cases is not done in Liberia but could perhaps be introduced if adequate cases are selected. For now, the joint theme is “justice and restoration”.
- **Community resistance to identify and follow up on cases of SGBV:** In Liberia, the Community Task Forces carry out a similar work with community organisations supported by partners in Guatemala (e.g. MIRIAM and Tierra Viva).
- **Advocacy on SGBV.** In Liberia, the focus is on getting a Domestic Violence Bill passed in the legislature; while in Guatemala the focus will be on advocating public institutions and the judiciary for improving reparation/compensation for SGBV. In general, advocacy strategies could be strengthened.
• **International dissemination is important to forging alliances:** Using research from Guatemala and Burundi and its comparative analysis, IW has done a good job in promoting activities at international level, thus establishing contact with allies such as UN Women, UNFPA, among others. In general, the consortium partners may identify international events where dissemination of information could be made.

5. **Efficiency:**
Delays in transfers of funds to partners have affected implementation and should be avoided going forward. In both Liberia and Guatemala/Central America implementation/disbursements are behind schedule for Oxfam activities, while IW activities are on track. In Liberia, some partners have had to wait up to six months, thus placing them and the rights-holders they support in a difficult situation. The set-up in both countries is in general considered adequate by both IW and Oxfam, much as the contact to Oxfam IBIS and IW headquarters. What can be strengthened in Guatemala is coordination among FLOW stakeholders to conduct further exchanges on advocacy priorities and the identification of best results that can be learned from. Costs are found to be reasonable, although in Central America there is a need to continue the dialogue with selected partners regarding financial procedures. Transport expenses to address activities in rural Liberia (Grand Gedeh and Sinoe) are very high; however, it is a deliberate choice by Oxfam Liberia to include some of the most vulnerable and poorest regions.

The M&E format has been adjusted during the first years of implementation and is in general adequate. However, having several layers tends to demand a great deal from programme staff: in addition to reporting on both activities and IATI indicators, now reporting on demonstrable contributions and the so-called OX CSO have been added. It could be considered to bring these three requirements together in the same reporting format (using an Excel sheet with three layers). Important communication has been carried out in the different countries; for example through the “Score a Goal Against Sexism”-campaign. However, the communication work at overall level (covering all projects) has yet to be carried out, although steps have been taken to hire a consultant to help with this work.

6. **Sustainability:**
The Programme outlined three types of sustainability: institutional, organisational and social. Organisational sustainability refers to whether partners receiving support will be able to continue activities once the programme comes to an end. In general, partners selected and supported by Oxfam are well-consolidated and – with some exceptions – do not dependent entirely on Oxfam IBIS. Also encouraging is that the activities supported by Oxfam IBIS are part of most of the partners’ strategic priorities, which increases the possibility for continuation.

Social sustainability – the extent to which rights holders can continue activities – is acceptable, in the sense that they receive training, new skills and knowledge, which means they are now capable of fighting and avoiding SGBV. Some of the rights holders indicate that they depend on funds for transport to carry out meetings with members of anti-violence networks (community level in Guatemala) or to report cases (community level in Liberia). One strategy is to provide rights holders with as many contacts as possible, knowing that new technology (Whatsapp, mobile phone) can be of help. For example, in Liberia, the communities are trained to act as a group to address problems.

The most difficult aspect is institutional sustainability; i.e. that of duty bearers are able to continue FLOW activities. Only a very limited budget has been assigned to the Ministry of Gender,
Children and Social Protection and the Women and Child Protection Section of the police and hospitals in Liberia, which means that more advocacy work is needed to promote this. In Guatemala, the problem may not necessarily be resources, but the need to change values and priorities within the duty bearers. Also here, joint advocacy is needed.

IW has good relations with UN Women in Guatemala; some Oxfam partners have used FLOW to obtain new donor contacts; and in Liberia, Oxfam has good contact with UN Women. Notwithstanding, contacts with these donors could be extended further and come to include co-financing.

7. Recommendations
Based on the different suggestions heard and observations made, the consultant offers seven overall recommendations, as well as a number of recommendations for each country. The latter are presented in the main Mid-term Evaluation Report, while the key recommendations are as follows:

(1) **More strategic and joint interventions and advocacy, including on key legislation and access to justice.** In Liberia, there is a need to focus on advocacy related to key legislation and follow-up on key cases regarding access to justice, maybe even preparing strategic litigation of important cases. It will also be important to advocate for a higher budget to be allocated for relevant local and national duty-bearers in order to strengthen sustainability (police, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, courts). In Guatemala, the interventions are strategic, but advocacy should be coordinated, focused on promoting issues such as the model for reparations and follow-up on the recommendations emanating from the research carried out. There is also a potential for joint advocacy between IW, Oxfam and its partners.

(2) **Improve documentation of results and focus on a few strategic, demonstrable contributions:** It is recommended that the consortium members in each country, through annual discussions with partners, focus on documenting two or three strategic and demonstrable contributions based on criteria from the MFA and this review. The total of demonstrable contributions should be related to at least three of the four programme outcomes. The follow-up will be carried out on an annual basis and be an input for the Annual Report. Apart from this, consortium members will continue to report as they have up to now.

(3) **Communication work to build on key strategic cases.** The communication of results for the full programme has been limited and difficult due to the many diverse results and activities. A strengthening of the Annual Report so that it is focused on key results could help to prepare “case stories” related to the best demonstrable contributions, as well as to some of the individuals where there has already been an impact (2-3 results from each country extracted from each country’s report)

(4) **Strengthen global work (between interventions in the countries) further** between consortium members, starting with the campaign “Score a Goal against Sexism” in both Burundi and Liberia and through visits to one or two of the programme countries (Guatemala, Liberia or Burundi). The recently established Task Force among IW/Oxfam is a good first step and, apart from already envisaged initiatives, could also launch other areas cooperation such as IW doing peer review of the research done in Liberia. Activities should include: i) follow the implementation of “Score a Goal Against Sexism” in Burundi and Liberia; ii)
identify at least two international events where FLOW results could be disseminated – and in general map key international events; iii) carry out a FLOW coordination meeting in at least one of the three FLOW countries; and iv) select key themes for exchange. The examples of cross-cutting /joint areas mentioned under “results” could be used for inspiration.

(5) Improve format for presenting results: Instead of keeping the MFA required demonstrable contributions as a separate area of reporting only, also introduce the most important of them in the Excel sheets in which each country reports already reports on IATI and activities, thus also including selected strategic demonstrable contributions for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020.

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<th>Part of excel sheet</th>
<th>2019</th>
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<th>Final assessment</th>
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<td>Outcome 1</td>
<td>Key demonstrable contribution 1,2,3,4</td>
<td>Development since 2019</td>
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(6) Faster, controlled implementation. After initial delays in implementation, as well as in connection with the Oxfam merger process, there is a need to follow implementation more closely and ensure it is on track. If implementation and disbursements are behind schedule by June 2019, it should be considered to apply for an extension.

(7) Focus on sustainability:
- Development of a more focused, new FLOW programme: Sustainability is, as indicated, far from guaranteed. The upcoming discussions between IW and Oxfam about which achievements are the most important and strategic could lead to a proposal for a new, more focused FLOW, building on the best practices from the current phase.
- Closer collaboration with other donors. In order to stimulate sustainability and the importance of advocacy, further collaboration could be stimulated between consortium partners, UN Women and other organisations like ActionAid (Liberia, an organisation that also prioritises SGBV). In addition, the European Union and the UN’s joint spotlight on SGBV, including the recent focus on Liberia and especially on Guatemala, could be an entry point for obtaining joint financing.
1 INTRODUCTION

Oxfam IBIS Denmark and Impunity Watch decided to enter into a consortium for the purpose of implementing a Programme titled Funding Leadership and Opportunities for Women (FLOW) during the five-year period 2016-2020. The Programme focuses on the elimination of violence against women and girls, and has for its main objective that “Women, adolescents and girls in Guatemala, Liberia and Burundi live a life free of violence and as active citizens”. Oxfam IBIS and Impunity Watch have also agreed to carry out a Midterm Evaluation of the Programme by means of an external consultant who will visit these three countries. This Report presents the findings from the visit to two of the countries, namely Liberia (where only Oxfam is present) as well as Guatemala and an analysis of a few interventions at Central American level (In Guatemala, both IW and Oxfam are present). In Burundi, a proposed visit coincided with a temporary suspension of foreign NGOs by the Government, and was therefore not carried out. In addition to the mentioned activities carried out at national level, FLOW has also financed events and activities at international level, including the UN Side Event in September 2017. The consultant wishes to thank Impunity Watch, Oxfam, its partners and all other stakeholders who facilitated meetings and provided information. The findings are the sole responsibility of the consultant.

Interventions in Liberia

The FLOW intervention in Liberia is carried out by Oxfam Liberia through its support to six civil society partners, as follows: the Foundation for Communities Initiatives (FCI), the National Institute for Public Administration (NIPO), the Organisation for Women and Children (ORWOCH), the Youth Coalition for Education in Liberia (YOCEL) and the Women NGO Secretariat of Liberia (WONGOSOL) as well as RESPECT. Originally, the organisation Medica Liberia was identified as a partner to Oxfam and a main recipient of funding – as well as a possible co-applicant. Likewise, the Institute for Research and Democratic Development (IREDD) participated in an initial phase of the project. The logframe reflects the four FLOW outcomes, and includes, among others, the following strategies and summary of activities:

Outcome 1 (women empowered as change agents) and Outcome 4 (public perceptions on SGBV):
- Advocacy for women’s political participation and organisation at national, county and community level. (YOCEL, WONGOSOL, FCI, ORWOCH).
- Awareness regarding Sexual and Gender-Based Violence at national and county level through national campaigns (e.g. 16 days of Activism) (all, with ORWOCH promoting community task forces).
- Training for changes in gender relations: agricultural and business activities, village savings & loans associations (VSLA) and literacy (FCI).

Outcome 2 (Local and national public institutions protect women’s rights):

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2 On the 19th October Oxfam the contract holder informed the Dutch ministry about the situation in Burundi and the implications for the FLOW program. The Burundian government on the 27 September 2018 temporarily suspended the activities of all INGOs in Burundi - a process is ongoing to submit individual dossiers to request permission to lift the suspension. However, in the meantime, Impunity Watch Burundi has been forced to suspend and /or postpone all FLOW activities under its direct responsibility for the remaining period of 2018 and the IW’s office only remains open for a very limited staff working on a few essential operations. For this reason, the planned MTE country visit to Burundi had to be cancelled.

3 During the FLOW application and approval process, it was clarified that Oxfam IBIS would apply with a Dutch partner (Impunity Watch) and that Medica Liberia would not be part of the programme. Likewise, IREED participated in initial implementation, but decided to withdraw in order to address its other prioritized donor programmes.
Training for access to justice: Improving duty-bearers’ compliance (e.g. training of courts, police and one-stop centres at hospitals attending SGBV). (RESPECT and NIPO).

Peer-to-peer: promoting joint methodologies of training with partners (RESPECT and NIPO).

**Outcome 3 (national and regional authorities combat the violation of women’s rights)**

- Research: ORWOCH, Oxfam and WONGOSOL prepare research on SGBV and masculinity.

**Cross-cutting:**

- Capacity building of partners through capacity assessments and training from Oxfam (Oxfam).

**Interventions in Guatemala**

The FLOW intervention in Guatemala is based on the two consortium members, Impunity Watch and Oxfam Guatemala. Impunity Watch carries out research in collaboration with Guatemalan institutions, while strengthening organisations of victims, training state operators, advocating on GBV issues, and working on communication and campaigns. For example, in the recent research on the so-called Sepur Zarco case where military officers were sentenced to prison after charges, including on sexual violence against 15 indigenous women, IW collaborated with ECAP (Equipo de Estudios Comunitarios y Acción Psicosocial), MTM (Mujeres Transformando el Mundo) and UNAMG (Unión Nacional de Mujeres Guatemaltecas). Oxfam Guatemala implements its FLOW activities through its partners Fé y Alegria (education to youth on citizenship and prevention of violence with gender perspective), ECPAT (End Child Prostitution and Trafficking – regarding trafficking of women and girls), MIRIAM (research and support to indigenous women who have suffered violence); FIECA (education for young people to prevent violence, including GBV) and Organización Tierra Viva (organising midwives and indigenous women, including victims to fight for their rights and carry out national advocacy). Finally, at Central American level, Oxfam supports the Fundación Justicia y Género (FJG), which promotes the regional campaign “Score a Goal against Sexism” (Métele un Gol al Machismo). The campaign is active in five countries, with emphasis on Guatemala and Costa Rica, where FJG is based.

The activities contribute to the four outcomes mentioned above; although outcome 3 in Central America includes a specific focus on combatting the trafficking of persons at national and regional level within the framework of fighting GBV.

**Impunity Watch’s** strategy is based on research, knowledge-sharing, lobbying and advocacy. Likewise, IW empowers local actors to create alternative strategies. Research is known as “action-research” involving the subjects of the analysis (e.g. survivors from violence at local level or women in the judiciary). Knowledge-sharing is done by audio-visual means and workshops with local survivors. IW also shares lessons learned from cases and participates in national advocacy (for example on gender analysis in the judiciary) and international activities, promoting a comparative analysis with IW activities in Burundi (e.g. the UN Side Event Masculinities, Violence against Women in Leadership & Participation in Transitional Societies in October 2017).

**Oxfam Guatemala’s (OG)** strategy builds on the partners’ interventions. These also include action research (e.g. MIRIAM) although the main focus is on empowerment of rights holders and awareness (Tierra Viva, MIRIAM, FIECA, Fé y Alegria, FJG), with the aim of bringing about changes in attitudes, belief, behaviours and social norms. Advocacy towards local, departmental and national stakeholders is also used (MIRIAM, FIECA, Tierra Viva), including the Central American level (FJG and ECPAT). Other strategies are training and organisation of women as a means of empowerment.

The work being undertaken by IW and Oxfam IBIS differs in that IW does not transfer funds to partners, but trains organisations of victims in order to strengthen their capacities before the bodies of
justice and state institutions. Oxfam IBIS has partner strengthening as a key element. It has therefore developed institutional strengthening plans in areas such as financial management, monitoring and evaluation, thematic women rights, among others. Reporting by the two organisations is done separately, and the IW reporting on Guatemala was in the beginning merged with that on Burundi; now IW prepares a report for each country.

2. PROJECT RELEVANCE

2.1. Overall findings
Relevance is, according to the Development Action Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, “the extent to which the aid activity is suited to the priorities and policies of the target group, recipient and donors.” In both Liberia and Guatemala, relevance is assessed to be high. The countries are similar because SGBV continues to be a particularly serious problem, affecting thousands of women. While awareness may be on the rise among rights holders, duty bearers have yet to fight violence in an efficient way. In Guatemala strategies include policy development (protocols against trafficking, curriculum for the Ministry of Education). In Liberia, the focus has been more on awareness and training of operators. The strategies in both countries are valid, but in Liberia more emphasis should be placed on advocacy to protect the existing legislation which is in danger. Both countries should ensure that access to justice is prioritised, and not only for post conflict cases/victims (Guatemala).

2.2. Liberia
The consultant finds that Programme relevance for partner and target group needs continues to be very high\(^5\), including the strategies presented in the foregoing: awareness activities (training, media) and advocacy (on legislation). Likewise, it has been very relevant to promote coordination between partners, both for joint activities (e.g. the 16 Days of Activism campaign) and for training, at which the same approaches and material is used. Strategies for advocacy and access to justice for women could be more focused and further strengthened. For example, as regards advocacy, there is a need to further focus on the extension of the executive order on Domestic Violence (which is only valid until January 2019), as well as the promotion of the contents of a Domestic Violence Bill and the necessary budgets to ensure its implementation. In addition, the Programme could prioritise more coherence and linkages between the different interventions at community, county and national level, where contributions and demands made at local level could systematically feed into national level advocacy.

Programme scope: The Programme has a high number of activities and some of them need not be continued or repeated during the coming years (e.g. activities related to voting in elections). As an activity that was not originally strong, it is interesting now to note that some partners have had good results when it comes to involving men in their activities and convincing them to be effective agents of change.\(^6\) During the Mid-term Evaluation, the logframe was revised and the number of activities for 2018-2020 suggested reduced accordingly.

Capacity building: As a strategy by which to strengthen partners, each partner has prepared a self-assessment of its capacity based on own ratings and consistent with the guidance for capacity

\(^4\) http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm
\(^5\) Most names of interviewed persons are included in the draft report. However, survivors’ confidentiality has been respected.
\(^6\) An example of this is the partner FCI who in the Sinoe County has started to invite women’s spouses to the trainings and workshop and where the men have in fact accepted the invitation and participated in the activity.
assessment. Partners have found the exercise useful because it helps them to identify challenges and strengths. However, during the interviews it became clear that some of the partners may have rated themselves too highly, especially in areas such as M&E, where many of them request additional support. The consultant agrees with Oxfam that there are also other areas of capacity gaps that need to be included; Oxfam has already identified areas such as gender, finance, logistics as well as systematic, coordinated advocacy. It will therefore be important to continue developing the partners’ M&E system, ideally within an overall partner capacity development plan. Taking into account that most partners’ field workers are strong as concerns presenting information on activities carried out and to some extent on output, it will be important to remind data collectors about the outcomes such activities contribute to.

Knowledge management: Oxfam has a history of managing knowledge from Programme activities in order to identify best practices. The FLOW Programme Annual Report format offers space in which to reflect on strategies and lessons learned. Likewise, the research carried out within the Programme framework offers an opportunity to reflect more deeply on the causes of violence. The meetings at international level between FLOW staff also include an opportunity to discuss lessons learned. As regards FLOW activities in Liberia, it would be particularly interesting to systematise: 1) to what extent the cases monitored by partners in the field conclude with a verdict and reparation to the survivor; 2) the extent to which the research at national level can include examples from county and community level, thereby creating stronger links among the different interventions; and 3) the extent to which communities receiving support from agricultural, business and literacy inputs also prioritise reporting cases of domestic violence. The capacity-building sessions and coordination meetings between FLOW partners could touch on these issues. Other future areas of interest for knowledge management could include i) the extent to which the Programme should prioritise focusing on changing men’s behaviour at community, county and national level. Could this approach make it easier to involve men, as the knowledge and experience from FCI’s engagement of men in the county of Sinoe training sessions suggests? ii) the extent to which collective healing and exchange between survivors could be an element in counselling.

Finally, the consultant noted that Oxfam had comments to the research carried out by one of the partners. Oxfam had noted that the research did not sufficiently analyse the reasons for SGBV. The consultant encourages Oxfam to promote a common understanding on key causes for SGBV among partners and Oxfam since such analysis is key for carrying out quality advocacy work.

2.3. Guatemala and Central America
The consultant finds that Programme continues to be highly relevant because of the context, the target group’s needs and the donors’ priorities, including the strategies presented in the foregoing as well as action research, empowerment, awareness and advocacy.

- The context still calls urgently for FLOW actions. As the overall context described in section 1 indicates, the general situation, and that of women’s right in particular is critical. In fact, Guatemala has become more divided over the past two years, with “ultra-radical” movements calling for reducing women’s rights further and violence against women now increasingly visible.9

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7 “Bringing the invisible into perspective” Reference document for using 5Cs framework to plan, monitor and evaluate capacity and results of capacity development processes.
9 Please see the debate: https://www.prensalibre.com/guatemala/politica/dos-propuestas-de-ley-que-arden-entre-la-polemica-social; https://www.elpais.cr/2018/06/29/oun-mujeres-ve-preocupante-que-guatemala-avAle-rebaja-de-penas-a-
The Programme activities respond to the target group’s needs (in other words, the rights holders’ demands). At individual level this involves the need for psychosocial recovery, a gradual increase in knowledge, confidence and empowerment, while organisations insist of having their demand for justice met, including support for strategic litigation. In addition, the Programme helps to promote awareness among citizens not sensitised on the matter of machismo. Indeed, the programme goes a step further by introducing discussions on masculinity and how men can and should behave. This discussion may not be a felt need for all men, but is a necessary step if behaviour is to be changed.

The FLOW programme is considered to be innovative in Guatemala, adding the elements of masculinity to OG priorities in the country and increased the focus on communication to youth. While OG – and to some extent IW through the exchanges – can strengthen local partners, research can be taken to national and even international level. However, this innovative programmatic link between local-national-international activities could be further pursued between OG and IW and enhanced in what remains of the Programme.

Regarding strategies, the consultant has the following comments:

- The advocacy work could be characterised as “constructive” advocacy in the sense that in most cases both IW and OG work in close contact with the state or governmental institution they are trying to influence (for example through FJG and IW training or carrying out research with the judiciary on masculinities and gender issues), working with the Public Ministry (State Prosecutor) on a protocol for trafficking of women (ECPAT) or suggesting training material for youth to the Ministry of Education (FIECA and Fe y Alegría). The consultant finds that IW, OG and their partners should be commended for employing this strategy, as governmental and state institutions are very reluctant to change and sometimes the NGOs must operate with “pockets” of only a few, receptive state employees.

- The empowerment of victims/survivors is done very systematically: IW provides members and leaders of organisations of victims with information on context and transitional justice, including advice on litigation. OG partners such as MIRIAM provide basic knowledge, new working skills and encouragement to indigenous girls and women, many of whom had no other place to go.

- The research is in general key and of high quality, most notably the research on strategic litigation undertaken by IW in the Sepur Zarco case (sexual violence). Some of the OG “grassroot” partners who depend on consultants to support their research work could benefit from exchanges with IW.\(^8\)

- The global work between Guatemala, Burundi and Liberia has been limited. The partner, Fundación de Justicia y Género (FJG), has prepared materials that may be used for the Score a Goal against Sexism campaign in African countries, both of which have shown an interest. However, thus far, responses from Liberia have been slow in coming. In the case of Burundi, doubts have been raised on how to proceed: can the FJG pay a radio station in Burundi directly or should IW Burundi be involved in the M&E?\(^9\) The consultant suggests that all arrangements in Burundi should be done in agreement with IW Burundi. If visas can be obtained, meetings between OG and IW may be planned in one or more of the three countries to stimulate global work and joint monitoring.

- Joint work: While IW and OG work on similar topics, there is little joint work or reporting. Bi-annual meetings could stimulate more synergy among partners and help to use the same criteria to identify best demonstrable contributions as well as joint actions or strategies for advocacy.


\(^{10}\) The consultant has revised five research OG partner and IW products. Specific comments have been prepared in a separate note which can be added as an annex to the report, if so wished.

\(^{11}\) OG has indicated that this aspect is urgent to resolve.
**Programme scope:** The Programme in Guatemala/Central America is quite broad, covering five OG partners, each of them with its own strategies as well as separate IW interventions. While meetings between them take place, some partners suggested even further collaboration. Likewise, although IW works on research, the smaller OG partners could benefit from interaction with IW, especially regarding advocacy strategies and research. In fact, it would be logical to undertake more exchanges, since IW and OG partners work in similar fields.

