

Spotlight-Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund Partnership

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

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¹ Non-UN Organization. Applicable to Rapid Response Window for Peace Processes



Executive Summary

*Through the Spotlight- WPHF Partnership, eight (8) local and grassroots women-led and women's rights organizations in Liberia are funded to implement activities in line with achieving expected outcomes under Impact Area six (6) of the Spotlight Initiative: **"Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements, and relevant civil society organisations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EVAWG, including SGBV/HP"** and Impact Area five (5) of the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund: **"Enhanced safety, security and mental health of women and girls' and their human rights respected."***

The implementation of the program started in July 2020 of which the COVID-19 outbreaks had significantly impacted all the program areas. The pandemic stretched out to many vulnerable families especially women and children, half of whom are women that are at risk or engulfed by SGBV and human rights violations. The program managed to identify eight (8) CSOs whose focus are on the full package of the project implementation. The project is being implemented in 13 counties of Liberia except Nimba and Sinoe counties.

*In 2020, the Programmes under the **Spotlight-WPHF Partnership Funding Call**, implemented in 380 communities in 13 counties reaching out directly to 17,760 beneficiaries and indirectly to 984,540 beneficiaries. The following key results were achieved:*

- *150 peace brigades from 145 communities have enhanced skills and knowledge to monitor and report political violence cases and any other form of violence against women and girls (VAWG) as well as to prevent violence and resolve conflicts. They have formed 15 community action groups in 15 districts in the three (3) Counties (Lofa, Grand Gedeh, and Montserrado) which have ensured that rape cases are not compromised at community level as it was done in the past. 15 functional Peace Desks were established in 15 communities in 3 counties (Lofa, Grand Gedeh, and Montserrado) giving women the confidence to report any form of VAWG without fear of being discriminated against. According to the Peace Desk Officers reports, a decline in domestic violence cases has been reported because of the establishment of Peace Desks at the community level which serve as a deterrent for violence.*
- *18 SGBV Prevention Committees established in 18 communities in Bong and Bomi Counties and 90 committee members (50 males and 40 females) have enhanced knowledge on the SGBV referral and the linkages to the communities. On their part, the traditional leaders who were engaged during the reporting period under the project have conducted Palava Hut² meetings reaching 499 persons (137 males and 362 female) in 20 communities leading to increased knowledge on SGBV prevention in these target communities.*
- *100 women from nine (9) grass root women organizations; six (6) Community clubs; five (5) community radio stations and seven (7) correspondent reporters from 20 Communities in two counties (Bomi and Rivercess) have increased knowledge on advocacy and awareness raising on ending VAWG, and promoting sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR) as well as on the use of social accountability mechanisms to monitor SGBV related issues. The report is in progress and will be available in the next report.*

² The 'palava hut' is an indigenous reconciliatory and non-adversarial process of justice and conflict transformation used to resolve dispute relating to such issues as divorce, land, theft, and occasionally murder and rape by many ethnic groupings in rural Liberia.

<https://silo.tips/download/traditional-justice-mechanisms-the-liberian-case>



- *58 beneficiaries (20 females from Gbarpolu, 20 females from Margibi and 16 females and 2 males from Grand Bassa County) have enhanced capacities to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate their own programmes on EVAWG, GEWE including SGBV/HP. These women form part, of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing those groups who were facing intersecting forms of discrimination/ marginalization. They also now have increased knowledge in advocacy, lobbying, campaigning techniques and methodologies, community -monitoring and reporting using score card, awareness creation, budget, policy tracking and data management.*
- *Additionally, Safe Mobile APP (SavApp)³ for reporting SGBV Cases in schools and communities was validated in October 2020 and is being tested with key community structures to help fight SGBV and other forms of VAWG with an increase of knowledge by students and teachers. Prior to its launch, the App was tested with key community structures. The Application content was demonstrated, validated after which key data collected to support safety for women and girls in the communities. The App is being used in capturing real time data in the project selected counties of Montserrado, Grand cape Mount and Bomi and communities leading to an increase in case reporting. The data is managed by Girls for Change institution and an ongoing engagement is underway for a wider extension to introduce the App to Gender Justice Clubs, Men Champions, and stakeholders to other counties.*
- *The Construction of a Women's Power Center is ongoing in Bomi County and is 95% complete. Upon completion, the Women's Power Center will be utilised as a permanent space for gender actors to provide services and resources for women and girls to access their health and rights as well as serve as support centers for the Women Groups/Coalitions and SGBV Prevention Committees to continue their work on advocacy, women empowerment, and economic empowerment in the selected towns in Bong and Bomi Counties.*

³ <https://www.liberianobserver.com/news/reporting-app-launched-for-sgbv-cases>

1. Grantees Profile for Reporting Period

Use the following table for an overview by each project/organization. Please add a new row for each project. Refer to definitions in the footnotes.