The partners’ work also covers a region with different characteristics: in Costa Rica there is a more favourable context and history for promoting gender equality, while Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala are among the world’s most violent countries. The inclusion of trafficking of women is an area which is very relevant in Central America (while not relevant in the same way in the two African countries where FLOW activities are carried out) and further adds to the diversity of the programme.

In terms of working areas, the scope for awareness-raising, advocacy and research is also broad, which leads to a high diversity in demonstrable contributions. However, this ample scope of work reflects the different outcomes and the areas of expertise which prevail at the partners. There is a potential to connect the activities more in order to promote a stronger impact, rather than working as isolated projects. FLOW should not create its own network but make sure that partners are connected to each other, to key national networks and – if relevant – to international stakeholders. Due to its focus on local-national-international interventions, FLOW is one of the few programmes that can ensure such coherence.

**Capacity building:** OG has a deliberate focus on strengthening partners and an overall “institutional strengthening” plan has been prepared, which is based on an individual capacity assessment of each organisation and includes joint activities. The consultant finds this very relevant. The consultant also noted that special stress is laid on strengthening financial management procedures. In general, partners are able to follow key procedures. Only one of the partners raised issues regarding administrative procedures. However, by the end of the consultant’s stay in Guatemala, the partner and OG had been able to solve most of these and agree on a way forward. Although IW does not transfer funds to partners or strengthen them on administrative issues, IW also collaborates with grassroots organisations. Through knowledge sharing IW provides capacity strengthening to them on organisational and advocacy issues.

**Knowledge management** is built into programme activities through research and advocacy outputs (products, curriculum), making it easy to share results between different stakeholders. The research publications guarantee that the knowledge is accessible. However, there is a need to further share it.

### 3. PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS

#### 3.1. Overall findings and international level

As will be demonstrated, effectiveness has been satisfactory at both international and national levels (Guatemala and Liberia).

At international level, important progress has taken place. The FLOW strategies are described as “multi-actor”, “multi-country” and “multi-region”, in addition having a transitional justice and rights-

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12 The Plan for Strengthening and Development of Capacity at FLOW partners includes elements such as (1) strengthening knowledge of sexual and reproductive rights from the perspective of the UN resolution 1325; (2) strengthening of financial management; and (3) communication skills. The combined effort (administrative/programmatic) is very relevant.
based approach. The annual reports also refer to how policy is influenced at national and local levels, as well as cross-cutting themes such as (1) masculinities and reflections on machismo as an underlying cause of gender inequality and (2) justice and restoration. One of the key international activities has been support from the FLOW Programme to a UN Side Event on Masculinities, Violence against Women in Leadership Positions, and Participation in Transitional Societies in October 2018. The focus was on Burundi and Guatemala, seen from a comparative perspective. Through the event, contact was established with the Special Representative of the UN Secretary (SRSG) on Sexual Violence in Conflict Situations. Based on these contacts, IW has been invited to become a member of the recently created Civil Society Advisory Group which the SRSG created in order to consult on a regular basis with civil society representatives. The UN Side Event also contributed to strengthen the relationship between IW, UN Women and the Permanent Representation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the UN who (together with Oxfam) convened the event. In the case of Guatemala, this example will be further discussed.

Due to the recent suspension of international non-governmental organisations, it was not possible to visit Burundi and it is therefore not included in the Mid-term Evaluation. However, one of the international stakeholders, Ms. Kate Rougvie, GBV Information Management System and Inter-agency Coordinator from the Humanitarian and Fragile Contexts Branch at UNFPA Headquarters in New York reported that Impunity Watch had been very active in the GBV Sub-sector in Burundi in 2016-17, sharing results and research.

**Box 1: FLOW contribution to analysis of GBV situation in Burundi**

The UNFPA GBV coordinator stated that “IW was responding to a crucial gap in information around women’s rights and gender equality in Burundi in a climate where most organisations were not able/willing to approach such issues due to the extreme politicisation of the conflict at that time. The work appeared thorough, and IW researchers were open to discussing and strengthening areas where improvements could be made. Their inputs and engagement were valuable and greatly appreciated….the periodic reports produced in Burundi fed directly into the annual strategy and work plan of the GBV sub-sector and complemented ongoing needs assessment and data collection around gender-based violence…IW should maintain engagement and involvement with humanitarian response mechanisms in Burundi….” Source: E-mail: Sep 10 2018 to consultant

At national level, having revised the different results, the consultant considers the following seven examples to be key demonstrable contributions which could be followed during the remainder of the programme.

In Guatemala:

- **The strengthening of the organisations of victims in Guatemala:** IW is supporting organisations made up of victims in the Alta Verapaz department in northern Guatemala by helping to educate leaders, provide them with information and analytical skills so they are able to deal with authorities and inform the communities. This is an empowering process which contributes to outcome 1 (and also an indicator for capacity strengthening). IW is also supporting organisations in Sta. Lucia Cotzumalguapa, Ixcán, which was not visited during the Mid-term evaluation.

- **The Sepur Zarco research on strategic litigation on sexual violence:** This collaboration between IW and Guatemalan civil society organisations resulted in a report outlining how five litigation strategies were applied. The strategies included legal, security, psychosocial, political and communications-related aspects. The court convicted two former military officers of crimes against humanity on counts of rape, murder and slavery of 14 women in Sepur Zarco. They received a sentence of 120 years and 240 years in prison, respectively. Importantly, the court in addition ruled on reparations to be granted to the Sepur Zarco grandmothers and to their communities as a whole. The contribution is the systematisation of the lessons which initially (i) empowered the women; (ii) have been used
for inspiration in other cases in Guatemala; and (iii) is inspiring other cases on strategic litigation in New York, Geneva and Nepal, promoted and distributed by OHCHR, UNDP and UN Women. This case is relevant for both outcome 1 and 3; since it has also empowered the women involved.

- **The proposal for improved reparations after sexual violence**: MIRIAM, an organisation of indigenous women in Guatemala, has carried out research on reparation in cases of sexual violence. In most examples presented in the research, the compensation (reparation) has been in very low amounts (equivalent to a few thousand USD). MIRIAM calls for implementation of a model for reparation which transforms the victim in a dignified manner (*modelo de reparación digna y transformadora*) and includes support to education, health, among others. Although the proposal has only just been disseminated, the consultant finds the topic strategic and its progress should be followed, as it is very relevant for outcome 2.

- **The proposal for detecting, registering and following-up on the crime of trafficking persons**: ECPAT has prepared protocols that is being used in 4 departments in Guatemala, and also has been proposing protocols at national and regional level. Follow-up on their implementation at especially departmental level (where most progress can be expected) as well as at national/regional level could be done, as this result contributes to outcome 3.

In Liberia:

- **Promotion of women’s platforms to increase political participation in two counties**: The FLOW Programme has been instrumental in establishing and consolidating women’s platform in Sinoe and Grand Gedeh. The platforms have begun advocacy, vis-à-vis the authorities, including the presentation of proposals on economic empowerment, education and the struggle against SGBV. Likewise, they provide candidates for other spaces, such as the county development superintendents which have been selected. Finally, by having young female leaders among them, they encourage the participation of girls. **This case contributes to outcome 1 and their development could be followed.**

- **Psychosocial support to women and access to justice in two counties**: In both counties where FLOW activities are carried out, Oxfam partners provide psychosocial support in coordination with the police and a hospital. Likewise, the police, hospital and court receive support in order to increase and/or improve i) follow-up (police); ii) information and services to victims (hospital) and iii) easier and quicker access to courts, including fair sentences. The development in institutional capacity, as well as the number of women assisted by the police, hospital and receiving psychosocial support should be followed, as should the courts, including the final sentence. **This result contributes to outcome 2.**

- **Community Task Force as a model**: Oxfam partner (ORWOCH) promotes a task force which focuses on SGBV and receives support from the organisation. It consists of community members that are trained by the partner and are in touch with the police. The police highly appreciated the initiative and indeed participated in it. However, follow-up on cases may still be an issue. **This result contributes to outcome 1 and holds potential to contribute to outcome 2**

Regarding impact, there are a number of examples. However, at this mid-term level, most examples are at individual/group level, including:

- More than one hundred women and girls in Sinoe and Grand Gedeh counties received psychosocial advice. There were cases in which lives have been transformed (including those of girl victims as young as 11 years), who now are with another family, are receiving an education and have a place to live (Foundation for Community Initiatives supported by Oxfam Liberia).

- Indigenous women are receiving a life-changing education, including learning new skills and possibilities to be reintegrated to society; child victims receive support to overcome trauma (including girls at 14 years of age) (MIRIAM supported by Oxfam Guatemala).
• Indigenous leaders received support (legal, psychosocial) to introduce cases of family members who were killed during the armed conflict in Guatemala, but also including cases of sexual violence (IW).

• Many thousands of citizens in Central America have received information on “masculinities” through the campaign “score a goal against sexism”. At other levels, IW has contributed to providing information on the underlying causes of gender inequalities through research on the justice sector and policy briefs. There are signs that the information contributes to changing attitudes. (Fundación Justicia y Género)

3.2. Liberia

Effectiveness refers to the extent to which objectives have been achieved. The Programme’s effectiveness is satisfactory. The box below provides an overview of progress related to outcomes. Progress regarding final impact and vision is at a lower level, which is normal considering that the Programme is only at the halfway stage.

Box 2: Status for FLOW Programme effectiveness in Liberia, August 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Vision</th>
<th>Status according to information provided</th>
<th>Consultant’s comments</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women, adolescents and girls in Liberia live a life free from violence as active citizens.</td>
<td>The overall context has not changed. There is a need for legislation and implementation. Some progress in counties/areas where Oxfam (and other donors) provide targeted support.</td>
<td>There is a need to increase advocacy and document key cases on access to justice in order to expand impact.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
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<th>2. Impact</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social changes are evident, with increased equal gender power relations in regards to women as active, democratic and protected citizens.</td>
<td>Social changes are gradually taking place in specific communities in Sinoe, Grand Gedeh and Montserrado. County women platforms promote democratic participation. Community women access savings, have small businesses and SGBV awareness promotes equal gender power relations.</td>
<td>It will be important to find ways to establish strong links between community, county and national activities so that FLOW activities can mutually strengthen each other.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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| | | |
| Changes in social norms are manifested deeming gender based violence as unacceptable under any circumstances | There have been changes in social norms where women and leaders in specific communities explicitly said that they do not any more tolerate Gender Based Violence and that they know how to report cases if they take place. | GBV is publicly considered unacceptable, but few cases have been reported in the communities visited by the consultant. In the case of Grand Gedeh (empowerment clubs and women groups), only one case (rape) from the interviewed groups had been reported and status of the case was uncertain. One partner found that this may be explained by the fact that there is still a certain “culture of silence” in the communities. In Sinoe, there were recent examples of an empowerment club reporting a rape of a minor. |

| 3. Outcomes | | |
| Women as rights holders have become change agents in the prevention of gender-based violence and increased democratic participation (and advocacy) | Women are organised in communities and in county platforms. Signs of more participation and of non-acceptance of Violence against Women (VAW) through clear, explicit | Satisfactory – in counties and specific communities. Still, few communities report/follow cases. The reliability of data should be |

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13In the FLOW financed research “Causes and Consequences of Violence Against Women’ (VAW) in Liberia” carried out by the Center for Democratic Governance, it was noted as a key cause for not reporting that (p21): “women are afraid to report incidence of violence due to their socialization, and the lack of enforcement of the law by the government.”
Regarding the **strengthening of service providers**, in some cases it is shared with other stakeholders (such as Medica Liberia, who also supports the service providers) and is still modest, the main problem being the lack of a governmental budget item line for the basic costs of running these institutions. The Programme has also promoted awareness at communities in Grand Gedeh and Sinoe, where communities indicate that domestic violence has diminished and that they know how to report cases. In a few of the communities, cases have even been reported. In most communities they have yet to do so, which indicates that in many parts of Liberia there is still a “culture of silence” concerning SGBV and thus there is still work to do for the partners. The Programme has promoted the political participation of women through newly created women’s platforms which the consultant met in the two counties (Grand Gedeh and Sinoe). Community task forces work with WACPS on awareness and report on cases. Still, at county level there is no consolidated data on how many SGBV cases have been addressed.\(^1\) Psychosocial support has been provided to more than 100 survivors.\(^2\) Very few verdicts have been handed down by the courts and there is a need for legal assistance to some of the partners, since none of them have this particular expertise when addressing the survivors’ needs.

Regarding **awareness** (relevant to both outcome 1 and 4), partners have entered into an agreement with five community radios, at which they buy air time for jingles and radio talk shows, involving the partners and in many cases duty-bearers such as the Liberian National Police and MOGCSP. In Grand Gedeh it used to be the case that each partner had its own independent radio programme, with an organisation such as ActionAid supporting similar radio programmes. It has been decided that starting in 2018, the radio programmes will be planned and carried out together. The consultant supports this approach and finds that partners (and Oxfam) could consider linking up with ActionAid and Medica Liberia in order to make campaigns better and more long-term. Likewise, it will be important to unify messages/jingles both within the FLOW Programme and, if possible, with others. Regarding the

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\(^1\)When consulting three different sources on information, different information was provided; even on number of verdicts.

\(^2\) According to FCI, psychosocial support has been provided to 150 persons since the start of the programme. However, during the field visit it was noted that 75 persons had been attended to in Grand Gedeh by 2018, while Sinoe reported a total of 12 cases. However, in Sinoe, counseling was offered also through visits to the field and by telephone, thereby reaching a total of more than 100 persons counselled between the two counties. FCI may want to check these data again.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public institutions in their role as duty bearers have increased compliance with the principle of due diligence in case of violence against women and girls.</th>
<th>Service providers, including circuit courts, police and one-stop centres in Grand Gedeh and Sinoe have been strengthened (see indicators below) in areas relevant for SGBV.</th>
<th>Satisfactory – although strengthening is still modest and data needs to be re-confirmed. Safe homes financed by Oxfam needs support from duty bearers.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender-based violence with a focus on human trafficking, sexual exploitation and forced marriage are more effectively combatted at regional and national level.</td>
<td>These topics are mainly related to other countries. Research has been carried out by the Center for Democratic Governance hired by IBIS on gender-based violence which has the potential to be used at both regional and national level.</td>
<td>Less satisfactory. The activities in Liberia under this outcome are good, but should be re-visited to check their relevance to the outcome. No regional influence yet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural perceptions of women’s right to a life free of violence and political participation have improved among actors and the public in areas where the FLOW Programme operates.</td>
<td>The potential change of cultural perception is to be measured during the final evaluation. Notwithstanding, there are signs of changes in women’s perceptions in the counties where interventions take place.</td>
<td>Satisfactory (apparently), although more data will be provided during the final evaluation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
outcome of such radio programmes, the consultant noted that not everyone in the communities has access to radio. One of the persons in charge of a radio station\footnote{Smile FM Radio covers the entire Southeastern region in Liberia. https://www.facebook.com/Alonzopliberia/} indicated that up to 65% of the population in Grand Gedeh could access the information. Informants, including from the radio, indicated that they had received both positive and negative reactions from people that call the station, but that in general it reached a good audience and that some male listeners were reported to have adopted less violent behaviour towards women and girls.

**Progress according to outcome indicators**

The FLOW Programme operates with a number of indicators at output and outcome level, including:

- The International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), which was formulated when the Programme began.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) indicator introduced late 2016.
- Indicators on cultural perceptions, measured through a baseline to be repeated at the end of the Programme.

There follows a description of the status regarding the demonstrable contributions from 2017, while a status for IATI indicators is presented in annex 6.

**Progress made on MFA outcome indicator**

The key indicator for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Netherlands) is the following:

In the case of Liberia, a total of 13 demonstrable contributions have been presented.\footnote{The number of 13 “demonstrable contributions” depend on how these are counted. A first exercise has been made for 2017; however there could be up to 15 demonstrable contributions (if both magisterial and circuit courts are included).} Box 2, below, indicates the consultant’s assessment of nine of them. The consultant finds that the examples used to illustrate progress are in general good. The contribution from FLOW is in some cases considerable, but in others quite limited. In the coming years, more and better documentation of changes should be made available. Oxfam may consider maintaining and expanding information on the contributions, while adding few others.

**Box 3: Demonstrable contributions to women’s right as reported by Oxfam**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demonstrable contributions to women's right</th>
<th>Consultant's assessment</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One (1) piece of legislation: Executive Order 92, criminalizing domestic violence and female genital mutilation for a period of one year.</td>
<td>Satisfactory, although it should be mentioned that while FLOW partners have indeed advocated for the Executive Order, it is a result of many other stakeholders’ advocacy as well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three (3) magisterial and two (2) circuit courts have improved skills and operational support among court clerks to handle SGBV cases.</td>
<td>Satisfactory. However, the success criteria for handling SGBV could be made clearer. According to the court’s staff in Sinoe, indications that the court has in fact improved on how it handles these cases include: - Court officials indicate that more SGBV cases are presented and are being fast-tracked. For example, in the circuit court in Sinoe, the docket for August 2018 includes 3 SGBV cases out of a total of 15 cases, whereas previously, there would be dockets without any case at all. Instead of waiting three terms (9 months), it now often takes only one term. In 2017, twelve cases were brought to court in Sinoe, with one important verdict was given (the perpetrator was sentenced to 15 years in prison). Also, in-chamber sessions are being held more often, in order to protect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Support provided by FLOW partners NIPO and RESPECT.
survivors (privacy, including the use of a box ("camera") for the witness in court to protect her/his identity); and the issue of survivors’ confidentiality is being stressed.

The consultant finds that the data should be collected more systematically, including the number of cases followed by partners and verdicts. For example, according to FLOW quarterly reports, in Grand Gedeh partners are monitoring nine cases of SGBV. Notwithstanding, the exact status for these cases was not clear. Likewise, no information has been collected from the police and Court on the number of SGBV cases and their status (2016-2018). The FLOW quarterly reports indicate that in 2017 there were two cases of rape in Grand Gedeh (and one verdict). However, the National Police’s information suggests a higher number is being brought to court.

Two (2) one-stop centres in Sinoe and Grand Gedeh are now more coordinated, with service providers better able to address the needs of survivors because they, the service providers, received a series of training sessions from FLOW. Support provided by FLOW to partners RESPECT and NIPO.

Satisfactory. In both one-stop centres the staff indicated that they had participated in training and through this 1) had learned to coordinate better with other service providers. The most important aspect of the training has been that 2) the one-stop centre not only treats survivors but also raises awareness (e.g. among family members, others). 3) Likewise, the one-stop centre has been more aware about the issue of confidentiality. 4) The one-stop centre in Grand Gedeh is also aware – and has referred persons to – the safe home operated by one of the FLOW partners (a similar home will be opened in September 2018 in Sinoe). 5) Stationary was provided (pencils, books). Oxfam may check which of these indicators are related to the training or whether training could further focus on these relevant issues.

As can be seen, there is need to check the data, ascertain that it is in fact reliable and decide which data to collect. In fact, the partner WONGOSOL is planning to monitor national and international public policies and legal frameworks using the following tool: 18

Box 4: WONGOSOL Draft tool for monitoring GBV cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Month case was reported</th>
<th>Number of case(s) reported</th>
<th>What is/ or are the status of the case(s)</th>
<th>Survivors received by MoJ Sex Crimes Unit for counselling</th>
<th>Remark(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

In the box below, it is suggested to collected additional information:

Box 5: Possible indicators for partners, one-stop centres, National Police and the courts in Sinoe and Grand Gedeh

The following demonstrable contributions could have been included if data were available:

- Number of SGBV cases (physically assault of women; rape) presented to:
  - One-stop centre
  - National Police
  - Courts

Of these, how many of the cases have been followed and supported by partners?

- Number of SGBV survivors who have received counselling
- Number of SGBV cases dropped (by either one-stop centre, National Police or courts)

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18 Draft “Tools for Monitoring of National and International Instruments”, provided by WONGOSOL after interview.
Another option, which would require collecting data, is that each county uses the existing task force on SGBV and systematically use the same format as the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection to follow trends. Some data, but not all, are reflected in the minutes from the task force meetings. At the moment there seems to be little contact between the Ministry’s county and national level. However, it would still be useful for partners to analyse these data at county level and select key cases for follow-up.

**Box 6: Format used by MOGCSP to monitor GBV cases**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total number of GBV</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of cases with medical care provided</td>
<td>Number of medical reports issued</td>
<td>Number of alleged perpetrators arrested</td>
<td>Number of alleged perpetrators pending arrest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of alleged perpetrators arrest unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of GBV cases sent to Court</td>
<td>Number of perpetrators convicted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of cases solved/settled</td>
<td>Number of cases dismissed/accused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of deaths as a result of rape</td>
<td>Number of deaths as a result of physical assault/domestic violence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: GBV Statistical Report, 2017. MOGCP

Another supplementary approach would be to analyse specific SGBV cases, describing the progress made and challenges for justice to be done. The consultant notes that the partners promised to send information on different cases, which could be illustrative of the fight against SGBV\(^{19}\). However, there is a need to write such cases down (in a format that could be designed), as a means of indicating progress and submitting them as annexes to the quarterly report.

There is good coordination between the main duty-bearers (including MOGCSP) and partners (task force meetings at county and national level). This forum could be used to follow-up more thoroughly on both the general tendency in SGBV cases as well as in specific cases.

**Outcome and impact**

Is FLOW making a difference in women’s access to political participation and becoming active citizens? Are we able to identify persons who have had their lives changed as a result of a FLOW contribution – for example, because they now live a life free from violence? Are cultural perceptions gradually changing? This last question may be answered during the Final Evaluation in 2020, when baseline data from 2016 will be compared with new data. In box 7, below, examples can be found on answers to first questions.

**Box 7: Cases of outcome: political participation in the counties**

In Grand Gedeh and Sinoe, the two counties visited during the Mid-term Evaluation, it was possible to meet with the two new Women Platforms which has become active since the start of FLOW. In both cases the establishment of the two platforms is a historic achievement, and FLOW partners have been instrumental in making it happen.

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\(^{19}\) For example information regarding a case in which pupils were harassed at an education centre in Sinoe. The principal was forced to resign, but the case has yet to be received.
In the case of Grand Gedeh, the previous partner IREDD supported the training of women leaders and the establishment of the platform. After IREDD finished its engagement with FLOW, the Youth Coalition for Education in Liberia (YOCEL) took on support to the platform and promoted training and awareness among women. While the platform has yet to have its own office and detailed plans, participating women have focused on promoting women’s participation in elections and other participatory spaces. This has resulted in one of the platform members being elected as the first female president of the Youth Grand Gedeh Development Association, the most important civil society expression of young people in the county. Likewise, another of the trained members has been appointed to be County Development Superintendent.

In Sinoe County, the women’s platform was promoted during 2018, among other measures, by a visit from members of the platform in Grand Gedeh. They have already achieved the involvement of 32 groups. Also in this case, one of the members trained has become development superintendent. They are in the process of preparing their plans with support from partners NIPO and FCI. Both groups have indicated their initial demands, such as improved access for girls and young women to vocational skills (both platforms), a furnished women’s centre (Sinoe platform) and focus on fighting SGBV.