Funding CFP ⁴	Lead Organization Name ⁵	Type of Organization ⁶	Coverage/Level of Organization ⁷	Project Title	Outcome ⁸	Project Location (State, Province or Region)	Name of Implementing Partner(s), Type of Organisation, and Level	Project Start and End Date	Total Approved Budget (USD)
Spotlight WPHF Partnership	Care Foundation Liberia (Care Found)	Women's Led Organization	Sub-National	Peace building and response to violence and abuse against Women and Girls in Liberia	Outcome 5: Protection Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements, and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EVAWG, including SGBV/HP	Bomi and River Cess Counties		July 2020- Nov. 2021	\$80,000.00
	Community Sustainable Development Organization (COSDO)	Women's Led/ Women's Rights Organization	Sub-National	Strengthening Women's Rights to Land Ownership in Rural Communities		Grand Kru, Maryland and River Gee Counties		July 2020 – June 2021	\$108,177.00
	Foundation for Community Initiatives (FCI)	Women's Led/ Women's Rights Organization	Sub-National	Community Engagement in SGBV Prevention and Response		Grand Cape Mount, Bomi & Montserrado Counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Coalition for Education in Liberia- Youth rights coalition Girls for Change 	July 2020 – September 2021	\$118,770.00
	Helping Our People Excel (HOPE)	Women's Led	Sub-National	Promotion of Women Empowerment and Rights		Bong and Bomi Counties		July 2020 – October 2021	\$189,730.00
	Partnership for Sustainable Development (PaSD)	Other	Sub-National	Campaign to Accelerate Women's Right in Liberia		Gbarpolu, Bassa & Margibi Counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gbarpolu CSO Coalition for the Promotion of SRHR and the Eradication of HTPs-CBO coalition on human rights 	July 2020 – June 2021	\$189,725.00

⁴ For each grant, indicate if it is Country Call for Proposal Round 1; Country Call for Proposal Round 2; Country Call for Proposal Round 3; Spotlight WPHF Partnership; COVID-19 Emergency Response; or Rapid Response Window for Peace Processes

⁵ Please write out the full name of the organization followed by the acronym in brackets. For example, 'Women's Advocacy Organization for Peace and Security (WAOPS)'.

⁶ Type of organizations are: i) Women's Led; ii) Women's Rights; iii) Both Women-led and Women's Rights; iv) Youth-led/focused; or v) Other. Only include one type per grant based on the main typology. To be considered "Woman-led", a woman must head the organization. To be considered a "women's rights organization," the organization's official mission/vision statement must reflect its commitment to addressing multiple/intersecting forms of discrimination and advancing gender equality and women's rights, work to transform the underlying drivers/systems/structures, including patriarchy and gendered power dynamics, those that perpetuate gender-based violence. A 'Youth-led' organization, a youth must head the organization and/or it addresses youth issues.

Funding CFP ⁴	Lead Organization Name ⁵	Type of Organization ⁶	Coverage/Level of Organization ⁷	Project Title	Outcome ⁸	Project Location (State, Province or Region)	Name of Implementing Partner(s), Type of Organisation, and Level	Project Start and End Date	Total Approved Budget (USD)
	Women Empowerment Network (WEN)	Women's Led/ Women's Rights Organization	Community Based	Promote Safety for Women Against VAWG		Margibi Lofa Bong & Gd. Bassa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duahzon Women Organization • Sister for Sister International • Alliance for Women & Children Development • Women & Children Initiative, Inc.- CBO human rights groups 	July 2020 – June 2021	\$60,000.00
	Gbowee Peace Foundation Africa (GPFA)	Women's Led/ Women's Rights Organization	Sub-National	Sustain the Peace – Mobilizing Liberians to Address Political Violence and Violence Against Women	Enhanced safety, security and mental health of women and girls' and their human rights respected.	Montserrado, Lofa, Gd. Gedeh		July 2020 – October 2021	\$177,316.00
	Platform for Dialogue & Peace (P4DP)	Other; Community Empowerment	Sub-National	Mobile for the Promotion of Justice for Women and Girls (Mobile4Women)		Gd. Bassa & Montserrado		July 2020 – October 2021	\$178,380.00

⁷ Please select from: i) International; ii) National; iii) Sub-National/Regional; or iv) Community-based (local) for each grant. International organizations operate in more than one country. National organizations have a nationwide coverage. Sub-National are organizations that work across multiple provinces/states/regions, but do not cover all provinces/states/regions in the country. Local organizations focus their work at the community level and do not have a sub-national/regional or national scope.

⁸ WPHF Outcomes are: Outcome 1: Enabling environment for the implementation of WPS commitments; Outcome 2: Conflict prevention; Outcome 3: Humanitarian response; Outcome 4: Conflict resolution; Outcome 5: Protection; Outcome 6: Peacebuilding and recovery

2. Beneficiaries and Reach (By Project)

Lead Organization Name <i>The list in this table should match Section 1 above</i>	Target Groups <i>Select all that apply</i>	Age Groups by Sex	Direct Beneficiaries		Indirect Beneficiaries	
			Total for Year	Cumulative	Total for Year	Cumulative
Care Foundation (CF)/ Project 1	<input type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input type="checkbox"/> People living with disabilities (PWD) <input type="checkbox"/> Survivors/victims of SGBV <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): Women and Girls in general	Girls (0-17)	200	200		
		Women (18+)	505	505		
		Boys (0-17)	0	0		
		Men (18+)	103	103		
		Total	808	808	12,500	12,500

Lead Organization Name <i>The list in this table should match Section 1 above</i>	Target Groups Rural Women	Age Groups by Sex	Direct Beneficiaries		Indirect Beneficiaries	
			Total for Year	Cumulative	Total for Year	Cumulative
COSDO/ Project 1	<input type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input type="checkbox"/> People living with disabilities (PWD) <input type="checkbox"/> Survivors/victims of SGBV <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): Rural Women's Land Right Ownership	Girls (0-17)				
		Women (18+)	2,607	2,607		
		Boys (0-17)				
		Men (18+)	1563	1563		
		Total	4,170	4,170	7,500	7,500

Lead Organization Name <i>The list in this table should match Section I above</i>	Target Groups <i>Select all that apply</i>	Age Groups by Sex	Direct Beneficiaries ⁹		Indirect Beneficiaries ¹⁰	
			Total for Year	Cumulative	Total for Year	Cumulative
Foundation for Community Initiatives (FCI)/ Project 1	<input type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input type="checkbox"/> People living with disabilities (PWD) <input type="checkbox"/> Survivors/victims of SGBV <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): Women in general and in and out of school Girls	Girls (0-17)	299	49		
		Women (18+)	400	150		
		Boys (0-17)	30	30		
		Men (18+)	71	71		
		Total	800	300	852	852

Lead Organization Name <i>The list in this table should match Section I above</i>	Target Groups <i>Select all that apply</i>	Age Groups by Sex	Direct Beneficiaries		Indirect Beneficiaries	
			Total for Year	Cumulative	Total for Year	Cumulative
HOPE/ Project 1	<input type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input type="checkbox"/> People living with disabilities (PWD) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survivors/victims of SGBV <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): Community members	Girls (0-17)				
		Women (18+)	669	669		
		Boys (0-17)				
		Men (18+)	406	406		
		Total	1075	1075	2100	2100

⁹Direct beneficiaries refer to the individuals, groups, or organizations, which benefit directly from the intervention, or who are the direct recipients of programming or services and are explicitly stated in the output and outcome statements of the results framework. Direct beneficiaries and the target groups are the same.

¹⁰Indirect beneficiaries refer to other individuals, groups or organizations who are not the direct target of interventions as outlined in the results framework, but could be other members of the community, or family members who benefit positively from interventions of direct beneficiary participation. Often the calculation of indirect beneficiaries is done by estimating a 'spillover' effect through the average family size.