Both platforms are still vulnerable, as they lack operational funds. The consultant agrees that FLOW could support such initiatives with training, capacity building regarding planning and advocacy and possibly also with limited office equipment. Likewise, the platforms could receive supported so they gain access to funding from other agencies/county authorities/donors as well.

It was noted that not all community groups in the counties are necessarily aware that these platforms exist. Further, the platforms themselves do not have much access to national women’s groups. The FLOW Programme could prioritise strengthening such links.

With regards to promoting the objective of a life “free of violence”, the consultant had the opportunity to speak with several survivors of violence. There follows a description of some of these cases:

**Box 8: Cases of impact: SGBV in the counties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Case Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sinoe</td>
<td>The survivor received psychosocial support from the FLOW Programme. She had been raped by the perpetrator when she was 11 years old. She was found and taken to the hospital, semi-conscious. The perpetrator was turned over to the police, sent to prison and brought to court, which found him guilty. FCI provided support to the survivor during the trial, providing food, toiletries, and so on. It also provided counselling and monitored the survivor, who did not want to go back to the community. A new place to stay and persons willing to take care of her were found and she started school again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monrovia</td>
<td>In the county of Sinoe, a total of twelve cases were reported during 2016, 2017 and 2018 and received support from the FLOW project, again though FCI. Of these, three cases were dropped. Of those that were continued, two involved physical assaults, two were cases of emotional violence and five were cases of sexual violence (rape). All cases were sent to court awaiting trial, but due to the high level of mediation and compromises being made between families and perpetrators, some of the cases were dropped, with the result that the perpetrators went free, apart from a particularly brutal case of rape, in which the perpetrator was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment. Psychosocial counselling is provided to the survivors; in a few cases, both husband and wife have participated. According to the interviews, the survivor’s quality of life has increased after the psychosocial counselling, helping the survivor to manage and overcome the trauma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monrovia</td>
<td>In Monrovia, ORWOCH has promoted five community task forces. Community volunteers have been trained, received information on the referral pathway and links have been established with the authorities (Women and Children Protection Section – WACPS). The consultant had the opportunity to speak with two groups, each of them consisting of ten persons. Both of them indicated that they meet monthly and carry out sensitisation activities with other community members. Both groups had referred cases to WACPS, one of these concerning a woman who mistreated and eventually killed her child. The case went to court in 2017 (verdict unknown). In another case a child was beaten. It was eventually sent to a safe home and the woman escaped.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Mid Ethiopia | The last case occurred in July 2018, and involved rape. The community indicated that an 18-year old boy raped an 11-year old girl. During the meeting the police corrected this information, stating that the boy also was 11 years old, which means he is a minor and therefore both the boy and girl should receive counselling. The consultant is sceptical concerning the wide disparity in age estimates. It would be important to know whether the parents of the raped girl consider that justice has been done. ORWOCH informed the consultant that there is in fact doubt about the age. In September 2018, ORWOCH informed that the Ministry of Justice, Juvenile Division was coordinating with the SGBV division and it has been established that the boy himself is a minor. The parents of the raped child lost hope regarding whether to continue to prosecute the perpetrator. The law does not allow minors to be committed to prison and counselling is now ongoing for both children (the
Box 9: Economic empowerment to change gender relations: “Be Stronger” and “Strong Hands” in Janzon

The partner FCI has supported so-called Empowerment Groups. These groups have received support in both Grand Gedeh and Sinoe counties. By 2018, some 300 persons had benefitted (slightly less participate now, as some have left, probably because only a few activities have been held this year for lack of funds). The support enables women to earn an income while staying informed about SGBV.

In the community of Janzon in Grand Gedeh, the consultant visited two women’s groups (“Be Stronger” and “Strong Hands”). They had received training in literacy, seeds and agricultural methods, business, village and savings loans associations and SGBV. The members of the groups paid into a joint savings box each week. From the joint fund, small loans were provided. The members had used them for small business activities, for example to buy and sell soap. The literacy had helped the business activity, as the women now can read, sign and calculate. Training in SGBV and the referral pathway had been understood. The women’s group – and the male town leader - claimed that “men do not beat their women anymore” or only very seldom, and that they knew what to do if it happened. Strangely, in a community of considerable size, no cases had been reported yet to the National Police in Janzon. The FCI reported it is likely that many conflicts are still being dealt with at community level and there is still a certain “culture of silence” at present. Likewise, one may ask if it is stretching FLOW activities too far by allowing it to include VSLA and agriculture. However, the women in Janzon had quite good answers to this question. One of these is Decontee Gaye, 39, mother of five children, who became part of the group in 2017. “Before I had to ask my husband for money for anything. I started working with the group and paid my amount. Later, I withdrew some funds from the VSLA and could start selling. I sell plantain and with the profit, I am able to save a little bit. Now I don’t have to ask him for money if I need to go somewhere, for example to visit my mother.” Thus increased access to resources changed gender relations slightly. Most men accept this, as they see the advantage of having more resources in the family. In any case, the women are in stronger position to take decisions, which is also part of FLOW. However, it should be ensured that SGBV (especially due to the culture of silence) continues to receive attention when future trainings is planned for the empowerment clubs.

In Sinoe, FCI supported similar groups. In addition, it invited men to the trainings (women’s spouse) in order to sensitise them. The consultant was impressed by the organisation of the community task force, with members claiming they would continue to meet even without ORWOCH support for training and meeting expenses. Likewise, community members stated that domestic violence had gone down in the communities, and the WACPS suggested that in her view “where other communities would get a “50 out of 100” grade for fighting violence, these two deserved “75 out of 100”. She said that “I would like to commend the work of the task force and their hard work. They collaborate well with the police and have our number. They should continue to push us to do the work well.”. The task forces have in fact created awareness and probably meant that SGBV has reduced.

As explained above, outcome and impact can be found at local level: in terms of helping survivors to overcome the SGBV (e.g. through psychosocial counselling), through increased awareness on SGBV; through organisation of women to claim rights at community and county levels and through strengthening women’s access to economic resources. In other words, FLOW contributes to both social, organisational, economic and political (empowerment) elements of outcome and impact.

Cross-cutting achievements

*Strengthened capacity of civil society to advance women’s rights and gender equality:* all partners have strengthened their capacity to advance women’s right. YOCEL may be the most obvious case, since they are not a partner focused on SGBV-issues. However, YOCEL has been very interested in the issue of women’s political participation. Other partners should be commended for their good relations with the

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20 YOCEL plans to carry out a Young Women and Girls Colloquium from August 19-23, 2018, focused on “Women in Politics”, “SGBV and Social Norms” and “Women in Leadership Positions (Public and Private Sector and Political Participation)”.

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communities, including promoting women’s organisations and leadership in the communities. Many partners have mentioned the need to strengthen legal expertise in order to fight SGBV.

**Masculinities:** Oxfam and partners are becoming increasingly aware of the need to focus on masculinities as part of the FLOW programme. Oxfam has developed terms of reference for research to be carried out on this issue\(^1\), which clearly shows its priority and focus on values that could lead to SGBV - often characterised by terms such as “hegemonic masculinity, dominant masculinity” or in some cases even “traditional masculinity”. Other agencies, such as the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), have also been looking into the issue of masculinities.

**Reliability of data and need for more evidence-based advocacy to increase impact**
As mentioned before, the local outcome and impact could be further increased if advocacy was carried out more systematically, using reliable data from the local level. WONGOSOL is preparing to monitor national policies. When doing this, the advocacy should be informed by already existing data.

As can be seen from the table below, the two counties in which FLOW works (Grand Gedeh and Sinoe) have a high number of rape/gang rape and sexual assault cases – even higher than some of the duty bearers and partners in those counties have indicated in interviews during the Mid-term Evaluation, meaning that national data are not being sent down to county level. Surprisingly, none of the FLOW partners provided this information. In fact, both Oxfam and FLOW partners should analyse these data.

**Box 10: GBV cases at county level**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th># of case</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th># of rape/gang rape</th>
<th>Sexual assault</th>
<th>DV/physical assault</th>
<th>Denial of resources</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bomi</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bong</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gbarpolu</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Bassa</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Cape Mount</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Gedeh</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Kru</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lofa</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margibi</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montserrat</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nimba</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Cess</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Gee</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sinoe</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1685</td>
<td>1641</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>835</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>1685</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: GBV Statistical Report, 2017. MOGCSP.

**3.3. Guatemala & Central America**
The Programme’s effectiveness is satisfactory at both local and national level. At international level, both OG and IW have also carried activities out: OG have trained journalists at Latin American level while the research supported by IW has been presented, used and positively acknowledged at international level by UN Women in New York, UNDP in Nepal and OCHCR in Geneva, something

\(^1\) Formative Research on Masculinity and Gender-Related Social Norms and their Implication in VAW & Girls in Liberia.
which must be considered highly satisfactory. The box below provides an overview of progress related to outcomes. Progress regarding final impact and vision is at a lower level, which is normal considering that the Programme is only at the halfway point.

Box 11: Status for FLOW Programme effectiveness in Guatemala, August 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Vision</th>
<th>Status according to information provided</th>
<th>Consultant’s comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women, adolescents and girls in Guatemala live a life free from violence as active citizens.</td>
<td>The context has deteriorated since FLOW started and Guatemala is still one of the least safe countries in the world for women, due to high rates of femicides and gender-based violence.</td>
<td>Due to the dimension of the problems in Guatemala, only small steps forward can be expected. FLOW’s focus on local, national and international stakeholders is important in order to keep the limelight on the extremely violent Central American societies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 2. Impact                                                                                      | Social changes are evident, with increasingly equal gender power relations as regards women being active, democratic and protected citizens. | The social changes can be interpreted as a slow, positive trend where each positive step is questioned by the media and political leaders, who represent the status-quo in a patriarchal and machista society. All OG partners, OG and IW play a role in providing positive contributions to social change. However, recent attempts to shrink civil society spaces will affect women’s organisations and women in general. |

| Social changes are affected by both negative and positive trends. On one hand, there are extreme religious movements advocating for restrictions on girls and women’s sexual and reproductive rights and an environment in which women leaders are harassed (e.g. female judges, as demonstrated by the IW study). On the other, civil society organisations and women leaders (e.g. female judges) have become more confident in their roles and the rights they fight for. |                                                                 |                                                                 |

| Changes in social norms are manifested, deeming gender-based violence (GBV) unacceptable under any circumstances. | In official discourse and messages from the “Score a goal against sexism” campaign, GBV is deemed unacceptable. However, in practice GBV is still present in the communities where FLOW supports activities as Tierra Viva & MIRIAM stated. | As mentioned in the foregoing, slow positive changes in social norms take place, where GBV is condemned. However, at the same time media/leaders with machista backgrounds still contributes to GBV with discriminating language. |

| Women as rights holders have become agents of change in the prevention of gender-based violence and increased democratic participation (and advocacy for access to justice). | In the specific areas of FLOW interventions, women are gradually becoming agents of change in the prevention of GBV and in some cases participate as leaders (e.g. interventions supported by MIRIAM, Tierra Viva, IW/at local level, e.g. Alta Verapaz). In principle IW is not contributing to this outcome; but the training can in practice lead to women becoming agents of change. | Satisfactory progress. For example during the visit to MIRIAM, it was noted that indigenous women with leadership potential receive scholarship and are engaged at community level. Tierra Viva is training women leaders as part of the networks to prevent the VAW in other departments not visited during the consultancy (Chimaltenango, Sacatepéquez and Izabal). As noted, IW trainings also help to empower women leaders in e.g. Cobán, Alta Verapaz, so that they are capable of representing themselves regarding lost family members. |

| In their role as duty bearers public institutions have increased compliance with the principle of due diligence in case of violence against women and girls. | OG partners have not yet been able to influence public institutions. MIRIAM research is being produced and have been used to try to influence national legislation on reparation but has only started this process. Likewise, ECPAT has supported network against sexual violence at departmental level (coordinated by government institutions; see next outcome 3), which has been appreciated and made work more systematic. In other outcomes, there are strong links with | Less satisfactory in terms of achieving actual change – dependent on political will and more time is needed. There is a potential to influence policies on reparation (compensation) for victims based on research. During the field visit, the Public Prosecutor (Public Ministry) and individual judges showed interest in learning about the conclusions from the research. Formally, IW does not contribute to this outcome. However, as observed in the field, |
Gender-based violence with a focus on human trafficking, sexual exploitation and forced marriage are more effectively combated at regional and national level. IW reports under this outcome, since one of the indicators relate to key national, regional and international policymakers being equipped with periodic information that they draw upon to hold the governments of Guatemala, Burundi and Liberia more accountable to its obligations pertaining the prevention and response to past and present violence against women.  

The interaction with the judiciary and impressive research contribute to focus more on transitional justice and providing lessons and precedents which to a very high degree can be used in future national and international cases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultural perceptions of women’s right to a life free of violence and political participation have improved among actors and the public in areas where the FLOW Programme operates.</th>
<th>Public institutions such as the Ministry of Education (FIECA, Fe y Alegría promoting gender equity), Public Ministry (human trafficking), the judiciary branch (IW on gender equity and masculinity), among others.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Several interventions promote cultural perceptions of women’s rights. Oxam partners | Satisfactory progress.  
The consultant finds the protocols very complete and so do the departmental authorities. The consultant noted that the Public Ministry in Guatemala highly appreciated ECPAT’s work at departmental, national and even Central American level. |
| The “Score a Goal against Sexism” campaign: 119 entities are involved in Central America (most of them in Guatemala and Costa Rica), including radio/TV stations with spots/messages. One of the 119 is the Ministry of Justice and Peace in Costa Rica, which has set up a network for masculinities. | However, implementation of the protocols is only about to start at departmental level, it should be further disseminated and has yet to be put in place in other Central American countries and regional level. Therefore, impact is not yet there, but is envisaged later. |
| -Fe y Alegría is now teaching vulnerable youth “values and citizenship to prevention of violence, with a focus on gender equity”. The intention is that the curriculum is approved by authorities. | Very satisfactory progress. The studies have been presented at international level and the consultant has received information from UN-Women (New York), from the Inter-American Institute for Human Rights (Costa Rica) and OHCHR (Geneva) that the material is been used and diffused. |
| -FIECA: This organisation carried out a baseline on the situation regarding SGB in 10 educational centres; has formed committees of pupils in all 10 centres (young girls and boys); and entered into an agreement with the Ministry of Education at Departmental level (Sololá). | Very satisfactory progress. An impressive number of institutions have been reached and comprehensive launchings have been held. All interviewed institutions, including public, partners and IW, are very happy with the campaign. |

IW:

22This was formally the only outcome for which IW received support for reporting purposes (according to the Programme proposal design).

23ECPAT’s departmental work is also registered under outcome 2; but here “trafficking” from outcome 2 and 3 is merged.
with Alianza Rompiendo el Silencio y la Impunidad, prepared the synthesis of strategies used in litigation of the Sepur Zarco case where former military officers condemned for sexual violations, among others.\textsuperscript{24} IW’s research is also promoting space within the justice sector for dialogue on gender equity for women (leadership and participation of women in Guatemala’s justice system).

IW’s support to the synthesis of strategic litigation has resulted in an excellent product that is being used at international level (by OHCHR, UNDP, others). IW’s research on promoting gender equity within the justice system and support to female judges was presented at the Supreme Court, thus increasing space for women’s voices. Recommendations from the study are yet to be implemented, but are being discussed.

The work with victim organisations in Alta Verapaz, Guatemala, also contributes to gender relations and awareness related to Violence Against Women, especially during the conflict. The consultant was informed that similar work takes place in Santa Lucia Cotzumalguapa, Guatemala.

As can be seen in the table above, there has been good progress regarding outcome (1), (3) and (4) and some more limited progress regarding promoting public institutions’ increased compliance regarding fighting violence against women. The consultant finds this understandable, since this outcome depends on stakeholders other than OG, IW and their partners. However, it is important for OG and IW to be aware of this pattern and in the last year of the FLOW programme they should focus more on the public institutions that are “reachable” for FLOW, meaning the Public Ministry, the judiciary branch, the Ministry of Education and other stakeholders in the “Red de derivación y atención a víctimas de delitos”, a network against violence. Also, the partner Tierra Viva supports women’s groups in the “Network against Violence”, together with other stakeholders at community level; including with the police. Notwithstanding, the consultant finds that apart from participation in awareness-raising, these networks should be better at documenting how they fight violence.

Apart from the status of outcomes, OG and IW have been asked to document so-called “demonstrable contributions”. These are presented below under the title “progress made on MFA outcome indicator”.

**Progress made on MFA outcome indicator**
The key indicator for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Netherlands) is the following:

\begin{center}
\textbf{Number of demonstrable contributions to women’s rights and gender equality by the public and private sectors and institutions (outcome) that the FLOW Programme has fully or partly contributed to.}
\end{center}

The indicator contributes to “improved preconditions for women’s rights and gender equality”.

In the case of Guatemala, OG has in 2017 presented a total of 23 demonstrable contributions, while IW has presented three (3).\textsuperscript{25} Box 2, below, indicates the consultant’s assessment of most of them from 2017. The consultant finds that the examples used to illustrate progress are in general good. The

\textsuperscript{24}The IW products are reported under outcome 3’s output. However, these outputs do not logically link to trafficking.
\textsuperscript{25}Both OG and IW have presented new demonstrable contributions in 2018 immediately before the consultant’s arrival. Since the consultant received information on 2017 contributions from all countries and the visit focused on verifying these that is the year (2017) which will be used for the discussion.
contribution from FLOW is in some cases considerable, but in others quite limited. In the coming years, more and better documentation of changes should be made available. OG may consider maintaining and expanding information on the contributions, while adding a few others. Fourteen (14) of the 23 contributions come from ECPAT; however, there is need for further evidence in the future to include them as “demonstrable contributions”. Although there is guiding material for how to identify “demonstrable contributions”, there still seems to be a slight difference in how IW and OG have been counting these, as OG reports 23 and IW only 3 (2017). The main reason for this is that this is a new way of reporting. In addition, the consultant believes that it may be useful to include criteria when assessing if something is or not a demonstrable contribution in order to ensure a strategic focus. Criteria could be: (i) Has the FLOW-supported activity contributed to making any of those involved able to carry out activities they were not capable of undertaking before (if persons have acquired knowledge, are they using it to improve women’s rights in any way? are they sharing - or planning to share - the knowledge with others)? (ii) Has the FLOW-supported activity had any importance beyond those directly involved in the activity (if a draft policy document has been prepared by a partner with input from FLOW, has it been approved by official authorities? If research was published, has anyone used or referred to it)? (iii) Will the contribution affect women's rights at local/national level now and/or in the near future (that is not just a few women)?

The consultant considers that all of the “demonstrable contributions” presented are very important results of the FLOW programme. However, some of them could be characterised as outputs rather than outcomes. The consultant noted that in 2018 there is a greater focus on this distinction. In fact, many of the outputs presented may still develop into very important outcomes during the FLOW Programme. The “demonstrable contributions” also reflect the considerable diversity in activities

| Box 12: Demonstrable contributions to women’s right as reported by Oxfam and IW in 2017 |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Demonstrable contributions to women’s right | Consultant’s assessment |
| Oxfam contributions | |
| 1. Government Report on the Montevideo Consensus and Cairo+20: The Government of Guatemala presented a report on compliance with sexual and reproductive rights (2017) since the Montevideo Consensus, Civil society actors and female members of the Programme played an important role. | In future reporting, it should be considered to present more evidence along the lines indicated below. This contribution is attributed to the partner Tierra Viva. In the interviews with Tierra Viva it became clear that it is the civil society participation that is considered to be the demonstrable contribution. Through its participation, civil society has been able to highlight the government’s failure to implement certain policies. In future reporting, a footnote should be placed on this contribution, indicating that it reflects the civil society contribution, but not actual implementation of activities. While it can be considered positive that civil society has the space and voice to indicate shortcomings in government policies, the consultant believes that in the future Oxfam should collect contributions that show actual progress on women’s rights and gender equity. |
| 2. The Ministry of Justice and Peace established the masculinities network as a public mechanism (Costa Rica). Promoted by partner Fundación Justicia y Género. | Satisfactory. Implementation should continue. As it is formulated, this is rather an output. However, based on the field visit and interview with the Ministry, it may qualify, since “the network has already shared new knowledge with employees within the Ministry of Justice and Peace.” The campaign “Score a Goal against Sexism” was an incentive for public entities, in this case the justice system and the media to make changes regarding the dissemination of women’s rights and the fulfilment of their roles as public entities. The consultant |

26 Oxfam IBIS has provided guidance to all country offices on how they interpret “demonstrable contributions” in the document “definitions on FLOW reporting”. The main discussion is the borderline between “output” and “outcome”. The MFA (Netherlands) has also provided extensive guidelines, indicating examples of “demonstrable contributions” being for example (i) adoption of a policy in favour of women’s rights and gender equality at local, intermediate or national level, either by a public sector institution or a political party. Notwithstanding, MFA contributed to the confusion by also accepting “(vi) public sector institution conducting gender analysis”, which in the opinion of the consultant is in most cases an output, especially if financed by the FLOW Programme.
4. Inter-institutional protocol for the detection, identification, denunciation, referencing and attention to victims of trafficking, developed and used by “Red de Derivación y Atención a Víctimas de Casos de Trata de Personas”, promoted by partner ECPAT, with eleven (11) demonstrable contributions.

Satisfactory at departmental level, not satisfactory at country level.

Three protocols were developed (for Jalapa, Huehuetenango and Quetzaltenango) and have been approved by public and private institutions active in the network in each of these provinces, under coordination from the Public Ministry. According to the interviews, the content is considered valuable and eight (8) municipalities have committed themselves to implement the protocol. ECPAT has played a key role in promoting a systematic guide to address women’s rights. But follow-up on implementation is needed, as well as communication with the Special Prosecutor on Trafficking in Quetzaltenango (established in 2018), who has yet to receive the material.

Further, the protocol is under discussion in five other countries: Belize, Panama, the Dominican Republic, Honduras and Mexico.

Two other demonstrable contributions are mentioned: “recommendations to the Secretariat against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Human Trafficking”, as well as the establishment of regional procedures for attention/route to trafficking.

Also, an Action Guide for Victims of Human Trafficking has been prepared for persons in Sololá, but it has yet to be implemented. There are a total of eleven (11) contributions from ECPAT, which are all very good efforts, but need to be approved by public stakeholders. The consultant finds that the five country protocols should count as demonstrable contributions once approved by the relevant authorities.

14. Analysis of the enforcement of Guatemalan legislation as regards sentences dictating decent reparation for women survivors of violence.

Important research and output, but it should be added how it was used. This research was produced by partner MIRIAM, is of good quality and explains the process for a person or group of persons (most often women) to be granted compensation (reparation) and the difficulties they have encountered. The consultant observed during the field visit that the partner has already made a good attempt to include recommendations within the bill on protection of female girls; a bill which was later rejected. There may be a need to think of a joint strategy with organisations such as IW and others. Also, to register the attempts in future reporting.