Lead Organization Name <i>The list in this table should match Section I above</i>	Target Groups <i>Select all that apply</i>	Age Groups by Sex	Direct Beneficiaries		Indirect Beneficiaries	
			Total for Year	Cumulative	Total for Year	Cumulative
Partnership for Sustainable Development/Campaign to Accelerate Women Rights in Liberia	<input type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People living with disabilities (PWD) <input type="checkbox"/> Survivors/victims of SGBV <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): Rural women and population of persons living in and out of the project's target location	Girls (0-17)				
		Women (18+)	357	357		
		Boys (0-17)				
		Men (18+)	162	162		
		Total	519	519	515,004	515,004

Lead Organization Name <i>The list in this table should match Section I above</i>	Target Groups <i>Select all that apply</i>	Age Groups by Sex	Direct Beneficiaries		Indirect Beneficiaries	
			Total for Year	Cumulative	Total for Year	Cumulative
Women Empowerment Network (WEN)/ Project 1	<input type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People living with disabilities (PWD) <input type="checkbox"/> Survivors/victims of SGBV <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): Rural women and population of persons living in and out of the project's target location	Girls (0-17)	160	160		
		Women (18+)	1590	1590		
		Boys (0-17)	120	120		
		Men (18+)	1040	1040		
		Total	2910	2910	50,000	50,000

Lead Organization Name <i>The list in this table should match Section I above</i>	Target Groups <i>Select all that apply</i>	Age Groups by Sex	Direct Beneficiaries		Indirect Beneficiaries	
			Total for Year	Cumulative	Total for Year	Cumulative
Gbowee Peace Foundation Africa	<input type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People living with disabilities (PWD) <input type="checkbox"/> Survivors/victims of SGBV <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): Rural women and population of persons living in and out of the project's target location	Girls (0-17)				
		Women (18+)	5000	5,000		395,000
		Boys (0-17)				
		Men (18+)	1950	1950		
		Total	6950	6950		395000

Lead Organization Name <i>The list in this table should match Section I above</i>	Target Groups <i>Select all that apply</i>	Age Groups by Sex	Direct Beneficiaries ¹¹		Indirect Beneficiaries ¹²	
			Total for Year	Cumulative	Total for Year	Cumulative
Platform for Dialogue and Peace/ Project 1	<input type="checkbox"/> IDPs <input type="checkbox"/> Refugees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> People living with disabilities (PWD) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survivors/victims of SGBV <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): Vulnerable population	Girls (0-17)	8	8	24	24
		Women (18+)	491	491	1,473	1,473
		Boys (0-17)	3	3	9	9
		Men (18+)	26	26	78	78
		Total	528	528	1,584	1,584

¹¹ Direct beneficiaries refer to the individuals, groups, or organizations, which benefit directly from the intervention, or who are the direct recipients of programming or services and are explicitly stated in the output and outcome statements of the results framework. Direct beneficiaries and the target groups are the same.

¹² Indirect beneficiaries refer to other individuals, groups or organizations who are not the direct target of interventions as outlined in the results framework, but could be other members of the community, or family members who benefit positively from interventions of direct beneficiary participation. Often the calculation of indirect beneficiaries is done by estimating a 'spillover' effect through the average family size.

3. Context/New Developments

During the reporting year, the COVID-19 global pandemic presented a grave threat to the programme, demanding on the grantees to redouble their efforts in the various communities they work in. Programme implementation was delayed due to the declaration of the state of emergency by the government and regulations that were introduced to curb transmission of the virus such as social distancing and cross-county travel bans restricting activities and travel. In a severe crisis as this, women and girls are both significantly impacted and yet oftentimes women are at the frontline of the response. Thus, the Spotlight Initiative -WPHF Programme for Liberia, has never been more relevant or necessary. To better able respond to COVID-19, a new window of funding the COVID-19 emergency window of funding was introduced in Liberia in August 2020 in which three (3) CSOs received programme and capacity building grants. These grantees identified several activities with possible steps to mitigate risk and continue operations. The below evolutions/ updates took place during the reporting period:

In September 2020, community members, youth, civil society organizations, women rights groups demonstrated due to the rising numbers of rape and other forms of violence against women and girls in Liberia. To this effect, the President, instated a National Taskforce against rape and Sexual Gender Based violence (SGBV) in Liberia in which several consultations were held with key stakeholders including CSOs, the Development Partners, Religious and Traditional leaders on the roadmap to Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (EVAWG.) In this regard, in October 2020, H.E George Manneh Weah, President of Liberia, declared rape as a national emergency for the next two years (2020 - 2022) and called for the development of a National Roadmap by multi-stakeholders to end SGBV in Liberia¹³. The Anti SGBV Roadmap was designed and developed by key CSOs and Government stakeholders with strategic technical guidance from UN Women and sister Agencies technical team under the Spotlight Initiative to ensure synergies and complementarity with the current Spotlight Initiative Programme. This progress is attributed to the continuous advocacy, capacity development of CSOs and Women's movement on how better to advocate on VAWG issues and hold duty bearers accountable as well. The Anti-SGBV Roadmap guides future investment on addressing rape and other forms of SGBV and seeks to change the current dynamics of "business as usual".

December 2020 was a remarkable season for Liberia wherein senatorial elections were held where a few demonstrations manifested including one condemning violence against women in elections and politics. This somehow shifted attention of VAWG issues to elections with CSOs also constrained in continuing some of their interventions during that period. However, this emphasized further the need to continue the partnership with different national and subnational stakeholders on ensuring the rights of women and girls are protected; and UN Women continued to monitor the political situation which had the tendency to stall implementation progress. To mitigate the effect of delays, most interventions were conducted prior the election period while the few that were stalled were planned for the first quarter of 2021. The country continued to remain peaceful, despite several protests in Monrovia (the Capital) and its surroundings ahead of Senatorial elections. Gender Equality was an issue in the election. Women reported for just 18 out of 118 eligible candidates that via for the 15 senatorial seats. Only one female candidate had been elected, with the other two (2) female in court.

It has been more devastating this year since the world began reeling from the economic implications of COVID-19 pandemic. The Programme had been disrupted because of the spread of COVID-19 and the declaration of the state of emergency by the government. Regulations introduced to curb transmission of the virus such as social distancing and cross-county travel bans restricted activities and travel. Therefore, most of the interventions could not start timely particularly due to the partial lockdown which had started from April 2020. However, upon signing partner agreements, new mechanisms for implementation were devised including conducting virtual trainings and ensuring adaptation of health protocols such as social distancing, wearing masks, hand washing when-ever gatherings were conducted in Counties where internet is a challenge.

4a. Results (Outcomes) Achieved (Narrative)

Impact Statement: *Enhanced safety, security and mental health of women and girls and their human rights respected AND women's rights groups, autonomous social movements, and relevant CSO's including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EVAWG, including SGBV/HP*

1. **Gbowee Peace Foundation Africa (GPFA)**

Outcome: Enhanced women's capacity in human rights, and peace & security advocacy through the visibility of 150 peace brigades. All of whom work to address all forms of violence against women and girls in Montserrado, Grand Gedeh and Lofa Counties by 2021.

150 peace brigades from 145 communities have increased skills and knowledge to monitor and report political violence cases and any form of VAWG as well as to prevent violence and resolve conflicts. They have formed 15 community action groups in 15 districts in the 3 Counties which have ensured that rape cases are not compromised at community level as it was done in the past. 15 functional Peace Desks established in 15 communities in 3 counties have given women the confidence to report any form of violence against women and children without fear of being discriminated against. A 60% decline in domestic violence cases have been reported because of the establishment of Peace desks at the community level which serve as a deterrent for violence.

2. **Care Foundation Liberia (CF-L)**

Outcome: Community based initiatives strengthened and revitalized to address the plight of women and girls in and out of schools in communities where SGBV/HPs prevalence is high.

200 members of women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organization and 100 in and out of schoolgirls between the ages of 13-21 and leaders from 20 communities have enhanced knowledge to advocate and create awareness on EVAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote SRHR's in Rivercess and Bomi Counties. Additionally, the targeted 200 women from 20 Communities in both Counties are now able to prevent themselves from contracting COVID-19 following an opportunity afforded to them to access education and information on COVID-19. To date, about 12,000 residents in six (6) Communities in both counties have benefitted from the distribution of COVID-19 prevention materials.

3. **Foundation for Community Initiatives (FCI)**

Outcome: Enhanced women's capacity in human rights, and peace & security advocacy through the visibility of 150 peace brigades. All of whom work to address all forms of violence against women and girls in Montserrado, Grand Gedeh and Lofa Counties by 2021.

¹³ see links: <https://www.rfi.fr/en/africa/20200913-liberia-president-weah-declares-rape-a-national-emergency-after-protests-sexual-assault-gender-based-violence>; https://www.emansion.gov.lr/2press.php?news_id=5191&related=7&pg=sp).