15. Improved resolution and reparation in cases of violence against indigenous women, Ancestral Mayan justice and reparation in cases of violence against women.

Important topic, but yet formulated as an output. As regards the research, it could have been more thorough had it included specific examples of persons/women who felt the consequences of the ancestral indigenous justice system. It could be reported when progress is made on advocacy and presentation to public institutions.


Important issue and attempt, but yet to be presented and disseminated (and therefore similar to an output). The model can probably be spelled out in a manner that can be presented for advocacy. Also, a clear strategy for how a model should be adopted needs to be prepared. This could be done through training of judges, promoting instructions for judges from within the judiciary or by other similar means.

17. The protocol was developed for the detection, identification, denunciation and attention to victims in Alta Verapaz.

Satisfactory.

Same comment as contribution 3-14 from ECPAT.

18. Regional diagnostic on the coordination mechanisms used by state procurators.

A regional diagnostic on coordination mechanisms has been used to pave the way for a regional mechanism among the public ministries and procurators in Central America. Despite a very important work on promoting the mechanism, it was noted that the regional mechanism has yet to be formally approved and can hardly yet be considered a demonstrable contribution.

19. Campaign “Score a Goal against Sexism”.

Very important outputs and already some outcomes, and thus qualifies as a demonstrable contribution. As mentioned above, more than 119 institutions are involved and some public institutions have changed their practices, for example by
### IW contributions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>20. Network of local promoters to fight violence against women (VAW).</th>
<th>Satisfactory, since it was confirmed during the visit that MIRIAM has established networks of local promoters. There would be a clearer outcome if it were also documented how the network fights VAW (it takes place through follow-up on cases).</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21. Civil society monitored policies in favour of sexual and reproductive rights.</td>
<td>Less satisfactory. In future reporting it should be further explained how the monitoring contributes to the promotion of rights. The partner Tierra Viva has contributed to establish roundtables as spaces of dialogue between authorities and partners for monitoring policies – but it is not entirely clear how successful they are.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Article published in Summa magazine.</td>
<td>More evidence in similar cases should be provided in future reporting. While it is important to publish articles (including in one of the leading business magazines) it is difficult to see individual articles as “demonstrable contributions”, unless they serve to inspire other stakeholders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. A study was prepared of the Basta campaign, carried out with the aim of contributing to improving communication and dissemination opportunities. It was implemented among urban youth in Mexico, Colombia and the Dominican Republic. The purpose was to generate impact among journalists.</td>
<td>More evidence in similar cases must be provided in future reporting. While it is important to publish studies, it is not clear how individual studies constitute a “demonstrable contributions”, unless they serve to inspire other stakeholders. (The consultant has later received the information that, in this case, the focus was to empower women and men journalists to responsibly manage news on Violence against Women and gender issues.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**General Attorney’s Office:** training of public prosecutors of cases that include crimes of sexual violence against women during the armed conflict.

- Satisfactory. Normally training would be an output, since some actions should be taken by those trained. However, being a duty-bearer, it could be considered as a “public sector institution conducting gender analysis”, and thus be in accordance with Dutch MFA guidelines.
- It was indicated to the consultant that this is an important basis for promoting a better response from these institutions on e.g. sexual violence. However, future reporting should reflect the use of the training should be made.

**Supreme Court of Justice:** Supreme Court has reached out to IW to assist them develop and strengthen their internal gender policies as well as a gender sensitive training for judges.

- Satisfactory. Also in this case, training would normally be considered an output. However, using the same argument as above, it can be considered a “public sector institution conducting gender analysis”. The consultant finds that follow-up should take place on how the gender-sensitive training is being used.
- The consultant noted from the interviews that not just the training, but also the presentation of a piece of research titled “leadership and participation of women in Guatemala’s justice system” (first ever presentation of its kind to the Supreme Court of Justice) had promoted a space for discussing the roles of men and women. However, recommendations made by the study have not been implemented.

**Private judges' association.**

Gender analysis took place and knowledge on women, peace and security was shared (most justices were unfamiliar with the subject).

- More follow-up needed. Through the interviews, it has been confirmed that training has in fact taken place with the Asociación Guatemalteca de Jueces por la Integridad and new knowledge on gender issues and on UNSCR 1325 has been promoted. However, since this is not a duty-bearer but a private institution, it will be important to document in coming reports how the association is using the training it receives.\(^a\)

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\(^a\)In October 2018, the consultant has received 12 other demonstrable contributions. The consultant finds that OG and IW should assess whether a few of them are rather outputs than outcomes.

\(^b\)IW has included the contribution, since the Dutch MFA also refers to example of “gender responsive service delivery by public or private sector institutions. IW also states that although the aforementioned Association is private, its members are judges in the judicial system.
and UNDP regarding its use and inspiration for comprehensive strategic litigation (judicial, security, communication, political, psychosocial) in other countries; i.e. the piece is a “demonstrable contribution”. The consultant also was noted that other cases in Guatemala has benefitted from the Sepur Zarco. Alejandro Rodriguez Barillas, a lawyer, submitted a letter to IW indicated that “the study has permitted us to prepare the case of Family of Molina Theissen because of act of violence against Ema Molina and the forced disappearance of Marco Antonio”. This is another key case in Guatemala.

Also, the UN Side Event in New York planned between Impunity Watch, Oxfam IBIS, the permanent representation of the Netherlands to the UN and UN Women could be considered a demonstrable contribution in terms of visibility of Guatemala, Burundi and comparative analysis. Important contacts were made, including that with Pramila Patten Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. However, more follow-up on policy changes as a result of the event, and possibly also sharper recommendations to different duty bearers could help increase impact of such an event in the future.

As mentioned, there is certain diversity among the contributions. There is considerable potential to promote synergy and select a few topics that will facilitate turning many outputs into outcomes. Three key topics for joint actions and advocacy include:

- Regarding outcome 2: The issue of reparation/compensation for women once a violation of rights has taken place: promote training and systems to instruct judges, encouraging them to hand down sentences that can serve as precedent. Also, contact other
- Regarding outcome 3: Put into practice protocols for attention of persons/women who have been victims of trafficking at local, departmental, national and regional level.
- Regarding outcome 4: Regulations for sexual harassment at public institutions: the most sensitised of the public institutions could take the step of introducing clear regulations for how to cope with sexual abuse and harassment. This also goes for the judiciary.

**Outcome and impact**

Is FLOW making a difference in women’s access to political participation and becoming active citizens? Are we able to identify persons who have had their lives changed as a result of a FLOW contribution – for example, because they now live a life free from violence? Are cultural perceptions gradually changing? This last question can be answered when the Final Evaluation takes place in 2020, at which point baseline data from 2016 will be compared with new data. In box 4, below, examples can be found on the other questions. They basically build on some of the “demonstrable contributions” which are initial stages of outcomes and, as indicated below, in some cases have resulted in long-term changes (impact).

With regards to promoting the objective of a life “free of violence”, the consultant had the opportunity to speak with several survivors of violence. There follows a description of some of these cases:

At individual level, MIRIAM has certainly been able to support women and girls who have suffered sexual violence. The consultant met a girl of 14 who had been supported. She explained how she went

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29 Also, the Inter-American Institute for Human Rights knows IW. Joseph Thompson (director): “…especially its work on strategic litigation. We understand that it has been positively assessed within a very difficult context in Guatemala. IW’s reports are relevant and timely.”

30 UN Side Event and Policy Brief on “Masculinities, Violence against Women in Leadership & Participation in Transitional Societies: Burundi & Guatemala - Enhancing UNSCR1325 implementation”.

31 Despite this event covering both Guatemala & Burundi, the consultant believes it could, as now, be included in the reporting in relation to both countries.
from not talking at all to making friends, acquiring new skills, feeling safe and being able to express herself. Other girls had been supported to continue their studies or start on an education.

Other indigenous women explained how they had received skills and/or a scholarship, which made it possible for them to study, e.g. psychology or pedagogy. Many women among the MIRIAM leadership are previous students who received scholarship.

**Tierra Viva** supported the inclusion of women leaders and a midwife’s organisation to networks against violence. While the consultant believes that more emphasis should be placed on documenting how **Tierra Viva** actually combat cases of violence, the women interviewed indicated that some had themselves been victims of violence and that the organisation helped them to overcome this issue. In fact, the empowerment of the groups working in the network would seem to be an impact.

**FIECA**’s support to educational centres has resulted in more knowledge on how to avoid violence, including sexual harassment, as indicated by the persons interviewed.

As mentioned, the consultant also considers that although **Impunity Watch** activities are formally and planned and budgeted only for outcome 3 and 4 in the FLOW activities, IW does in fact contribute to the empowerment of community leaders of organisations of victims by providing them with information on transitional justice and specific cases. The leaders interviewed indicated how they would be using information from the IW presentation in their work.

**Box 13: MIRIAM’s support to survivors of violence**

| Development of an 18-year girl who suffered violence and was supported by MIRAM: “How have I felt being part of ‘Project MIRIAM’? I have increased my knowledge, am now more open, am an artist”. |

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**Cross-cutting achievements**
Strengthened capacity of civil society to advance women’s rights and gender equality: A new indicator from the Dutch MFA reads “Number of civil society organizations with stronger capacity to advance women’s rights and gender equality”. A capacity self-assessment has been prepared by OG partners. In general, they indicate the exercise has helped them to better realise their weaknesses and strengths. Areas such as M&E as well as advocacy still need to be further sharpened, and it is especially important to explore the possibilities for alliances and synergy among FLOW grantees. IW’s collaboration with four community organisations of victims is different, since these organisations are much smaller than OG partners. However, it is fair to say that the organisations have been strengthened, having received new knowledge from IW.

Masculinities: Most OG partners and IW appreciate the work of the partner Fundación Justicia y Género based in Costa Rica, including their promotion of work on masculinity. This has been promoted in the judiciary, among organisations of victims and partners, and considered to be innovative and even benefiting OGs other gender equity activities by both the partners and OG itself. Having interviewed some of the community members who are part of the organisation of victims, it is clear for some this is still be considered to be a bit abstract. In any case, it will be important to carry out follow-up on how the training can be used at community level.

International and comparative achievements: The collaboration with IW as consortium partner has provided OG and partners with a clearer possibility for carrying out international advocacy.

Box 14: The view from UN Women on Impunity Watch’s work

| Emily Kenney, Policy Specialist, Transitional Justice, from UN Women in New York indicated that “UN Women jointly planned an event with IW in October 2017. IW does excellent work on promoting women’s rights and gender equality – delivering high-quality and in-depth policy analysis which UN Women uses to inform our work….I am consistently impressed by the level of analysis especially from a relatively small organisation….I share the policy brief with UN Women colleagues working with the relevant countries…” |

The UN Side Event in New York, where Guatemala was included in a comparative analysis with Burundi, received praise not only from high-profile female judge Yassmín Barrios from Guatemala, but also from international stakeholders participating.

While the consultant finds this event to be excellent in terms of putting information from the two countries at the highest level and that it is interesting to have a comparative analysis between Burundi and Guatemala, it should also be mentioned that i) recommendations might have been clearer regarding actions to be taken in connection with the two countries; ii) follow-up might also have been made on the recommendations. Finally, the actual comparative analysis could perhaps be stronger. Regarding women’s participation, the focus in Burundi is on participation in peace processes, while in Guatemala it is on women’s representation in the judiciary. The reason for this is that seeking a comparative perspective, IW selected areas of women’s participation relevant to Burundi and Guatemala. Both are related to women’s participation in relation to UNSR 1325. In the future, it would be helpful to study similar areas.

Finally, the consultant noted that no systematic joint advocacy activities were carried out in relation to the Universal Periodic Review Process (2017). Regarding the visit of the IACHR in September 2017,

32 Since the self-assessments have only been prepared recently and measurement of progress will be carried out in coming reports, a systematic analysis of this indicator has not been made in this Mid-term Evaluation.
33 Iris Yassmín Barrios, the judge who condemned former de facto head of state Ríos Montt to 80 years of prison in 2013 for genocide and crimes against humanity, has stated that IW is doing excellent work and helps to support a state of justice, including gender equity in a very difficult context.
IW, as an office, coordinated meetings and prepared a brief document regarding the situation of women and the advancement of women’s rights which was part of the broader report IW gave to the IACHR. Concluding on the findings, impact is mainly individual, and mostly related to psychosocial reparation and awareness-raising. While it is true that work has been carried out with key state entities, entry points have been found, and outcomes have materialised, it should also be recognized that a broader impact and change of these institutions has yet to take place. Knowledge and information sharing are also outcomes. In Liberia, it would be desirable to focus on access to justice, an area highlighted by the UN. In Guatemala, some of the work focused on access to justice, but some of the partners (e.g. MIRIAM, Justicia y Género) could still do more to document their work and impact regarding access to justice for the persons they support.

4. PROJECT EFFICIENCY

4.1. Overall findings
Delays in transfers of funds to partners have affected implementation and should be avoided going forward. Thus far, the Programme has only disbursed 40%, with 50% of the programme’s time elapsed. In both Liberia and Guatemala/Central America implementation/dischargements are behind schedule. In Liberia, some partners have had to wait up to six months, thus placing them and the rights-holders they support in a difficult situation. The overall set-up includes a Grant Manager at Oxfam IBIS – supported by financial management staff – who holds regular Skype meetings with those in charge at IW (based in Netherlands and Tunisia), as well as in Guatemala (both Oxfam and IW) and Liberia. The set-up works well, even if the meetings are by Skype – and despite the challenges of working in very different contexts and in different languages (French, Spanish and English). An initial meeting in Netherlands was important in order to “get all on board” and know each other, much as a mid-term meeting in Barcelona served to discuss different issues such as the need to better clarify the concept of “demonstrable contributions”, as well as the need for more global work. A task force has been set up which has prepared its own charter and has come up with initial ideas about programme meetings, exchanges of experience and annual results aggregation. It will be important to initiate the implementation of activities as soon as possible, in order to promote the global work. The consultant believes that any other international or regional events relevant to advocacy should be mapped out, so that meetings also could also be linked to such events (e.g. in New York, others).

The consultant is of the opinion that if possible meetings should be held in one or more of the three FLOW countries in order to monitor or carry out activities. One option would be to have a joint meeting in one of the three “FLOW-countries”, followed by an activity for example with journalists and media and at the same time present an Annual Report with key cases from all countries to the participants (including media). The consultant agrees that it is necessary to strengthen the communication work. During the mid-term evaluation, a communication consultant was just getting started on the development of a communications and advocacy strategy.

The set-up in both countries is in general considered adequate by both IW and Oxfam, much as the contact to Oxfam IBIS and IW headquarters. What is missing in Guatemala is coordination among FLOW stakeholders to conduct further exchanges on advocacy priorities and the identification of best results that can be learned from.

34 Task Force on the use of Budget line 4.2.3.A Charter.
35 The Universal Periodic Review in Guatemala could have been an obvious advocacy target (Guatemala -Geneva); however, this was not part of the advocacy work.
36 Terms of Reference, FLOW2: Consultancy to develop consortium wide strategies on a) communication and campaigning and b) advocacy and influencing. September 2018.
Costs are found to be reasonable, although in Central America there is a need to continue the dialogue with selected partners regarding financial procedures. Transport expenses to address activities in rural Liberia (Grand Gedeh and Sinoe) are very high; however, it is a deliberate choice by Oxfam Liberia to include some of the most vulnerable and poorest regions.

The M&E format has been adjusted during the first years of implementation and is in general adequate. However, having several layers tends to demand a great deal from programme staff: besides having to report on both activities and IATI indicators, reporting on MFA outcome and output indicators have been added. It could be considered to bring these three requirements together in the same reporting format (using an Excel sheet with three layers). Also, joint and coordinated communication and advocacy work for the whole project has yet to be carried out, although steps have been taken to hire a consultant to help with this. It will be important to use the logos from Oxfam & IW in these activities.

4.2. Liberia
Expenditures and implementation of plans
Efficiency can be improved. For Liberia, expenses incurred by FLOW were 923,974.60 euros until the end of 2017, out of a budget of 3,148,563.54, equivalent to 29% of expenditures implemented after 40% of the time allotted has elapsed. The implementation process has been affected by some delays, both in 2016 during onset (6-month delay) and during the first months of 2018 (5-month delay) due to the merger of Oxfam and IBIS. Apart from the delay, partners and activities have also suffered because they haven’t received their funds on time. There is thus a need to speed up activities, since approximately 300,000 additional euros should have been spent at this stage. Although results are in general satisfactory, it can be argued that more could have done with the funds available.

Costs to Programme activities and for beneficiary assistance are reasonable (e.g. support to allowance for workshops, venue for workshops) – although the cost of working in two of the counties (Zwedru and Sinoe) are high (fuel, transport, time). On the other hand, these are long-term intervention areas for Oxfam IBIS and counties with high poverty-levels. Likewise, Oxfam indicates the recent inflationary effects of the Liberian economy that affect particularly the rural communities.

Management set-up, including M&E
In Liberia, the FLOW management set-up is lean. The following staff is assigned: one gender justice coordinator (100%), a Gender Programme Manager (part-time); a technical adviser and gender specialist (part-time), as well as part-time inputs from the M&E and a financial management officer. In addition, two Programme officers in each county contribute to the monitoring. In general, a good reporting system has been established at overall FLOW level, where Oxfam Liberia prepares comprehensive quarterly reports to Oxfam IBIS as grant holder. The M&E system is good, including indicators, though slightly complex since FLOW must cover three countries. It means that targets for IATI indicators may not always be relevant, due to very different country contexts. In addition, not all the partners on the ground collect data systematically to feed into the system. Likewise, “access to justice” has not really been captured by partners, despite the fact that it is one of the outputs. The collection of “demonstrable contributions” is good, but each of them requires specific indicators to be followed, as suggested herein. The consultant believes that this is not the moment to make considerable adjustments to any of the aforementioned contributions or indicators, but instead to build on existing information and measure some of them more carefully, as indicated above. Maybe by reducing the number of activities and involving persons with legal expertise at data-collection level, it would also be possible to monitor access to justice through numbers or/and illustrative cases.
Synergy within Liberia: Oxfam Liberia has strong relations with many stakeholders working with SGBV, first and foremost through the SGBV task force with MOGCSP. Likewise, the FLOW Programme has held meetings with UN Women to promote joint activities, including sharing of information on masculinities. Still, the consultant finds that as regards advocacy it could be possible to increase coordination further with other agencies working in this field, first and foremost UN Women, ActionAid and Medica Liberia. While all these agencies support different elements of advocacy towards a domestic violence bill, it would be important that the support of each agency supplements the other activities. Coordination meetings on this could be useful. Outside Liberia, the FLOW coordinator (gender & justice) has participated in all coordination meetings, including a newly established task force on promoting the interrelation between the countries in FLOW. During this first period of the project, it is natural that relations have mainly focused on exchange and sharing of information. However, the expectations are that joint topics could be analysed (e.g. masculinities) and lessons drawn from the different countries.

Lessons learned in Liberia: While impact can be achieved at community and county level through awareness, there are still important tasks where advocacy towards duty-bearers and a focus on access to justice is needed if SGBV is to be fought effectively.

Regarding access to justice: As mentioned, the FLOW Programme has had good activities promoting awareness. However, the consultant received different data and information on the cases that are being followed and how many survivors have obtained justice, including data on the perpetrators’ situation/verdict. It is therefore a lesson that more focus should be made on following data and document the extent to which justice has been achieved for cases in the counties. Ideally, such information would serve as input for advocacy at national level and to show obstacles for the justice system; an opportunity that has not yet been used.

Regarding advocacy: Likewise, it is also a lesson learnt that although duty bearers supported by FLOW have increased their capacity a little bit, it is not enough for them to carry out their main duties. This means that a strategy only based on awareness and training/coordination with duty bearers is insufficient to address the issues of SGBV. It also indicates that while advocacy has been used, it has not been focused enough regarding the preparation of a joint strategy among partners and other allies in order to influence the legal framework and the resources needed for its implementation. Below are examples of areas that have not had sufficient focus in the programme until now.

- Advocacy towards the government on behalf of institutions which are key to SGBV (National Police, Court, One-stop Center and Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection) in Grand Gedeh and Sinoe. The institutions lack resources for basic material and operation.
- Advocacy for a comprehensive legal framework and the assignment of necessary resources (domestic violence bill).
- Advocacy for using the courts more frequently in order to address additional cases of SGBV.

37 The consultant observed that the partner ORWOCH had an interesting meeting with female politicians (including candidates and the females elected during the 2017 elections) regarding the domestic violence bill. UN Women and Oxfam both participated in this meeting. At the same time, WONGOSOL gathered approximately 40 women organisations to discuss the same issue. The consultant finds that, as a minimum, the coordination meetings between partners could be used to plan advocacy activities and strategies, including the content of a domestic violence bill, and the degree to which FGM should be included.

38 FCI in Sinoe was able to present a status for cases attended and what happened to the perpetrator. However, more should be done to ensure that all partners have the same data and information, especially on priority cases.
4.3. Guatemala & Central America

Expenditures and implementation of plans

Efficiency can be improved. In Guatemala, funds equivalent to 34% of expenditures have been executed after 50% of the time allotted has elapsed, the main reason being that the programme started later than originally scheduled. However, the delay is for OG, while IW is on track. The merger process within Oxfam also took a longer time than envisaged. There is thus a need to speed up activities or, as an alternative, request a brief extension (6 months). Although results are in general satisfactory, it can be argued that more could have been done with the funds spent.

Costs to Programme activities and beneficiary assistance are reasonable (e.g. support to allowance for workshops, venue for workshops). The consultant discussed costs with several partners and noted that in general workshops are held in modest places, in some cases outside Guatemala City, in order to minimize costs. Per diem costs are in general reasonable (the level for one of the partners was discussed and clarified).

Research: Some partners were urged to finalise research “on time”, and IW must produce one piece of research each year. In the case of research, it may not be wise to operate with very specific timelines, since this could jeopardize quality. OG and IW can discuss alternative deadlines for these products.

Management set-up, including M&E

In Guatemala, Oxfam Guatemala has assigned the following staff: a programme manager (part-time, 32%); a project officer (45% FLOW); a programme assistant (100%); a financial assistant (20%) and Head of Finance and Administration (14%). For Impunity Watch, the Gender Program has a coordinator and a researcher, both financed by FLOW, as well as percentages of the director and financial management staff. The consultant noted that the gender program works in close contact with other areas/activities in IW. In general, the set-up seems reasonable, especially since capacity building is also part of OG’s assistance to partners, requiring a few more staff. A high level of dedication was noted among the staff from both OG and IW, and comprehensive documentation exist for each OG partner.

Monitoring and evaluation is good, as indicated under effectiveness, although slight adjustments could be made to make it less complex. The OG partners prepare project documents, including specific M&E. Based on the partners’ reporting, OG prepares comprehensive quarterly reports to Oxfam IBIS (grant holder) while IW in Guatemala submits the information to IW in Netherlands, which consolidates the information from Burundi and Guatemala. There are now three levels of reporting: the so-called IATI indicators (quantitative); and activity reporting (qualitative) and budget status. On top of this comes the MFA outcome and output indicators, respectively. However, when revising IATI indicators it is not possible to see the link to activities. Likewise, the reporting of the demonstrable contributions is submitted in a separate Word file. It may be considered to link the different monitoring levels more by indicating more clearly in the “activity reporting” how they contribute to IATI indicators (for example through a column listing the partners that have contributed to the status of the IATI). Likewise, the outcome indicator “demonstrable contributions” could have a separate Excel sheet (inside the same report file) where they are presented, possibly under each of the four relevant outcomes.

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39One partner raised the issue on how to make administration more efficient. Comprehensive information was provided by OG regarding how to overcome the challenges and submit adequate information that permit OG to release transfers timely. It was noted that Oxfam Intermon has more requirements than what other FLOW grantees use (a list of requirements has been handed over to Oxfam IBIS’s financial management, which may discuss the requirements with other FLOW grantees.  
40 These percentages are only slightly different from the budget originally approved.
41 Project documents are in general good. It may be considered introduce indicators on outcomes and impact; that is, not only on output “having established networks on violence” but on “number of cases on violence raised/with sentence”.

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“Access to justice” has not really been captured by OG partners, despite the fact that it is one of the IATI indicators, and this could be improved. In addition, as mentioned previously, the 2017 collection of “demonstrable contributions” included both outputs and outcomes, and more attention is paid in 2018 to ensure that focus is on outcome. The consultant believes that this is not the moment to make considerable adjustments to any of the aforementioned contributions or indicators, but instead to build on existing information and measure some of them more carefully. In fact, the outcome indicators are provided by the MFA, so they cannot be changed. What can be done is to continue using the indicators, but also select a few, strategic results where more space is given to explain its contribution and link them up to the four programme outcomes.

Synergy within Guatemala and Central America, between regions and between IW and OG

Synergy could be further increased, as mentioned before. Regular meetings between partners, OG and IW could help to plan joint, focused advocacy activities. There is a need to speed up the global work (between the interventions in the three countries) – an issue which is a responsibility of all countries, as well as the Oxfam IBIS and IW home offices.

Lessons learned in Guatemala: The Sepur Zarco case shows that it is important to systematise successful sentences on sexual violence, since it can be used both internally and at international levels, thus increasing considerable the value for money achieved. This element was highlighted by other key informants, such as CEJIL. Emily Kenney, Policy Specialist at UN Women, indicated that “The report on Sepur Zarco case is the most comprehensive I have seen, and I have used it to inform my own research on collective reparations resulting from criminal cases….I was not able to find information about the reparations judgements judgement in English anywhere else.”

5. SUSTAINABILITY

5.1. Overall findings

The Programme outlined three types of sustainability: institutional, organisational and social. Organisational sustainability refers to whether partners receiving support will be able to continue activities once the programme comes to an end. In general, partners selected and supported by Oxfam are well-consolidated and – with some exceptions – do not dependent entirely on Oxfam IBIS. Also encouraging is that the activities supported by Oxfam IBIS are part of most of the partners’ strategic priorities, which increases the possibility for continuation. Social sustainability – the extent to which rights holders can continue activities – is acceptable, in the sense that they receive training, new skills and knowledge, which means they are now capable of fighting and avoiding SGBV.

Some of the rights holders indicate that they depend on funds for transport to carry out meetings with members of anti-violence networks (community level in Guatemala) or to report cases (community level in Liberia). One strategy is to provide rights holders with as many contacts as possible, knowing that new technology (whatsapp, mobile phone) can be of help. For example, in Liberia, the communities are trained to act as a group to address problems. The most difficult aspect is institutional sustainability; i.e. that of duty bearers are able to continue FLOW activities. Only a very limited budget has been assigned to the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection and the Women and Child Protection Section of the police and hospitals in Liberia, which means that more advocacy work is needed to promote this. In Guatemala, the problem may not necessarily be resources, but the need to change values and priorities within the duty bearers. Also here, joint advocacy is needed.
IW has good relations with UN Women in Guatemala; some Oxfam partners have used FLOW to obtain new donor contacts; and in Liberia, Oxfam has good contact with UN Women. Notwithstanding, contacts with these donors could be extended further and come to include co-financing.

5.2. Liberia
The original application indicates that the Programme promotes institutional, organisational and social sustainability. The organizational sustainability of the partners is satisfactory in the sense that partners have prepared training programmes and established links with the target groups, and also meet on a regular basis. However, the consultant sees that some of the partners have a high degree of financial dependence on the FLOW Programme, and Oxfam may promote, where possible, links to other similar initiatives, as well as initiate preparation of an additional FLOW Programme which will give the partners more time to diversify funding.

Social sustainability is satisfactory since the empowerment is providing skills and new knowledge to the collective memory of the women and men trained. Most groups involved in awareness-raising will carry on, since they meet using their own resources. There could be doubts regarding the sustainability of some of the county structures (e.g. the county women platforms) which may be met by satisfying demands from their members regarding support to transport, food etc., but which have yet to develop a solid economic foundation. In any case, the Programme can support the formalisation of those networks (e.g. their constitution, work plans) so that it becomes easier for them to access other donors or to obtain funds from the county.

The institutional sustainability which is to be achieved through the functioning of duty-bearing institutions is the most difficult to achieve and based on the information available considered to be “not satisfactory”. Firstly, although the training has strengthened these institutions’ capacity to handle SGBV cases, progress is still modest, and the institutions face general budgetary constraints that could affect how they use the newly acquired skills – something an INGO-programme cannot mitigate. Secondly, the sustainability of support to the two Safe Homes is not guaranteed. The investment has been made by Oxfam in both Sinoe and Grand Gedeh, but it is expected the homes will be handed over to governmental institutions. At this time the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection does not yet envisage any contribution to the functioning of these houses. The duty bearers at county level, and especially the National Police and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection have very limited staff and almost no budget for operation. Further advocacy at national level is needed in order to stimulate sustainability. In fact, based on interviews with duty-bearers, it may be necessary to carry out advocacy with politicians at higher levels.

5.3. Guatemala & Central America
The organizational sustainability of the partners is satisfactory in the sense that partners have prepared training programmes and established links with the target groups, and also meet on a regular basis. In general, partners have other donors and do not depend only on FLOW. Likewise, the activities supported are key to the strategies of all partners, raising the probability they are sustainable.

Social sustainability is, on the one hand, possible since empowerment is providing skills and new knowledge to the collective memory of the women and men trained. Most groups involved in awareness-raising will carry on, since they meet using their own resources. However, the target group also raised concerns about transport costs for group members to participate in group meetings, training events and so forth, which many of them saw as an obstacle. In the case of Tierra Viva, the community groups supported mentioned that there were now less activities due to inadequate funding for transport.
The consultant does not believe that FLOW should increase funding for transport, but rather look into how duty bearers – or groups of rights-holders - can finance certain expenses.

The institutional sustainability which is to be achieved through the improved functioning of duty-bearing institutions as regards addressing sexual violence cases, introducing gender equity to institutions and providing adequate reparation has not yet been reached. Much more focused, targeted advocacy is needed. Therefore, IW, OG and partners need to jointly re-think their strategies. In some cases, such as support to Central American governments on human trafficking, it makes sense to support meetings between the public ministries. However, gradually, it may be possible to persuade governments to at least contribute to these meetings so that they do not fully depend on support from NGOs.

In general, OG and IW may try to ally with other donors working on the same issues; first and foremost continue relations with UN and EU, or exchange information with those working in the same areas.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Relevance: While relevance has been very high in both countries visited, there is a need to strengthen strategies so that they become more strategic, especially as regards the focus on key advocacy issues such as legislation (Liberia) and access to justice, including reparation for victims (Guatemala).

Effectiveness: Overall, effectiveness is satisfactory in terms of achieving the main targets for indicators (IATI), as well important demonstrable contributions. Since the “demonstrable contributions” were only introduced by the MFA during the implementation of the FLOW Programme, there are no exact targets to be met. In the opinion of the consultant good and satisfactory progress has been demonstrated through a number of demonstrable contributions. However, the diversity and quality of demonstrable contributions is considerable and there may be a need to focus more and follow up on some key strategic contributions in each country by recording development over the remaining programme period. At the same time, the development of other, less significant demonstrable contributions will continue to be assessed as today. There may be a need to speed up effectiveness in Liberia, especially regarding strategic results, such as access to justice and advocacy.

Efficiency: In general, efficiency has been satisfactory, although there has been a slight delay in the implementation of activities, both due to the merger process in Oxfam (i.e. Oxfam IBIS becoming part of the family) and a late start in both countries. The consultant has reviewed a few activities regarding costs, and these seemed reasonable. The M&E is slightly complex and the mix of demonstrable contributions, IAIT indicators and activities reporting could be made part of the same format. The set-up in terms of assigned staff seem in general adequate. However, in the case of Guatemala more coordination between IW and OG could help to use the resources better, e.g. the use of IW to provide inputs/advise to OG partners.

Regarding the MFA outcome indicator which is measured through “demonstrable contributions”, the Dutch MFA has outlined criteria. However, there may be a need to further agree upon their content. It may be useful to include additional criteria when assessing if something is or not a demonstrable contribution at outcome level in order to ensure a strategic focus. Criteria could be: (i) Has the FLOW-supported activity contributed to making any of those involved able to carry out activities they were not capable of doing? (ii) Has the FLOW-supported activity contributed to the achievement of any of the goals or targets it was intended to achieve? (iii) Has the FLOW-supported activity contributed to the achievement of any of the goals or targets it was intended to achieve in a way that could not have been achieved without the FLOW support? (iv) Has the FLOW-supported activity contributed to the achievement of any of the goals or targets it was intended to achieve in a way that could not have been achieved without the FLOW support in the time frame specified? (v) Has the FLOW-supported activity contributed to the achievement of any of the goals or targets it was intended to achieve in a way that could not have been achieved without the FLOW support, and the contribution was not significantly increased by the FLOW support? (vi) Has the FLOW-supported activity contributed to the achievement of any of the goals or targets it was intended to achieve in a way that could not have been achieved without the FLOW support, and the contribution was not significantly increased by the FLOW support in the time frame specified? (vii) Has the FLOW-supported activity contributed to the achievement of any of the goals or targets it was intended to achieve in a way that could not have been achieved without the FLOW support, and the contribution was not significantly increased by the FLOW support, and the contribution was not significantly increased by the FLOW support in the time frame specified?

The consultant noted that e.g. Carter Center is carrying out work in two of the countries supported by FLOW (Liberia and Guatemala), regarding women’s access to information as a precondition for participation.
undertaking before (if persons have acquired knowledge, are they using it to improve women’s rights in any way? are they sharing - or planning to share - the knowledge with others)? (ii) Has the FLOW-supported activity had any importance beyond those directly involved in the activity (if a draft policy document has been prepared by a partner with input from FLOW, has it been approved by official authorities? If research was published, has anyone used or referred to it)? (iii) Will the contribution affect women’s rights at local/national level now and/or in the near future (that is not just a few women)?

Sustainability is likewise satisfactory in terms of the organisational capacity of the Oxfam partners. All NGO partners are capable of continuing most activities and have diversified funding. The institutional sustainability of duty bearers, however, is surprisingly enough not guaranteed: in Liberia, the relevant authorities have problems obtaining funds to cover very basic functions. In Guatemala, the partners have a good effort underway with key authorities, such as those at the Ministry of Education, to have a curriculum approved to struggle against SGBV (FIECA and Fé y Alegría), while ECPAT promotes protocols at departmental, national and regional levels. Also, models for reparation are promoted, as are regulations for gender equity within the justice sector. The remaining time in the program will be used to ensure that policies, protocols, regulations and curriculum are approved, and a budget is assigned to their implementation.

Recommendations

(1) More strategic and joint interventions and advocacy, including on key legislation and access to justice. In Liberia, there is a need to focus on advocacy related to key legislation and follow-up on key cases regarding access to justice and maybe even preparing strategic litigation of important cases. Also, it is important to advocate for higher budget vis-à-vis the relevant local and national duty-bearers in order to strengthen sustainability (police, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, court). In Guatemala, the interventions are strategic, but advocacy should be coordinated and focused on promoting issues such as the model for reparation and follow-up on the recommendations from the research carried out. Here there is potential for joint advocacy between IW, Oxfam and partners.

(2) Improve selection of results and focus on a few strategic, demonstrable contributions: It is recommended that the consortium members in each country, through annual discussions with partners, now focus on documenting 2-3 strategic demonstrable contributions based on criteria from the MFA and this review. The total of demonstrable contributions should be related to at least three of the four Programme outcomes. Follow-up can be carried out on an annual basis and be an input for the Annual Report. Apart from this, consortium members will continue to report as they have done thus far.

(3) Communication work to build on key strategic cases. The communication of results for the full programme has been limited and difficult due to the many diverse results and activities. A strengthening of the Annual Report so that it is focused on key results could help to prepare “case stories” related to the best demonstrable contributions, as well as to some of the individuals where there has already been an impact (2-3 results from each country extracted from each country’s report).

(4) Strengthen global work (between the interventions in the three countries) further between consortium members, starting by initiating the campaign titled “Score a Goal Against Sexism” in both Burundi and Liberia and through visits to one or two of the programme countries (Guatemala, Liberia or Burundi). The recently established Task Force is a good first step and, apart from already envisaged initiatives, could also launch other areas of cooperation such as IW doing a peer review of Liberian research. Activities should include: i) follow the implementation of “Score a Goal Against
Sexism” in Burundi and Liberia; ii) identify at least two international events at which FLOW results could be disseminated; iii) carry out a FLOW coordination meeting in at least one of the three countries; and iv) select key themes for exchange. The examples of cross-cutting /joint areas mentioned under “results” could be used for inspiration.

(5) **Improve format for presenting results:** Instead of keeping demonstrable contributions as a separate area of reporting, also introduce the most important of them in the Excel sheets in which each country reports already reports on IATI and activities, thus also including strategic demonstrable contributions for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020.

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<th>Final assessment</th>
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<td>Key demonstrable contributions</td>
<td>Development since 2019</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Other demonstrable contribution 1,2,3,4</td>
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(6) **Faster, controlled implementation.** After initial delays in implementation, as well as in connection with the Oxfam merger process, there is a need to follow implementation more closely and ensure it is on track. If implementation and disbursements are behind schedule by June 2019, it should be considered to apply for an extension. IW is on track regarding disbursements.

(7) **Focus on sustainability:**

- **Development of a more focused, new FLOW programme:** Sustainability is, as indicated, far from guaranteed. The upcoming discussions between IW and Oxfam about which achievements are the most important and strategic could lead to a proposal for a new, more focused FLOW, building on the best practices from the current phase.

- **Closer collaboration with other donors.** In order to stimulate sustainability and the importance of advocacy, further collaboration could be stimulated between consortium partners, UN Women and other organisations like ActionAid (Liberia, an organisation that also prioritises SGBV). In addition, the European Union and the UN’s joint spotlight on SGBV, including the recent focus on Liberia and especially on Guatemala, could be an entry point for obtaining joint financing.

**Specific recommendations for Liberia:**

Relevance:

1) **Review and adjust logframe by removing activities that are not relevant at the moment or going forward in 2018-2020** (e.g. those related to participation in elections will not need to be repeated in the coming years). Annex F provides draft considerations regarding this adjustment.

Improving effectiveness & sustainability:

2) **Advocacy areas:** Increase the strategic importance of FLOW through advocacy focused on: a) extension of the executive order on domestic violence; b) a new domestic violence bill dealing with the issue of female genital mutilation; c) ensure sufficient budget from service providers to run key activities for survivors (basic funds for the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Protection at
county level; sufficient funds to run the Safe Homes; sufficient funds to carry out police investigation, among others). In addition, the following sub-recommendations are made:

- **Involve county women platforms** in the advocacy on the domestic violence bill, thus providing input to national women’s organisations working on this issue. Support the platforms to develop a work plan.

- **Enhance – or in some cases establish – contact between the county women platforms and the community groups** which are supported by partners (e.g. WONGOSOL local group, FCI empowerment clubs), so that the community groups can use the women’s platforms to introduce demands and the community groups can receive information on county/national topics.

3) Establish a **fund for advocacy and legal support**, managed by Oxfam, where partners can apply for funding to be used in 1) national and county advocacy; and 2) legal support to promote the partners’ priority SGBV cases in the counties and at national level.

4) Continue and expand the **involvement of men** in the training in order to sensitise them regarding SGBV so they become active agents of change for promoting gender equity. To the extent possible and whenever relevant, include psychosocial counselling to both men and women.

5) **Linking research with other FLOW activities**: Ideally, the research and follow-up on the government’s policies would include examples and cases from the FLOW Programme, so that there is a connection between FLOW’s national research activities, the county interventions and the national advocacy benefitting from experiences collected at county level. Likewise, efforts should be made to ensure a joint understanding of causes to SGBV between partners as well as between Oxfam and partners, since such an understanding is important for the design of the advocacy work. Future research efforts and coordination meetings may deal with this.

6) Oxfam and FLOW partners should analyse the annual and quarterly reports on GBV issued by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection. The data should be cross-checked with the data collected by partners and duty-bearers in the two counties where the FLOW programme is active. Further, these data could feed systematically into advocacy on how to promote responses to GBV, including Oxfam’s intention to prepare an annual report on GBV.

**Improving efficiency:**

7) Increase **coordination with other like-minded agencies** that have experience in SGBV, including ActionAid and UN Women, preferably joint funding for advocacy activities on the domestic violence bill or regular exchanges of information and sharing approaches to follow regarding support to partners and the formulation of an advocacy strategy. Oxfam already has good relations with UN Women. If possible, coordination Medica Liberia could be re-established. In Grand Gedeh, where both ActionAid and Oxfam provide support to partners, the former can participate in coordination meetings with partners.

8) **Capacity building of partners** on advocacy and organisational strengthening, including M&E is needed, especially as regards capturing changes in the service providers’ capacity to handle cases (for example by providing evidence regarding changes due to RESPECT and NIPO’s support to courts, National Police, one-stop centres). Improve the follow-up on data regarding priority SGBV cases, possibly with legal assistance. Include a few indicators relevant for access to justice, based on the proposals made in this Report (e.g. number of SGBV cases, cases pending, cases dropped, verdict). Check data on number of cases receiving (and finalising) psychosocial counselling.
9) Develop one-page case-stories of change, based on specific indicators for **demonstrable contributions**, of which the most successful could be used for the overall FLOW annual report. Contributions should be made by all three countries (e.g. changes in how courts handle cases, changes in survivor’s situation as a result of this support, etc.).

10) At community-level, activities regarding agricultural and business skills, village savings and loans associations and literacy are promoted. The importance of these activities is acknowledged, given that they contribute to women’s access to resources (economic empowerment) and make it possible for them to make more decisions and exert more control over their lives. However, economic empowerment activities should always go hand in hand with activities that have a more direct focus on SGBV (e.g. awareness, psychosocial support).

**Specific recommendations regarding Guatemala/Central America**

1) **Regarding relevance:**
   - It is important to promote more synergy among OG, partners & IW. This can be achieved through:
     - Two annual meetings with IW, Oxfam, and associates in Guatemala, one of which to be held in November to discuss “best achievements/contributions” as input for FLOW’s Annual Report. It is suggested that OG invites IW and partners to these meetings.
     - OG, partners and IW may select a few of achievements for purpose of communication.
     - Prioritization of one-two joint advocacy issues – within the framework of FLOW (both at national and international level).
     - Agreement on joint advocacy strategies (for example on the model of reparation for victims of violence; access to justice; promotion of regulations regarding sexual abuse at public institutions).
     - Planning of joint actions, including resources allocation of funds/human resources to such actions.
     - Peer-to-peer: It is suggested to invite IW to review research conducted by OG partners.

2) **Regarding relevance of the global strategy:**
   - Carry out global work (in Central America also named “interregional”): Starting up of the campaign “Score a Goal against Sexism” through an agreement between FJG-IW Burundi. Oxfam IBIS headquarters promote support for actions in Liberia.
   - Annual *in situ* meeting in one of the three countries, including a presentation of the policy brief, in addition to joint monitoring of the “Score a Goal …” campaign. This possibility will depend on whether or not visas for participants can be obtained with relative ease.

3) **Regarding effectiveness/impact:**
   - Oxfam/associates should prioritize making “access to justice” visible – an effort supported by FIECA (accusation box), TV, MIRIAM, ECPAT (i.e. follow up on specific cases).
   - As regards awareness of institutions regarding commitment to “*Metele reglas contra el machismo*” (Set up rules against sexism).
   - Coordinated advocacy strategies among partners, Oxfam and IW (wherever possible), including joint advocacy regarding international processes/events prioritised in the November-meetings.
   - Encourage OG partners to document outcome and impact, not only activities.

4) **Regarding efficiency:**
   - Consider during the coming year if an extension of FLOW should be requested.
   - Agree upon a realistic schedule for preparing research without affecting its quality; i.e. consider whether a research should be made each year (IW and OG)
Prepare a single M&E format with:

- Demonstrable contributions (to be included in Excel 1; try to relate them to each of the envisaged outcomes; including a column for outcomes 1-4 and possibly with follow-up on contributions from earlier reporting, so that developments can be followed).
- IATI (Excel 2) and activities (Excel 3), the latter indicating how it contributes data to the IATI Excel sheets.
- At the partner level: include in their annual reports clear references to “outcome” and “impact”, for example regarding follow-up on cases, access to justice, others.

5) Regarding sustainability
Look for State and other agencies co-financing where possible (for example ECPAT: financing of meetings in Central America; it is understandable that ECPAT/FLOW should pay for a while, but gradually governments should also contribute). The “Score a Goal…” campaign provides an example of how the support from FLOW is coordinated with other support, including activities funded by other FLOW grantees. Also, IW, OI and partners should strive to coordinate with the joint UN-European Union Spotlight initiative to be carried out in five countries, including Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Terms of Reference
Annex 2: Context relevant for Guatemala/Central America and Liberia
Annex 3: Disbursements
Annex 4: Persons met, including in the countries visited
Annex 5: Programme visit in the countries visited
Annex 6: IATI Indicators status mid-2017
Annex 7: Results reports (2017; Guatemala & Liberia)
Annex 1: Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference (ToR)
Impunity Watch & Oxfam IBIS

Mid-term Evaluation of the project:
“Funding Leadership and Opportunities for Women (FLOW)”

Final ToR, August 15, 2018

1. Background

Oxfam IBIS Denmark and Impunity Watch decided to enter into a consortium with the purpose of implementing the FLOW programme 2016-2020. Oxfam Ibis Denmark holds the grant management responsibilities and it therefore directly accountable to the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This programme is one out of a total of 10 FLOW2 projects funded by the Dutch Ministry for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation. The grant totals 10.646.144 Euro. The grant period runs from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2020.

The programme focuses on elimination of violence against women and girls: “Women, adolescents and girls in Guatemala, Liberia and Burundi live a life free of violence and as active citizens”. In addition, it also has an international advocacy and public awareness component. The programme is the only FLOW programme focusing on conflict and post conflict settings and the implementation of the UNSR 1325. Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) is one of the systematic and pervasive abuses of human rights, directly affecting one in three women globally and indirectly affecting all women and girls. It persists in every country of the world, in both public and private spheres, and is perpetrated both in conflict situations and in “peaceful” societies. Many women experience violence regularly throughout their lives and much of this violence is committed with impunity. VAWG is both an extreme manifestation of gender inequality and a means of perpetuating it. It acts as a mechanism of social control by reinforcing the subordinate status of women and girls and prevents them from the fundamental right to live with dignity and free from fear.

Women and girls living in poverty or conflict are at a greater risk of experiencing VAWG due to an absence or weakness of effective security, education and health infrastructures.

The FLOW2 is implemented by a consortium consisting of civil society organisations from Denmark and the Netherlands and implementing partners in three countries Burundi, Liberia and Guatemala.

Oxfam IBIS in Guatemala (IBIS GT): Responsible for implementing activities in Guatemala and works in partnership with national and regional civil society organisations. The sub-grantees of Oxfam IBIS GT are: ECPAT, Fundación Justicia y Género, Tierra Viva, Proyecto Miriam, Fundación Fé y Alegría y FIECA.

Impunity Watch in Guatemala. Responsible for implementing activities in Guatemala in the field (cases) of transitional justice of violence against women during the conflict and research on the causes and consequences of conflict related gender based violence. IW GT works together with national and local victim’s and women’s organisations.
Oxfam IBIS in Liberia (IBIS LB): Responsible for implementing activities in Liberia, and works in partnership with national civil society organisations. The sub grantees of IBIS LB are: WONGOSOL, FCI, NIPO, RESPECT, ORWOCH, YOCEL.

Impunity Watch in Burundi (IW BU): Responsible for implementing activities in Burundi as well as research and support to policy issues linked to masculinities, women’s participation in the political structures related to the situation in Burundi and transitional justice. IW is working in partnership with the DUSHIREHAMWE network.

Oxfam IBIS Head Office:
Grant Management.

Impunity Watch – The Netherlands:
Overall coordination of the work of the IW country offices as well as responsible for comparative research and international lobby and advocacy.

Oxfam IBIS and IW are working closely together within a frame that has been laid down in the “Partnership Agreement”. Oxfam IBIS and IW are equally represented in the Steering Group and in the Programme Coordination Group.

The anticipated contributing impact of the present programme is “Women, adolescents and girls in Guatemala, Liberia and Burundi live a life free from violence and with participation in democratic processes.” A results framework has been prepared including four outcomes with their corresponding outputs and activities.

Target group: The programme works with four key groups of actors who in various ways hold the potential for bringing about societal change and preventing violence against women. The intervention seeks to mobilize, influence and develop the capacity of the four groups of actors being:

- Women empowered as change agents (rights-holders)
- Local and national and international public institutions capacitated to protect the rights of women (duty-bearers)
- National and regional and international authorities capacitated to combat violation of women’s rights (duty-bearers)
- General public influenced to increasingly support the rights of women (rights-holders)

Key stakeholder groups: The programme interacts with a considerable number of stakeholders who also should be engaged in setting the baseline. Such stakeholders are:

- Women’s organisations and CSOs
- Victim’s organisations
- Local opinion leaders
- NGOs and civil society organisations
- Public officials from relevant ministries, at local and national level
- Multilaterals such as the UN, AU and EU and regional platforms
- Media
2. Purpose

The overall purpose of the Mid-term evaluation is to provide Oxfam IBIS, Impunity Watch and the sub-grantees and partners with:

- An assessment of results achieved and, to the extent possible, an assessment of outcomes in order to assess the progress towards fulfilment of objectives, impact and sustainability.
- Review the current project development and implementation
- Recommendations to maximize the impact of the outcomes and improve the project implementation for the remaining phase of the programme.

3. Scope of work

The Mid-term evaluation’s scope of work will be guided by the DAC criteria as well as specific areas prioritised by Oxfam IBIS and Impunity Watch. The Mid-term Evaluation will assess the following:

3.1. Relevance of the overall project strategy and of the methods applied within each national context.
- Are the objectives and strategies, and the underlying assumptions, for promoting the four outcomes and for promoting multi-actor, multi-country interventions still relevant for the target groups and sub-grantees?
- Are the strategies for capacity building and knowledge management relevant?

3.2. Effectiveness (results/achievements/outcome/impact): To which extent is FLOW likely to achieve its objectives?

Main focus will be on the Programme’s four outcomes: What are the key achievements related to each of the four outcomes of the FLOW programme?
- What are the key developments and changes in relation to the four outcomes in the geographical areas selected for FLOW interventions (i.e. Liberia, Burundi, Guatemala, Central American region)
- What is the significance of the changes for the target groups? What is the contribution of the FLOW programme to this change? What was FLOW’s possible contribution to mitigate a risk or a development affecting envisaged FLOW objectives or outcomes?
- Which are the most illustrative cases from Liberia, Burundi and Guatemala and the HQ level (illustrative in terms of good achievements or cases to learn from).
- Which are the most illustrative cases from the advocacy and influencing targeting the regional and international level?

Which are the key cross-cutting achievements regarding thematic issues with specific focus on combatting violence against women (VAW), including the following:
- Strengthened capacity of civil society organisations to advance women’s rights and gender equality
- Improved preconditions for women’s rights and equality
- Focus on masculinities, including ways to use awareness and knowledge on this issue to promote gender equity
- Women’s participation and leadership
3.3. Sustainability
The Programme design promotes institutional sustainability (e.g. functioning of duty-bearers), organisational sustainability (of sub-grantees) and social sustainability (empowerment level).

- To which extent is the programme promoting the sustainability of the activities?
- Which of the activities supported could continue once the Programme ends? Is it likely that these activities continue?

3.4. Project efficiency

- To which extent has synergy been promoted between the different interventions and countries, helping to increase efficiency.
- Are activities and expenditures in accordance with the work plans?
- To which extent has the set-up been adequate for implementation and decision-making (both at steering group, coordination group level and the partner forums, at country level)?

4. Approach and methodology

The evaluation shall be participatory and carried out in close collaboration with Oxfam IBIS, IW and the sub-grantees. A field visit will be carried out to all three involved countries, Liberia, Burundi and Guatemala. The regional aspects of the programing in Guatemala, including public awareness raising, involving mostly Oxfam but also IW will be included and reviewed. Finally, the international side, mainly led by IW and translated through comparative research and international policy makers influencing, will be also reviewed.

Prior to departure, the consultant will collect and review project documents and relevant background material on the FLOW programme, provided by Oxfam IBIS, IW and sub-grantees (desk study). Preliminary questions and methodology will be presented in an inception note. A so-called “results aggregation” for 2017 will be drafted and issues related to the content of the results aggregation (for example, the need for additional material to document results) will be consulted with the focal persons in each country in form of a questionnaire. Likewise, a draft programme will be agreed with the Oxfam IBIS and IW representatives in the respective countries.

Through Skype or email, relevant staff from IW HQ will be consulted, as well as key staff from Oxfam IBIS in Denmark.

Oxfam IBIS and IW, in the respective countries, will prepare the programme. During the Mid-term Evaluation visit to each partner country, the consultant will collect and analyse data on the achievements of the FLOW programme. The team will undertake interviews with key stakeholders both at national and local levels, including, but not limited to, civil society organisations, end-beneficiaries, public institutions. A debriefing meeting (1-2 hours) will be held in each of the three countries at the end of each visit.

Based on information from the field, the consultant will draft an evaluation report. The evaluation report will contain data and an analysis for each of the issues mentioned in “scope of work” above.

5. Output

The outputs of the evaluation should include:

- A brief inception note, outlining main findings from desk material and the methods, and a proposal for the sequence of the programme visit.
- A draft report of approx. 30 pages plus annexes with an executive summary of max. 5 pages.
All outputs will be presented in English.

6. Work plan

The preliminary work plan is as follows:

Preparation will start in July 2018, with a meeting with Oxfam IBIS and review of relevant materials. Interviews will be carried out with IW before the field visit.

The draft inception note will be available before the end of July and not approved before third week of August. The inception note will be discussed with Oxfam IBIS in late July and with IW in the second half of August. A questionnaire regarding check of basic data (the results aggregation from each country) and possible additional questions for clarification will be submitted to the focal person in each country at least one week before arrival. Focal persons from Oxfam IBIS and IW will be kept cc on all correspondence.

The field work is expected to take place in the three partner countries from August to mid-October: Early to mid-August in Liberia, between 10 and 19 September in Guatemala and second week of October in Burundi.

It has to be noted that the field trip to Burundi should be prepared in close coordination with IW Burundi office. The security of the staff, consultant, and stakeholders should be taken into consideration while arranging the meetings.

A total of approximately 20 field days will be assigned to the visits to the three countries. The first draft report for comments will be provided 10 days after the last visit is terminated. The final report will be handed no later than two weeks after the receipt of comments from Oxfam IBIS, IW and their partners.

7. Composition of the evaluation team

The evaluation will be carried out by one consultant (Finn Hansen, HN Consultants). If needed, the consultant may include desk input from national consultants from each of the three countries to be visited. All consultants should have some experience from evaluations or assessments of other similar projects. The main consultant should have full proficiency in English and Spanish. Oxfam IBIS or IW staff from the respective countries are invited to participate with a resource person in the evaluation during field visit.

8. Background documents (to be completed)

- Original project documents:
  - Application with all annexes
- Progress reports (quarterly and annual)
- Reports from sub-grantees (to be agreed between the consultant and focal point in each country)
- Minutes of meetings (Steering Group, Coordination Group, Task Force, others)
- All other documents produced as part of the monitoring process
- All other documents agreed between Oxfam IBIS /IW and the consultant
Annex 2: Context relevant for Guatemala/Central America and Liberia

Context in Liberia
Rape is the second most commonly reported serious crime in Liberia. In 2013, rape and domestic violence together accounted for over 70 per cent of all serious crimes reported. Of the 1511 rape cases reported in 2014 and 2015 by the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection (MOGCSP), 259 cases were sent to court and 58 of the perpetrators were convicted. The UN Human Rights and Protection Services reported in 2016 that “countless additional cases are unreported due to numerous barriers faced by victims”. Of the victims in 2014-2015, 78% were minors.

Data from 2017 and trends from 2013-2017
According to the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, almost 1,685 Gender Based Violence (GBV) cases were reported in 2017. Eight categories of GBV incident types were recorded: child abuse, sexual abuse, denial of resources, physical assault/domestic violence, forced marriage, emotional abuse, rape and sexual assault. Of these, 69.2% were instances of sexual violence, of which 59.8% involved female survivors less than 18 years of age.

The reporting level was high in 2013, decreased in 2014 but is since back on the increase. In 2013 2,159 cases were reported; in 2014, the number sank to 1,392 cases; in 2015, the cases reported rose to 1,555; in 2016, these dropped to 1,413 before increasing again in 2017. According to the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, the shifting trends are “due to a reporting gap created as a result of United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and international partners’ departure from the field. The underreporting is due to lack of support to GBV local response actors for effective service delivery, but also because of a lack of funding to adequately support data collection nationwide. The massive compromises (cases which are settled) of GBV cases by family and community members are another contributing factor.”

Hence, although now gradually more cases are being reported in 2017 than in 2014, the large decrease in the latter year indicates that many cases of GBV are still not being registered by duty bearers.

The most recent statistics (2017) also indicate that GBV survivors have “limited access to response services. According to the figure given, health services, psychosocial aid and LNP/WACP were the most accessible response services. Safe home and empowerment services were the least accessible. However, only 5% of the cases were referred to Legal Aid, indicating there is also limited access to justice”. Below is the status for 2017.

Box 1: Status of GBV reported cases in 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status of GBV Reported Cases in 2017</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number</td>
<td>1685</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical care provided</td>
<td>952</td>
<td>56.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical reports issued</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>57.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alleged perpetrators arrested</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>34.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alleged perpetrators pending arrest</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alleged perpetrators arrest unknown</td>
<td>1006</td>
<td>59.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBV cases sent to Court</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perpetrator convicted</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases solved/settled</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases dismissed/Perpetrator acquitted</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death as a result of rape</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death as a result of physical assault/domestic violence</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MOGCSP GBV Statistical Report 2017. Supported by UNICEF and UNFPA.

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The UN indicated in October 2016 that the high level of impunity in cases of rape in Liberia was due to legal and institutional weaknesses, social mores, attitudes, corruption and lack of will or diligence on the part of government officials, as well as logistical constraints. The former government formulated actions to fight SGBV, but implementation has been slow. The incoming government (Jan. 2018) has yet to promote strong initiatives in the field. The MOGCSP indicated that resources with which to fight SGBV have not increased.

A Domestic Violence Bill was discussed by the legislature in 2017. However, opposition to including the topic of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) resulted in a failure to pass it. Thereupon outgoing President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, signed an Executive Order (EO) on Domestic Violence, which included the issue of FGM. However, the EO will expire in January 2019, meaning there is an urgent need for those in favour of fighting domestic violence (including FGM) to continue advocating for a Domestic Violence bill.

Regarding the political participation of women, changes are slow. After both presidential and legislative elections, only nine women were elected to fill the 73 seats in the legislature, the same number as before the elections. Likewise, only few women were appointed as superintendents by the President at the county level.

**Context in Central America, including Guatemala**

Central America is one of the most violent areas in the world, especially towards women, to such a degree that the notion of “femicide” (femicidio) has been introduced, meaning the killing of a woman by a man because of her gender. According to UN Women, Honduras has the highest number of femicides in the world (2015), and Guatemala is in the top five. Insecurity for women in Central America has many causes, including poverty, marginalization and normalizing sexist behaviour and customs that are so deeply ingrained there is a word for it in Spanish, namely machismo (essentially sexism or male chauvinism, but with stronger connotations).

In February 2018, Commissioner Margarette May Macaulay of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission stated in a public hearing that there was an "unacceptable regression" in terms of sexual and reproductive rights of women and girls in Central America. During the hearing, reference was made to the high number of forced pregnancies, sexual violence and the strict legalization penalizing abortion.

As regards the political participation of women, it is very reduced. For example, in Guatemala, women occupy only 14% of seats in the Congress. However, women’s participation through civil society organizations is stronger. In Guatemala, women are organized in alliances, including indigenous

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44 A comprehensive National Action Plan for the implementation of UN Resolution 1325 was prepared.

45 Interview with Deddeh Arkoi Kwekwe, Director, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Division, MOGCSP, 17.8.2018.

46 According to interviews, President George Weah has promised to extend the Executive Order for another year.

47 http://allafrica.com/stories/201710230833.html

48 On Sep 27 2018, the UN announced a joint UN-European Initiative; a 50 million Euro investment aimed at helping to end the scourge of femicide as a Spotlight Initiative in five Latin American countries, including Guatemala to help policy initiatives, provide quality services and reparations for victims of violence, as well as empowerment of women’s movements

49 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l4-a5UM7Q44&index=11&list=PL5QlapyOGhXuLZonmAfYYnY2MZM6-qcUr


In addition, the IACHR indicates in its report from September 2017 that “certain racist and male chauvinist stereotypes reduce indigenous women’s roles to domestic and rural settings, hinders their participation and representation in policy and decision-making forums”
women, feminist groups and social movements, for example around the issue of violence against girls and women, women rights, land tenure and natural resources, among other issues.

Recently, there has been a shrinkage of space for citizens and civil society: The general situation regarding democracy in Central America has been deteriorating dramatically since 2016. In Guatemala, a political crisis emerged after the President in August 2018 declared the UN appointed Commissioner of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) “persona non grata”. CICIG has been a unique, donor-supported initiative to fight high-profile corruption cases. At the same time, there is an increased militarisation and calls for amnesty for grave human rights violations. In Honduras, the president continued using repression against protesters after the elections in 2017, despite widespread allegations of fraud and calls from the Organization of American States (OAS) to hold a new vote. In Nicaragua, traditionally more peaceful than Honduras and Guatemala, the killing of hundreds of unarmed protesters by state security forces and paramilitary groups has taken place earlier this year. In June 2018, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights indicated that the government was responsible for the violence. Gender-based violence has been part of the increased repression in the countries.

Annex 3: Disbursements

Expenditures at mid-term level for FLOW Programme (Euros) 2016-2020

Expenditures 2016 – 30 June 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Expenditures as of 30 June 2018 since start</th>
<th>Expenditure as % of budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preparatory Activities</td>
<td>63,975</td>
<td>52,064</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 1</td>
<td>2,663,373</td>
<td>960,006</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 2</td>
<td>1,181,376</td>
<td>501,684</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 3</td>
<td>2,025,143</td>
<td>893,621</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 4</td>
<td>2,199,104</td>
<td>647,429</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination &amp; strengthening</td>
<td>212,660</td>
<td>26,595</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical assistance</td>
<td>1,179,421</td>
<td>580,453</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational costs &amp; audit</td>
<td>424,616</td>
<td>242,738</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Expenditures as of 30 June 2018 since start</th>
<th>Expenditure as % of budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala and Central America</td>
<td>5,175,648</td>
<td>1,747,375</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>3,255,878</td>
<td>1,217,710</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>564,777</td>
<td>641,125</td>
<td>114%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>84,000</td>
<td>21,935</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>1,310,341</td>
<td>549,980</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10,390,644</td>
<td>4,178,125</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Oxfam IBIS.
Annex 4: Persons met

DENMARK, NETHERLANDS AND TUNISIA
Annemette Danielsen, Grant Manager, FLOW, Oxfam IBIS
Rim Elgantri, Impunity Watch, Director Gender Programme (Skype)
Margaretha Bakker, Operation Manager, Impunity Watch (Skype)

EMAIL CONTRIBUTIONS:
Emily Kenney, Policy Specialist, Transitional Justice, UN Women-New York
Joseph Thomson, Director, Inter-American Institute for Human Rights, Costa Rica
Kate Rougvie, GBV Information Management System Inter-Agency Coordinator, UNFPA
Jacob Strange-Thomsen, Senior Financial Controller, Oxfam IBIS

GUATEMALA/CENTRAL AMERICA
Guatemalan names of organisations are maintained.

Impunity Watch
Olga Alicia Paz Bailey, coordinator, Gender Programme
Brisna Caxaj Álvarez, researcher, Gender Programme
Denis Martínez, Director, Impunity Watch

Oxfam IBIS
Monica Bau, Gender Coordinator
Paola González, Programme Officer for FLOW and education
Eva Mejía, Programme Officer
Alejandra Cordón, Financial Officer
Ana María Méndez, director, Oxfam Guatemala
Crecencio Cutz Mutz, Administrative and Financial programme officer

Fundación Justicia y Género
Rodrigo Jiménez, coordinator
Pablo González, monitoring and follow-up on projects
Karolina Rojas Kolomiets, manager
Ernesto Herrera Mejía, public relations
Gigi Valverde Conejo, accounting area
Evelyn Morataya, communication (Guatemala)

Fundación Arias para La Paz y el Progreso Humano
Lina Barrantes, Representative
Emma Saglin, Programme Officer

CEJIL – Centro por la Justicia y el Derecho Internacional
Marcela Montero, Directora

Poder Judicial en Costa Rica
Dixie Mendoza Representative of the Judiciary

Ministerio de Justicia y Paz
Marta González
Keylor Rodriguez, Technical supervisor, Youth Penal Programme

**Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social**
Lorna Gámez
Oli Dinarte Zuniga, digital communication

**Fé y Alegria**
Miriam Cifuentes, project responsible

**ECPAT**
Mariana Santano Calvinisti del Águila, project responsible
Carmen Balcarcel, technical officer

**Asocación Ixoqib Miriam**

- **In Guatemala City**
  Hilda Elizabeth Cabrera López, Coordinator National Programme
  Maria Emilee Mateo Diego, advocacy
  Brenda Anabella Sinaj, responsible from financial area
  Gricelda Gutierrez

- **In Quetzaltenango**
  Astrid López, coordinator for Life Project
  Eva Emilia García, psychologist, Ixoqib Miram
  Meilen Godínez Granados, coordinator, Ixoqib Miriam

- **Survivors from Quetzaltenango**
  Mildred García Santizo, Life project 40 years
  Martha Rubi Sam Sacalxot, (student, scholarship in psychology and pedagogy)
  Sara Victoria Pérez (18 years, survivor)
  Juana Teresa Ajpacaja, 14 years, survivor

**Tierra Viva**
Alma Odette Chacón, Coordinadora general
Evelyn Morales, Resource manager

**Women’s group and midwives in San Marcos**
Amanda Bertha Barrios, *Tierra Viva*
Flor Morales, *Tierra Viva*
Teresa Ramírez, *Tierra Viva*
Consuelo Castañón, *Tierra Viva*
Flor de María Guzmán Sandoval, *Tierra Viva*

**FIECA and project stakeholders for FIECA**
Yadira L. Tziná Mendoza, project coordinator, FIECA
Amanda G. de León Reyes, (12 years) pupil, educational centre supported by FIECA
Gaspar Sapalus Sojuel, director, educational centre, Santiago-Sololá, supported by FIECA
Damaris Borrayo, Departmental Direction of Education
Ministerio Público, Quetzaltenango
Maria Dalis Soto, Office for attention to victims, fiscalía de la mujer, OAV-MP
Rossana Maldonado, Office for attention to victims, trafficking of persons, Ministerio Público, Fiscalía especializada de trata
Mariano Cantoral, Regional Procurator specialised in the fight against trafficking, Ministerio Público
Alexander Colop, General Procurator (Fiscal General Especializada de Trata), Ministerio Público (entrevista telefónica)

Entrevistas en Cobán con 30 personas de cuatro organizaciones de base: CORESQ, COSAI, CODEVI, CHICOGUITO

Alfredo Chub, member, Comunidad en Resistencia, Rio Dolores, Cobán, y Presidente de COSAI y COREO, 40 años.
María Luisa Col, member, Coordinadora de Sobrevivientes del Conflicto Armado Interno, COSAI, 64 años
Guadalupe Lucas López, member, Coordinadora para la Justicia y Dignificación de las Victimas de Enfrentamiento Armado de Alta Verapaz CODEVI
Maria Elena Cal 63 years, CODEVI

Carter Center
Sofia Villatoro, Project Director, Women and the rights to information

Poder Judicial
Yassmín Barrios, president, Tribunal Primero A de Mayor Riesgo y Jueza
María Eugenia Morales, Magistrate, Corte Suprema de Justicia
Edgar Muñoz, coordinator, Vocalía XII
Brenda Estrada Landaverry, assistant /asistente vocalía XII
Leonora Cordón, judge (and interviewed in capacity member of the private association: Asociación Guatemalteca de Jueces por la Integridad).

ECAP
Susanna Navarro, Executive director and psychologist
Paula María Martínez, psychologist, coordinator, gender Programme

LIBERIA

Oxfam Liberia
Eugene Beleto, Program Director
Beatrice Newland, Gender Justice Coordinator (FLOW Coordinator)
Lisa Kindervater, Gender Specialist
Luopu Gami, Gender Program Manager
Amara Kanneh, Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) Manager
Aloysius Wesheh, Women’s Right, Oxfam-Grand Gedeh
Anthony Thomas, Oxfam-Sine

Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection
Deddeh Arko Kwakwe, Director, Sexual and Gender Based Violence Division
Wallace Barway, Coordinator, Grand Gedeh
Morris Wondee Child Welfare Officer, Grand Gedeh
Nathaniel Gee, Social Worker, Grand Gedeh
Julie Tete, County Coordinator, Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, Sinoe County

Court, Sinoe County
Cllr. J. Adolphus Karnuah II, Sinoe County
Attorney Foley A.P., Sanyon, Legal Counselling
J. Arthur Swen, Clerk of Court

UN Women
Pearl Atuhaire, Programme Specialist-SGBV
Dhogba G. Mabande, Programme officer

YOCEL
Matthew S- Karloy, Sr. Program Manager
D. N. Fallah, Head of Finance/Administration
Ben T.C. Brooks, Programs Regional Coordinator, South- Eastern Liberia

ORWOCH
Mmonbeydo N J Harrel, Executive Director
Musu A Kamara, ORWOCH
Rebecca Maggen, logistics Assistant.

WONGOSOL
Bettie Forbkpabio
Lena Cummings
Felicia Duncan, Grand Gedeh Programme staff
Felicia H Davies, Grand Gedeh Programme staff
Marlys Cheeseman, WONGOSOL, Sinoe

Foundation for Community Initiatives
Loretta A Pope-Kai, Director of Programs
Josephus K. Nyepan, District social worker, Grand Gedeh
Alpha F. Chea, District social worker, Grand Gedeh
Choma Krayee, Project assistant
Florence M. Dennis, Psychosocial counselling
Nelson Komli, administrative finance officer, Sinoe
Oliva C Clarke, Districts Social Worker, Sinoe
George B Gibson, Project leader, Sinoe
Estella Dandy, psychosocial counsellor, Sinoe

NIPO
Roseline Thomas Richards, Executive Director
Famatha Blango Nyahn, finance officer
Anthoniette Dolo Wilson
Lewis S Jadoe, Country coordinator, NIPO Sinoe
Weedow Smith, Gender Officer, NIPO, Sinoe

RESPECT
Shetha Koon Weah, executive director
Kelvin A Nlah, volunteer  
Ednyra Numbley finance assistant  
Tonia G Wion, office assistant  
Solomon D Klesseh, Social Worker, Grand Gedeh  
Laurender Sherrill, M&E Staff

**Action Aid**  
Elisabeth Johnson, Acting Head of Program and policy women’s rights manager  
James Pewee, LRP Manager, Grand Gedeh

**County authorities**  
Madam Betty Breeze Doh, Development Superintendent, Grand Gedeh County

**Community Task Force**  
Sarah Jones, Peace Island, community task force  
Sandra Flomo Old Road, focal point, community task force

**WACPS -Monrovia, Grand Gedeh and Sinoe Counties**  
Bendu Kamara Women and Children Protection Section  
Chief Inspector Samuel N Page, Regional Commander, Grand Gedeh  
Lawrece S Kalay, WACPS commander, Grand Gedeh  
Inspector Anthony T. Kumck

**Community Radio in Grand Gedeh**  
Solo Uriah Lewis, Station Manager, Smile FM Community Radio 98.6MHz & Central Coordinator, Press Union of Liberia-South East.

**One Stop Center**  
Amelia Vortspor, Acting Focus Person, One Stop Center - Grand Gedeh County  
Elisabeth Doer, Social Worker, One Stop Center - Grand Gedeh County  
Veronica T. Kreejardiah, nurse, one Stop Center, Sinoe County

**Women Platform Grand Gedeh, Sinoe County**  
Dekontee Tenty Zweh, President, Grand Gedeh Youth Development Association and member of the women’s platform in Grand Gedeh.  
Helena Deh, member  
Maria Solo, member  
Cecelia Bossoe, member

**Women Platform, Sinoe County**  
Precious Duargenneh, Feature Women, Speaker  
Mamie Pah, LCFA, Member  
Lawrine Ellis, member  
Nora Sarh, co-chair  
Sarah Nyenpan, Tresurer  
Yama Tenteh, member  
Vionjunia Foka, member  
Julia Bolo, Together Brothers & Sisters, Member
Focus Group, WONGOSOL, Greenville Sinoe – community based organization supported by WONGOSOL

Isaac K. Farley, Youth leader  
Ruth Swen, Member  
Felecia Allison, member  
Precious Monnah, member  
Dorris K Koffa, Member  
Mamie Clarke, member  
Jamana Kah, Member  
Beatrice Koffa, member

Grand Gedeh - Janzon community  
James T Mowon, General Town Chief

Meeting were held with focus groups in Janzon, Zwedru (The empowerment club in Janzon communities covers two groups “Be Stronger” – Poikpen and “Strong Hands” Sonquin.) Likewise, a similar focus group was interviewed in Sinoe County.

Focus group, FCI Grand Gedeh/Sinoe Empowerment Club  
Evon Targea, Chair lady  
Alice Sleh, General Secretary  
Beatrice Grear, member  
Betty Gbewou, member  
Patricia Nyoundy, member  
Evelyn Boohn, member  
Josephine Nyenndy., member  
Marina Barh, member  
Susannah Rue, member  
Florence Gban, member  
Victoria Gaye, ember  
Rebecca Kohn, member  
Betty Kohn, Chairlady  
Maria Wehyee, member  
Decontee Gaye, member  
Lawrine T Wehyee, member  
Patience Brown, member  
Alice Sayee, member  
Sophia Kahn, member  
Linda Yawol, member  
Beatrice Leyeeae, member  
Linda Bolo, Member  
Oretha Mown, member  
Philomena Gbardy, member  
Eva Tailey, member  
Rebecca Gaye, Member  
Josephine Rue, member  
Patricia Jobo, member
An additional focus group supported by WONGOSOL was visited in Grand Gedeh. Also, survivors from both Sinoe and Grand Gedeh visited. Oxfam Liberia has the names of the persons interviewed.
Annex 5: Programme visit

Programme visit to Central America

September 16: Arrival to Costa Rica

September 17: Meetings with Fundación Justicia y Género and its allied in Costa Rica (public institutions)

September 18: Travel to Guatemala City.
   Meetings with OG, IW. Meetings with each OG partner

September 19: Travel to Quetzaltenango
   Visit to partners in Quetzaltenango (Tierra Viva, FIECA and allied, MIRIAM)

September 20: Meeting with ECPAT and Public Ministry in Quetzaltenango.
   Return to Guatemala City.
   Meeting with judge trained by IW.

September 21: Travel to Cobán, Alta Vera Paz with IW.
   Workshop with leaders and members from four organisations of victims, including context analysis.

September 22: Presentation of case study and finalisation of workshop with IW.
   Travel back to Guatemala City.

September 23: Writing and meeting with Carter Center.

September 24: Meeting with Supreme Court, ECAP and other IW stakeholders.
   Debriefing with IW and OG staff.

September 25: Meeting with judge who participated in UN event and with Fundación Justicia y Género in Guatemala
   Travel back to Denmark.

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Programme visit to Liberia

August 8: Arrival to Liberia

August 8
8.30 – 9:30: Meetings with Oxfam Liberia FLOW staff, M&E, Programme director
10:00 – 16:00 Individual meetings with five partners

August 9:
9:00 Continued meetings with partners
10.30: Meeting with ActionAid
15:00 Meeting with Community Task Force

**August 10:**
6:00  Departure to Grand Gedeh  
19:00 Arrival to Zwedru

**August 11**
8.00 – 11.30: VSLA / Empowerment Club (Focus Group)  
2:00 – 3:00: Community Radio  
3:00 – 4:30 Meeting with women platform leadership  
4:30 – 5:30 Meeting with women’s group

**August 12**
10:00 – 11:00 Meeting with partner  
13:00 – 14:00 Meeting with survivor and observation of safe home in Grand Gedeh

**August 13**
8.30 – 9:00 Brief meeting with Oxfam field staff  
9.00 – 10.00 meeting with partners  
10.30 – 11:30 Meeting with Police  
12.00 – 13:00 Meeting with One Stop Center & parallel meeting with ActionAid  
14:00 – 14:30 Meeting with Development Superintendent  
14:30 – 15:30 Ministry of Gender, Children, Social Protection, County Coordinator  
15.30 – 16.30 meeting with partner  
16.30 – 17.30 meeting with partner

**August 14**
7:00 Travel to Sinoe  
13:00 Meeting with partners  
15:00 Meeting with partner, psychosocial worker and visit to Safe Home  
19:00 Team discussions of recommendations

**August 15**
8.30: Meeting with Women’s Platform  
9.30 Meeting with Court Official  
10.30 Meeting with Police & Medica Liberia  
13:00 Meeting with One-Stop Center and survivor  
14.00 Meeting with partner

**August 16**
8.00 Departure to Monrovia  
9:00 Meeting with Empowerment Club

**August 17:**
9.30 Email communication with UN Women  
10.30 Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection  
2:00 Debriefing with Program Director, Gender Program Manager and Gender Justice Coordinator (FLOW Coordinator).  
3:30 Departure to Denmark
Annex 6: International Aid Transparency Initiative indicators – as indicated by the Dutch MFA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>IATI Indicators</th>
<th>Status presented by Oxfam</th>
<th>Consultant’s comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 1:</strong> Women as rights holders have become agents of change in the prevention of GBV and increased democratic participation.</td>
<td>At least seven networks of women in Liberia and Guatemala are functioning with plans and strategies to combat violence against women. (number).</td>
<td>Three county platforms have been established.</td>
<td>Verified. They do not yet have plans and could receive support to develop this.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At least seven networks in Guatemala and Liberia work in coordination with decision-makers (local, national and international) proposing measures, plans or mechanisms by which to eradicate violence at local, national and regional level. (number).</td>
<td>Three county platforms collaborate with county decision makers.</td>
<td>Thus far, the platforms have raised ad-hoc demands and needs to plan actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At least 90% of the women survivors of violence are trained to actively participate in the violence prevention network.</td>
<td>In Liberia, no data regarding this aspect is available. Empowerment clubs are trained to actively participate in the prevention of violence, including not only women who have suffered SGBV.</td>
<td>One hundred to 150 persons have received counselling, but do not participate in networks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 2:</strong> Public institutions in their role as duty bearers have increased compliance with the principle of due diligence in cases of violence against women and girls.</td>
<td>Increased number of cases of women accessing decent reparation in Guatemala.</td>
<td>Not relevant.</td>
<td>Not relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seventy per cent (70%) of public health facilities and schools with at least one service provider trained in Liberia.</td>
<td>Two one-stop centres in two counties.</td>
<td>One hundred per cent (100%) of the one-stop centres in selected counties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At least 50% of health units in Liberia have documented and adopted a protocol for the clinical management of VAW/G survivors.</td>
<td>Two one-stop centres prepare a medical report for survivors.</td>
<td>One hundred per cent (100%) of health unit in selected counties (not in Liberia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 3:</strong> Gender-based violence with emphasis on human trafficking, sexual exploitation and forced marriages is combated.</td>
<td>There is consensus on a prevention, protection and reparation strategy and it is applied at regional level in Central America.</td>
<td>Not relevant</td>
<td>Not relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eighty per cent (80%) of targeted non-state local actors in Liberia show an increase in knowledge about key government policies and processes supporting women’s rights and preventing violence against women and girls</td>
<td>Data not available – Alternative: trained community groups have knowledge about key policies.</td>
<td>Maybe include in the final evaluation questions to communities. Oxfam will submit additional data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Five (5) protocols which are aligned with international standards are established for management of sexual violence survivors at all levels of the health sector</td>
<td>Not used in Liberia.</td>
<td>It is acceptable that these are not used in Liberia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increased number of cases raised in the justice systems around violence against women related to current violence and conflicts</td>
<td>Data not available. Oxfam indicates that this indicator is not applicable for Liberia.</td>
<td>Oxfam should consider to use this indicator systematically in future reporting, since it is important for the FLOW objective.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Outcome 4:** Cultural perceptions of women's rights to a life free of violence and political participation have improved.

At least 40% of men sensitized through communication processes have changed discriminatory perceptions towards women in Central America, Liberia and Burundi.

One yearly monitoring report on the Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security Council UN, 1325, SDG 6 and related in Guatemala, Denmark, Liberia and Burundi.

Not to be answered during the Mid-term Evaluation.

Liberia contributes with information to the first report. The demonstrable contributions could be input to this.

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**Box B: Progress on IATI indicators Guatemala – mid-2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>IATI Indicators (both for outcome and output)</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Consultant’s comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 1:</strong> Women as rights holders have become agents of change in the prevention of GBV and increased democratic participation.</td>
<td>At least seven networks of women in Liberia and Guatemala are functioning with plans and strategies to combat violence against women. (number).</td>
<td>Twenty-three (20) of a target of 7.</td>
<td>Very satisfactory. It should be mentioned that networks are mainly at community level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At least seven networks in Liberia and Guatemala work in coordination with decision-makers (local, national and international) proposing measures, plans or mechanisms by which to eradicate violence at local, national and regional levels. (number).</td>
<td>Six (6) out of 7.</td>
<td>Very satisfactory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At least 90% of the women survivors of violence are trained to actively participate in the violence prevention network.</td>
<td>The number available is 52, but the figure should be in percentages (%).</td>
<td>To be assessed when % is available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.1. Women trained to be agents of change, organised in networks at local and national levels, and to be engaged in advocacy in favour of access to justice, monitoring of public policies and the progressive nature of rights.</strong></td>
<td>Twenty (20) partnerships established for the functioning of seven (7) networks in Guatemala and Liberia.</td>
<td>Twenty-five (25) out of 20.</td>
<td>Very satisfactory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seven (7) network advocacy plans produced in Liberia and Guatemala.</td>
<td>Nine (9).</td>
<td>Very satisfactory, although apparently these plans are at community level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seven (7) roundtable dialogues completed in Guatemala with civil society and local authorities on the implementation of strategies to reduce violence.</td>
<td>Nine (9).</td>
<td>Very satisfactory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.2. Strengthened civil society structures and women to enhance protection from and support women affected by gender-based violence</strong></td>
<td>An Annual Report on how sexual violence positioned in care protocols and policies in Guatemala.</td>
<td>Three (3) out of 5, the target.</td>
<td>Very satisfactory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One-hundred (100) indigenous leaders and women survivors of violence in Guatemala trained in formal education and gender training.</td>
<td>Three hundred and eighty-four (384) out of 100.</td>
<td>Very satisfactory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 2:</strong> Public institutions in their role as duty bearers have increased compliance with</td>
<td>Increased number of cases of women accessing decent reparation in Guatemala.</td>
<td>Zero (0).</td>
<td>Not satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One-hundred (100) instances of justices and women's organizations have received the research.</td>
<td>Zero (0) out of 100.</td>
<td>Research to be submitted to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 3: Gender-based violence with emphasis on human trafficking, sexual exploitation and forced marriages is combated.</td>
<td>Fifty (50) articles and comments published on reparation models and systems.</td>
<td>One (1) out of 50.</td>
<td>Articles to be prepared as part of campaign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten (10) organisations involved in social audit processes</td>
<td>Six (6) out of 10.</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten (10) evidence-based advocacy plans</td>
<td>One (1) out of 10.</td>
<td>Not satisfactory.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome 3: Gender-based violence with emphasis on human trafficking, sexual exploitation and forced marriages is combated.</th>
<th>There is consensus on the prevention, protection and reparation strategy and it is applied at regional level in Central America.</th>
<th>One (1) out of 1.</th>
<th>Satisfactory.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Five (5) protocols which are aligned with international standards are established for management of sexual violence survivors at all levels of the health sector</td>
<td>Nine (9) out of 5.</td>
<td>Very satisfactory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OG and IW: Increased numbers of cases are introduced to the justice systems regarding violence against women and related to current violence and conflicts.</th>
<th>Zero (0) out of four OGs; 2 out of 2.</th>
<th>Not satisfactory for OG partners.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IW supported two strategic cases (Molina Theissen on forced disappearance and sexual violence and Santa Lucia Cotzumalguapa (still at research stage). In 2018, the Molina Theissen reached a guilty verdict stage.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TW: IACHR rapporteurs and reports throw light on the human rights situation for women in CA.</th>
<th>Zero (0) out of 5.</th>
<th>In preparation satisfactory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IW: Two (2) public hearings before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to report on the situation regarding violence against women in Central America.</td>
<td>Zero (0) out of 2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 in preparation; satisfactory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome 4: Cultural perceptions of women’s rights to a life free of violence and political participation have improved.</th>
<th>At least 40% of men sensitized through communication processes have changed discriminatory perceptions towards women in Central America, Guatemala and Burundi.</th>
<th>Thirty-eight (38) persons.</th>
<th>To be further clarified what status is in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One yearly monitoring report on the Resolutions on Women, Peace and UN Security Council 1325, SDG 6 related in Denmark, Guatemala and Burundi.</td>
<td>Four (4) out of 5.</td>
<td>Very satisfactory.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IW: Periodic research and monitoring of country-specific developments regarding women, peace and security, including UNSCR 1325, transitional justice and other developments in Guatemala and Burundi. IW’s four reports were: 1) changing the face of justice (Sepur Zarco case); 2) Short report for CEDAW shadow report presented by women organisations; 3) Militarisation case study of Huehuetenango; just published; 4) Leadership &amp; participation of women in Guatemala’s Justice.</td>
<td>Two (2) in Guatemala (out of an overall target of 20; 2 also in Burundi)</td>
<td>Less satisfactory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| IW: Public dialogue, theatre and campaigns by women support groups and civil actors concerning masculinities which respect human rights in Guatemala, Burundi and Liberia. The two workshops on masculinities were with the victim groups in Alta Verapaz. | One (1) in the case | Satisfactory |

| IW: FLOW partners contribute to shadow reports and the like at UN Treaty Monitoring Bodies. | | |

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32 This and the next indicator are presented in OG’s report as indicators corresponding to IW, but are not part of IWs report on Guatemala and Burundi.

33 Oxfam Guatemala indicates that 30 out of 2 hearings have been held. For its part, IW indicates the first will only be held in October 2018.
Output 4.1. Increased general awareness among men and women and the mass media on the human rights of women and girls in Central America and Liberia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 4.1</th>
<th>Guatemala</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seventy (70) journalists in Guatemala sensitised to treatment and responsibility in reporting about gender-based violence, trafficking, child and adolescent pregnancies and so on.</td>
<td>Sixty-two (62) out of 70.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involvement of educational communities to prevent violence at schools in Guatemala. (Added by OXFAM Guatemala)</td>
<td>Twenty-two (22) out of 29 educational communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-hundred and fifty (150) editorials or news articles in Central America and Liberia published with focus on the social cost of the exercise of patriarchal masculinity.</td>
<td>Six (6) of 150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eight indicators have very satisfactory status, seven are satisfactory, one is less satisfactory and five are considered unsatisfactory. Three indicators need further clarification or will be achieved at a later stage. Put otherwise, of 24 indicators, 15 are either “very satisfactory” or “satisfactory” (2/3 of all indicators; only 1/4 are less or not satisfactory). Overall, the consultant finds this progress of IATI indicators to be “satisfactory”. In addition to the aforementioned indicators, IW’s report to Oxfam IBIS for both Burundi and Guatemala contains the following status until 2018:

Output 3.3.

- FLOW partners stimulating and supporting cases to be raised in the justice systems, including violence against women related to current and past violence and conflicts in all countries of operation. There are 3 cases (out of 2), all in Guatemala, which is satisfactory.
- Periodic research and monitoring of country-specific developments regarding women, peace and security, including UNSCR 1325, transitional justice, and other developments in Guatemala and Burundi. 4 in Guatemala and 3 in Burundi. The target was 28 for both countries, so this particular progress status is not satisfactory.
- Periodic policy and advocacy for ums and meetings organised at national level. One (1) in Guatemala (on reparation) and one in Burundi out of six for both countries. During 2018, additional 4 meetings can be added (meetings with the Special Rapporteur on transitional justice)

Output 3.4.

- Systematising of tools to address VAW coming from the FLOW programme, i.e. guidelines, different research approaches and video material on access to justice and GBV (1 in Burundi; target was 6). IW never reports anything here but could in fact report the video on Sepur Zarco as a tool.
- Joint and comparative research and documentation of causes and consequences of violence against women published and disseminated in Liberia, Burundi, Guatemala and regionally in Central America, Denmark and the Netherlands. (target: 6 for Burundi and Guatemala). The status is 0; however, here it may be suggested to adjust the target to ensure quality of the research is the focus.

Output 4.1.

- Public dialogue, radio drama airing and campaigns by women support groups and civil actors about masculinities respectful of human rights in Guatemala, Burundi and Liberia (2 in Guatemala in 2017, 1 additional workshop in 2018 and 2 in Burundi out of 4)
- Joint VAW side events, and advocacy meetings internationally, related to i.e. CSW, HRC, AU and national governments’ developments organised. (1 side event out of 4).
Regarding the last indicator, the consultant finds that the comprehensive Side Event at UN is good progress. Rather than focusing on reaching 4 side events, it may be added that follow-up from contacts and recommendations from the Side Event should be made from both Burundi and Guatemala. IW is already preparing a new, highly relevant comparative analysis on militarisation in both Burundi and Guatemala.\(^{54}\)

In general, the OG/IW progress on the indicators is satisfactory. However, the consultant considers, that the demonstrable contributions holds potential to reflect progress better – especially if greater emphasis on documenting them is done. Compliance with an indicator, such as “number of networks” can be achieved by supporting many communities but may be less important if the networks are not fighting the violence in an effective way.\(^{55}\) Also, it is difficult from the present format to see how some of the statuses for the IATI have been achieved. It is therefore necessary to reflect in either the IATI indicators or in the format on “activities” which organisations have contributed to the progress being described. It is suggested to maintain both the indicators and the demonstrable contributions, and further to explain the link between the three levels: i) activities; ii) IATI indicators and iii) demonstrable contributions.

The consultant noted that IW participates in many more activities, including important public events which receive attention and follow-up. For example, the IW was very active in UN Women’s Open Day Dialogue in Guatemala; in March 6, 2018 paying reference to Women’s International Day; the second year after the sentence of the Sepur Zarco case; and the year after the burn-down of a protected home for vulnerable girls in Guatemala. The topic of “transformative reparation” for victims was discussed with participation of almost 20 key women organisations, including OG partner MIRIAM and IW allied ECAP. UN Women refers to the collaboration with IW in its Annual 2017 Report for Guatemala.

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\(^{54}\)A joint planning between Burundi and Guatemala has taken place. Also, the consultant observed that IW is already getting inputs from communities regarding the effects on militarisation, including inputs from both men and women.

\(^{55}\) The consultant received the strategies for advocacy for two OG partners. While they are good tools for community organisations, with focus on activities, future FLOW key indicators may also have a national dimension regarding advocacy.
In 2017, the FLOW programme succeeded in contributing to significant change. Based on reporting on the outcome indicator provided by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs the overall status is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key indicator: Number of demonstrable contributions to women’s rights and gender equality by public and private sector institutions*</th>
<th>Status in each country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>13 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>3 cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>26 cases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Selected IATI indicators are presented under each outcome.

**LIBERIA**

**Outcome 1:** Women as rights holders have become change agents in the prevention of gender-based violence and obtained increased democratic participation.

**Progress towards outcome 1:** New networks have emerged at local level and more women are active in advocating and monitoring the public policies. Monitoring was performed on the implementation of national public policies and legal frameworks on women and girls’ access to justice; including in all three project counties. Five grantees (CSOs) have carried out national advocacy campaigns, provided trainings for empowerment clubs and knowledge to women on elections.

**IATI indicator progress:** 3 networks of women in Liberia are functioning with plans and strategies to combat violence against women (target 7)

**Output 1.1:** women capacitated to be agents of change, organized in networks at local and national levels, and to be engaged in advocacy in favour of access to justice, monitoring of public policies and the progressiveness of rights.

More than 230 women were trained in how to be part of in decision-making processes, leading to more participation in 2017 elections. It was achieved to get a few more persons from the network elected and nominated as public servants. National campaigns focused on information and advocacy on the Domestic Violence Bill, which was approved in 2017. Advocacy meetings were carried out with 10 governmental institutions at county level to make them aware of SGBV. Cases with violence against women have been monitored (from Ministry of Justice & hospital) and safe home for abused women have been established in two counties.

**Output 1.2:** Strengthened civil society structures and women to enhance protection from and support women affected by gender-based violence.

Three platforms have emerged in the counties of Grand Gedeh, Montserrat and Sinoe and are leading voices advocating for gender equality and women empowerment. Empowerment Clubs have been established, through which 300 members (women) have got access to skills, information on how to combat violence against women – they now know the referral way and on savings and loans as a way to empower women economically.

Also, FLOW coordination meetings organized by WONGOSOL and ORWOCH are held monthly in Monrovia and at the county level. the FLOW Coordination and Communications Group provides a platform for monitoring of violence against girls and young women as well as for advocacy. Likewise, in both Sinoe and Grand Gedeh, partners have constructed and equipped functional safe homes/temporary shelters for women survivors of violence. More than 100 women have received psychosocial counselling in Sinoe and Grand Gedeh.

**Outcome 2:** Public institutions in their role as duty bearers have increased compliance with the principle of due diligence (detect, prevent, address, protect, punish and repair) in cases of violence against women and girls.

**Overall progress under outcome 2:** Public institutions have increasingly become aware of their role in the three counties where main activities are carried out and have initiated work of prevention and protection in cases of violence against women and girls. Among others, they are strengthening community-based mechanisms to assist victims of violence. Likewise, the role of punishment has been initiated in the counties, although only at a modest level.

**IATI indicator progress:** 404 service providers trained to identify, refer, and care for VAW/G survivors (target: 1500)

**Output 2.1:** Public institutions and service providers (duty bearers) have 42 SGB service providers, including health, judiciary, police, and teachers in two counties, have benefitted from training and new knowledge on SGBV. Staff of...
specialized information that strengthens access to justice, reparation, restoration and non-repetition in cases of violence against women.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome 2.2.: Improved capacity of and coordination among frontline law enforcement and judiciary bodies along with law enforcement, the judiciary and health care providers on Violence against Women and VAW actors to enhance quality of VAW services.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Partners have carried out training of key staff; e.g. Frontline court officials &amp; health workers trained to adequately handle issues of SGBV at the level of the court. Service providers from the justice system have been helped in documentation of cases through provision of stationary and calling cases from two partners (RESPECT and NIPO). Among the cases followed are two rape cases (one person found guilty and sent to prison and other cases are pending) in Grand Gedeh country. In the county of SINOE there have been 12 rape cases, and until now one person has been found guilty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome 3: Gender based violence with focus on, human trafficking, sexual exploitation and forced marriages in Central America, Burundi and Liberia are more effectively combated at regional and national level.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Progress towards outcome 3: At the national level, the promotion of a new legislative framework (Domestic Violence Bill) means a more effective framework for combating gender-based violence, especially since the female genital mutilation was issued also through an executive order. FLOW partners used recommendations from research carried out in 2016 as an input for the advocacy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IATI indicator progress: 12 new cases raised in the justice systems around violence against women related to current violence and conflicts in three counties of intervention.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activities related to 3.3. Oxfam implemented. A VAW study was conducted in nine (9) selected counties by an Independent Consultant Firm. The draft report was validated by key SGBV actors in the country. A video documentary in commemoration of the 2016 16 days of Activism highlighting sexual and Gender Based Violence issues was finalized. Oxfam collaborated with the Ministry of Gender regarding the International Day of the Girl. The global theme was &quot;Empower girls&quot; while the national theme was &quot;Take a girl to work&quot;. Oxfam accepted one girl to work hereby contributing towards exposing girls to the working environment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Activities related to 3.3. Implementing partner: ORWOCH Research was carried out in 2017 and should be used to carry out advocacy on the causes and consequences of violence against women to towards ECOWAS/African Union. ORWOCH participated in several advocacy campaigns focusing on the passage of the Domestic Violence Bill in 2017. As mentioned, outgoing president Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf issued an executive order to bring into force the Domestic Violence Act for one year, including the Female Genital Mutilation part. |

| Activities related to 3.3.: Implementing partner ORWOCH Under the same agreement, ORWOCH has set up community task force on SGBV in five communities around Monrovia and supported them with stationaries and phones to use for reporting in efforts to engage and inform duty-bearers. Also, participation in the 16 days of activism campaign and the international girls' day. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome 4: cultural perceptions of women’s right to a life free of violence and political participation have improved among actors and the public in areas where the FLOW programme operates.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Progress towards outcome 4: Increased awareness has been promoted through radio and TV, broadcasting research and community dialogues. Focus on masculinities in advancing gender equality.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Output 4.1: Increased general awareness among men and women and the mass media of gender issues, i.e. gender and masculinities; VAWDG; trafficking; FGM; early marriages and child/adolescent pregnancies and other rights violations in Central America, Liberia, and Burundi involving sharing of promising practices.

Activities related to 4.1. Implementing agencies (WONGOSOL, RESPECT, NIPO and FCI)
Partners have been conducting awareness raising through the media and outreach activities. WONGOSOL produced spot messages and jingles which are being aired over two radio stations in Grand Gedeh and Sinoe Counties, airing of 5 radio spots messages and two dramas in two local vernaculars (Krahn and Sapo) for Grand Gedeh, Sinoe and Montserrado Counties carrying out house to house awareness in 10 communities in Sinoe and Grand Gedeh and Sinoe and at the Martha Tubman Hospital in Grand Gedeh while ORWOCH, RESPECT, NIPO and FCI have carried out awareness campaigns through radio talk shows, community dialogues, house to house awareness. WONGOSOL conducted a desk and literature review on “the causes and effects of masculinities in advancing gender equality” in Liberia. The desk review identified several strategies regarding masculinity or working with men in advancing gender equality both in and out of Liberia.

Output 4.2: Gender equal challenges including the issues of violence against women and violent masculinities are put on the development agenda in Guatemala, Liberia, Burundi, including mobilization among policy actors and professional in Denmark, the Netherlands and globally.

The activities under 4.1. are expected to contribute to this.
No specific activities were made in 2017 regarding this objective.

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GUATEMALA

Outcome 1: Women as rights holders have become change agents in the prevention of gender-based violence and obtained increased democratic participation.

Overall progress towards outcome 1: Strategically, a national network of promoters combatting Gender-Based Violence (GBV) has been established and members trained. National and local campaigns have been supported to inform the public and local authorities on how to combat GBV. 45 women survivors of violence received, as examples to follow, comprehensive accompaniment (psychological, spiritual, educational and legal) for the restitution of their rights and the definition of life projects supported by non-violence and access to formal and non-formal education. 34 indigenous women & survivors of violence completed their studies at university, middle and primary level.

IATI indicator progress: 17 networks in Guatemala in coordination with decision makers proposing measures, plans or mechanisms to eradicate violence at local, national and regional level (target 7)

Output 1.1. Women capacitated to be agents of change, organized in networks at local and national levels, and to be engaged in advocacy in favour of access to justice, monitoring of public policies and the progressiveness of rights.

Activity 1.1.1. Implementing partner Tierra Viva: Actions were carried out within the framework of key dates (e.g. women’s international day; the International Day of Non-Violence against Women). Forums, Caravans, and Festivals have been held in six municipalities. Likewise, dialogue spaces for monitoring violence against women have been carried out where local authorities, women’s direction, and others participated. The dialogue spaces focused on the problem of violence, integral education in sexuality and encouraged municipal stakeholders to prepare strategies to prevent violence.

Activity 1.1.2. Implementing partner MIRIAM
Community promoters have been supported to prepare advocacy strategy. 17 participatory community assessments were developed as an input for a national advocacy plan of the National Network of promoters to fight violence against women and adolescents. University promoters participated in workshops regarding advocacy of the national network on fighting VAW. An evaluation workshop involved almost 200 persons (160 female), where community promoters at the local level was supported with tools for participation in favour of women rights. Meetings were held with the procurator to promote monitoring of public policies.

Activity 1.1.3. Implementing partner MIRIAM workshops have been held implementing modules that empower women in five departments, such as the module “Violence against women” and the module on “maternity and pregnancy”,

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analyzing pregnancies which are a result of sexual violation and making participants more aware of the effects and consequences of violence against women.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Output 1.2.</th>
<th>Strengthened civil society structures and women to enhance protection from and support women affected by gender-based violence.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity 1.2.1 Implementing partner MIRIAM</td>
<td>Adolescents and young girls are protected from violence through getting access to new opportunities, such as formal education and skills. Mentoring and psychoemotional support was provided to adolescents to advance in the progress of strengthening their self-awareness capacity to self-regulation. Victims of abuse received support so that they are gradually able to recover from the abuse. Likewise, students received support to complete the education (e.g. of 20 university women, 17 completed their academic cycle satisfactory – one graduated in psychology).</td>
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**Outcome 2: Public institutions in their role as duty bearers have increased compliance with the principle of due diligence (detect, prevent, address, protect, punish and repair) in cases of violence against women and girls.**

**Overall progress towards outcome 2:** A model of reparation transforming the rights of women survivors of violence has been prepared. It was presented in a Mesoamerican meeting where inputs were given. Two other studies are being prepared regarding reparation. The public institutions are expected to strengthen the services for reparation using the contributions from FLOW. Also, social audit on human trafficking and departmental procedures for how to address this issue was carried out.

**IATI indicator progress:** 6 organizations involved in social audit processes (target 10)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Output 2.1.</th>
<th>Public institutions and service providers (duty bearers) have specialized information that strengthens access to justice, reparation, restoration and non-repetition in cases of violence against women</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Activity 2.1.1. Implementing MIRIAM</td>
<td>A study on the “Model of reparation transforming the rights of women survivors of violence in multicultural contexts” has been completed. The study was presented at a Mesoamerican Meeting and coordinated between MIRIAM, Impunity Watch and Mujeres Transformando el Mundo and co-financed with UN Women. In addition, two studies are being prepared: 1. Analysis of the Application of the Guatemalan Legislation in the Sentences of worthy Reparation for women survivors of violence&quot;. 2. Mayan ancestral justice and reparation in cases of violence against women. The studies will be an input to public institutions to improve access to justice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 2.1.2. Implementing agency: ECPAT</td>
<td>A social audit was carried out of the public policy against human trafficking and protection of victims. It includes recommendations to overcome deficiencies in the implementation thereof by the responsible institution. More than 250 persons (almost 200 women) participated in six events where NGOs and governmental organisations participated, and the social audit was distributed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity 2.1.3. Implementing ECPAT</td>
<td>Five departmental networks against sexual violence, exploitation and human trafficking prepared plans and carried out activities promoted in coordination between NGOs and governmental authorities. The key activity has been preparation of protocols of attention of human trafficking. The proposals have been adapted to the new standards of Comprehensive Assistance for Attention to Violence and Human Trafficking in national and departmental hospitals.</td>
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**Outcome 3: Gender based violence is more effectively combatted in Central America, Burundi and Liberia at regional and national level as a result of the coordination and action taken by the involved organization and partners.**

**Progress towards outcome 3:** Four protocols for addressing the rights of victims who have suffered human trafficking have been prepared. Also, six protocols were formulated for the repatriation of the victims of the Central American region (Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Belize, Dominican Republic). A Regional Human Trafficking Coalition has prepared it new strategy, consulted with stakeholders, including the LGTB community and final review is being made in 2018. It will promote international standards for dealing with victims of trafficking. Likewise, coordination between the coalition and prosecutors in the region has been strengthened in order to fight the crime of human trafficking. In addition, IW has shared information with national and international stakeholders. During 2017, strategic litigation methodologies of cases from the armed conflict which include sexual violence were promoted among others with public prosecutors and through a policy brief. IW also presented information about female judges, including on the obstacles they face.

**IATI indicator progress:** 1 Consensus reached on a prevention, protection and reparation strategy, in process of being applied at the regional level in Central America. (target: 1)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Output 3.1.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Activity 3.1.1.: Implementing partner ECPAT</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A regional strategy incorporating key civic actors to address human trafficking in Central America works to strengthen the prevention, protection and reparation mechanisms for victims.</td>
<td>The Regional Human Trafficking Coalition undertook a review of the proposal of a regional strategy prepared by ECPAT. The proposal will be adjusted accordingly in order to have a final strategy for the coalition.</td>
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<th><strong>Activity 3.1.2. Implementing partner ECPAP</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Technical assistance was provided to the Regional Coalition which formed a committee for a final review of the approved documents, which will be socialized in the first quarter of 2018.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Activity 3.1.3. Implementing partner ECPAT</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Support was provided to design proposals (called “protocols”) to fight human trafficking. 4 meetings were held with the National Coalition Council and the committees of Mexico, Panama, Costa Rica and El Salvador for the presentation of the national and regional protocols.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Activity 3.1.4. Implementing partner ECPAT</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Assistance was provided to strengthen regional coordination mechanisms for the prosecution of the crime of human trafficking in transnational cases in Central America in close coordination with the prosecutors. The Specialized Prosecutor’s Office of Costa Rica agreed to promote the Prosecutor’s Network at regional level.</td>
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<th><strong>Activity 3.1.5. Implementing partner ECPAT</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>The Network Against Human Trafficking in Guatemala was supported to hold advocacy meetings. The annual meeting of the Network Against Trafficking in Persons was held in Guatemala, where an analysis was made regarding the changes of relevant authorities in the region. Also, specific attention was paid to girls and adolescents of the Virgen de la Asunción Home (41 died in a fire in this women’s centre in Guatemala in 2017; and issues raised in this connection has not been addressed).</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Output 3.3.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Activity 3.3.1. Agency and consortium member: Impunity Watch</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights protection bodies at regional and national level have specialized information that strengthens access to justice, reparation and non-repetition in cases of violence against women related to past and current violence and conflict.</td>
<td>organized an event on transformative reparations measures with the organisations Proyecto Miriam and Women transforming the World. 120+ people from Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica and Chile discussed reparations measures for victims of sexual violence, in the present and the past, including a case if forced disappearance of an adolescent and sexual violence of a detained woman. Conclusions have been systematized, including with a written document and a video. Advocacy has been carried out towards international stakeholders (in New York) with the senior gender adviser to the UN-Secretary General and the Special Representative of the SG on Sexual violence during Conflict to inform about the FLOW activities.</td>
</tr>
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| **3.3.2Implementing agency & consortium member IW** | Information related to UNSCR 1325 has been shared with an association of judges (11 women and 7 men) of an association of judges that aims to strengthen the independence of the judiciary. Other national activities have included workshops with victims’ organizations (e.g. in the region of Alta Verapaz). |

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<th><strong>3.3.3. Implementing agency &amp; Consortium member IW</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Research on the Sepur Zarco case was carried out and a report on the strategic litigation of cases of the armed conflict that include sexual violence was shared with 32 national/international stakeholders and presented to the Roundtable on “Sexual Violence during the Armed Conflict” of the Attorney General's office. A Policy Brief has been prepared and a blog has been widely shared and disseminated. Also, a psycho-legal workshop was held with the victims and families of the case of Santa Lucía about enforced disappearances and is being brought to the Inter American Court of Human Rights.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
### 3.3.4. Implementing agency & Consortium member IW

In cooperation with Oxfam IBIS, UN Women and the Netherlands Permanent mission to the UN, a side event was organised in New York during the anniversary of UNSCR 1325. Research was presented regarding participation of women in leadership positions, masculinities and VAW. The Guatemalan case study looked into masculinities and women in leadership positions within the judiciary.

### 3.3.5. IW coordinated with victims and victims' organisations to get their input for another Inter-American Human Rights Commission hearing as to ensure a gender perspective was taken into account.

### Output 3.4.: To strengthen advocacy and influence, the consortium has developed joint mechanisms to share and map initiatives and events, to do research and to engage in politics on VAW

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Activity 4.1.1. Implementing partner: Fundación Justicia y Género – (supported by both Oxfam IBIS and IW)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The campaign &quot;Métele un gol al machismo&quot; was launched through virtual media throughout Latin America. In Guatemala, 26 governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental institutions participated (General Prosecutor's Office, Supreme Court of Justice, National Civil Police, among others). The campaign reached radio media (El Salvador three radio stations, Costa Rica three radio stations, Honduras two stations). In Costa Rica the Judicial Branch participated and in El Salvador the Attorney General's Office, General Prosecutor's Office, among others. 30 radio chapters and 10 radio spots were disclosed on social networks, commercial stations in El Salvador and Costa Rica and communal stations in Central America. IW also participated in the campaign. In addition, IW assisted the Alliance of Women and Indigenous Women for justice in organizing reparations event under this output. Likewise, workshops were held with stakeholders, including victims of the armed conflict to foster women's participation in decision-making and inclusive masculinities.</td>
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### Overall progress towards outcome 4:

A campaign at regional level has been carried out called “Métele un gol al machismo” (score a goal against machismo”). The campaign was backed by 109 State bodies, media, universities and civil society organisations and women in the Central American countries. Both CSOs and NGOs have been involved and television (in two Central American countries) and radio programmes broadcasted messages on how to achieve changes in norms of masculinities that legitimize a violent society, including VAW. Masculinity networks have been established and almost 2,000 persons were sensitized. Final impact will only be measured at a later stage. In addition, 19 educational communities have been involved to prevent violence in schools in Guatemala. Also, journalists and media persons have been trained in reporting about gender-based violence, trafficking, children and youth pregnancies.

**IATI indicator progress:** 62 journalists in Guatemala sensitized to treatment and responsibility in reporting about gender-based violence, trafficking, children and adolescent pregnancies, etc. (target 70).

### Outcome 4: Cultural perception of the women’s right to a life free of violence and political participation has improved among actors and the public in areas where the FLOW programme operates.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Output 4.1.: Increased general awareness among men and women and the mass media of gender issues, i.e. gender and masculinities; VAWDG; trafficking; FGM; early marriages and child/adolescent pregnancies and other rights violations in Central America, Liberia, and Burundi involving sharing of promising practices.</th>
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<tr>
<td>4.1.2. Consortium member Impunity Watch At international level (New York), the Guatemalan office meetings were held with: UN Women, UN Department of Political Affairs /Americas Division, GNPW, SRSG Pramila Patten, Open Society Foundation, the National Security Archive, Nahla Valji, Senior Gender Adviser to the UN Secretary General and other activities (3.3.3). Guatemalan Judge Yasmin Barrios accompanied the delegations to some of the meetings.</td>
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| Output 4.2.: Awareness among the 24,000 journalists and media persons in Latin America |  |
|---|---|---|
| Activity 4.2.1. Implementing partner: Fundación Justicia y Género (supported by Oxfam IBIS) |
| The campaign "Métele un gol al machismo" was launched through virtual media throughout Latin America. In Guatemala, 26 governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental institutions participated (General Prosecutor's Office, Supreme Court of Justice, National Civil Police, among others). The campaign reached radio media (El Salvador three radio stations, Costa Rica three radio stations, Honduras two stations). In Costa Rica the Judicial Branch participated and in El Salvador the Attorney General's Office, General Prosecutor's Office, among others. 30 radio chapters and 10 radio spots were disclosed on social networks, commercial stations in El Salvador and Costa Rica and communal stations in Central America. IW also participated in the campaign. In addition, IW assisted the Alliance of Women and Indigenous Women for justice in organizing reparations event under this output. Likewise, workshops were held with stakeholders, including victims of the armed conflict to foster women's participation in decision-making and inclusive masculinities. |

| Output 4.3.: Campaigns and activities to promote cultural and social change in Central America, with link to political participation |  |
|---|---|---|
| Activity 4.3.1. Implementing partner: Fundación Justicia y Género (supported by Oxfam IBIS) |
| The campaign "Métele un gol al machismo" was launched through virtual media throughout Latin America. In Guatemala, 26 governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental institutions participated (General Prosecutor's Office, Supreme Court of Justice, National Civil Police, among others). The campaign reached radio media (El Salvador three radio stations, Costa Rica three radio stations, Honduras two stations). In Costa Rica the Judicial Branch participated and in El Salvador the Attorney General's Office, General Prosecutor's Office, among others. 30 radio chapters and 10 radio spots were disclosed on social networks, commercial stations in El Salvador and Costa Rica and communal stations in Central America. IW also participated in the campaign. In addition, IW assisted the Alliance of Women and Indigenous Women for justice in organizing reparations event under this output. Likewise, workshops were held with stakeholders, including victims of the armed conflict to foster women's participation in decision-making and inclusive masculinities. |
Activity 4.1.4. Implementing partner: FIECA
Educational communities had been involved to prevent violence in schools in Guatemala. For example, a meeting with 200 young people between women and men from 20 communities was held to know the situation of violence in schools and the capacity of young people to identify violence against women. Also, 12 meetings were held to socialize the project with the Departmental Directorate of Education, the Departmental Commission of Education, Municipal Authorities, delegates of the Childhood Unit, Development Councils and Coordinator of the Victim Attention Network in 2 municipalities (Sololá and Santiago Atitlán).

Activity 4.1.5. A study of audiences at the regional level was carried out with the aim of contributing to better communication and outreach opportunities in the region of the campaign against violence against women and girls. The study was conducted in Mexico, Colombia and the Dominican Republic with urban youth between 15 and 22 years old. The study mapped out the relationships of young people with the media and social networks and will serve as inspiration for the region.