During the reporting year, a new mobile application called SavApp was launched and validated and in use by beneficiaries who are reporting on SGBV cases. Women, girls, men and boys in target communities now have access to easier and quicker methods of reporting SGBV through this new safe digital reporting App. This was achieved through the support of an information technology firm which was contracted for the development of a Mobile Application to collect data on SGBV response and prevention and reporting. Eight (8) staff (3 female and 5 male) including partner from Girls for Change have enhanced capacities as trainee of trainers in using this App. The App was piloted, and key data collected to support safety, usability, fit for purpose and ensuring the application's effectiveness and efficiency. (Daily Observer, 16 October, 2020 - Reporting App Launched for SGBV Cases - <https://www.liberianobserver.com/news/reporting-app-launched-for-sgbv-cases/>), feedback from stakeholders gathered and adjustments made. Currently, the App is being used in selected communities for community and direct beneficiary testing which will help enhance the usage and show case the suitability of the App. With the App in place, it is anticipated that reporting of cases of SGBV will increase in the subsequent years.

Considering the above, Gender Justice clubs in Montserrado, Bomi and Grand Cape Mount Counties for reporting on SGBV cases have been established. 500 Women and school going girls are now serving as GBV Ambassadors in their communities and have newly found knowledge on using the SGBV prevention and Home Apps for effective reporting of SGBV cases.

4. Helping Our People Excel (HOPE)

Outcome: Women/girls and Women rights groups are influencing the effective implementation of community and national policies that addresses GEWE and EVAWG, including SGBV/HP

SGBV Prevention Committees established in 18 communities in Bong and Bomi Counties and 90 committee members (50 males and 40 females) have enhanced knowledge on the SGBV referral and the linkages to the communities. Through community dialogues, 499 persons (137 males and 362 female) in 20 communities were engaged through community Palava Hut meetings conducted by the 18 committees on mediation and on ways to refer SGBV cases. Currently, 50 male champions are directly engaged as members of the SGBV Prevention Committees in the 18 project communities. Advocacy and awareness strategies addressing VAWG in their communities have been developed because of the establishment of the POWER coalition in Bomi and Bong comprising of 9 women groups. Collaboration between them and the SGBV prevention committees has been built to track SGBV cases and report them.

In an effort to provide a permanent space for gender actors to provide services and resources for women and girls to access their health and reproductive rights as well as serve as support centers for the Women Groups/Coalitions and SGBV Prevention Committees to continue their work on advocacy, women economic empowerment in Bong and Bomi Counties, the Women Power Centers are almost completed and will be utilised as spaces for skills building including on agricultural and other business skills. These spaces will also be utilised as safe spaces where women feel welcome and included.

The project continues to provide support for the SGBV Prevention Committee members and Local women's group members to attend the Gender Coordination meeting at the county level, in Bong and Bomi Counties. The Gender Coordination meetings are managed by the County Gender Coordinator within the respective counties. During the Gender Coordination meetings the SGBV Prevention Committee continue to identify issues that influences the effective implementation of community and national policies such as the Comprehensive Prevention Strategy on SGBV (2019) and the Gender Based Violence Policy (2018) that will addresses GEWE and EVAWG, including SGBV/HP. Massive awareness continues and the development for flyers, printing of T-Shirts and the installation of 21 signboards in 21 communities with key messaging is ongoing, hence showing increased commitment in protecting the health and rights of women.

5. Partnership for Sustainable Development (PaSD)

Outcome: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EAWG, including SGBV/HP.

519 direct beneficiaries (women, girls, men and boys) and approximately 515,004 indirect beneficiaries have enhanced knowledge on GEWE, EAWG, HTP, FGM, SRHR in the three project counties (Gbarpolu, Margibi and Grand Bassa) through local media, awareness raising and other mobilization outreach engagements. 58 direct beneficiaries were reached through the CSOs and CBOs Skill Building Training Workshop, 100 through the Petition activities, 104 through the Coordination, Learning and Sharing Meetings, 10 through the 2 Day Desk-view, 247 through the Multi-Stakeholders Dialogue Meeting. This was made possible through PaSD's collaboration with women's rights organizations, civil society organizations, community leaders and dwellers, town chiefs, traditional leaders, and paramount chiefs to increase their coordination then end advocacy and engagements efforts and issued 16 joint statements outlining at least 64 policy recommendations on GEWE, EAWG, HTP, FGM, SRHR and reproductive, maternal, new born, and child health (RMNC). The engagements and their advance recommendations created the space for GEWE and EAWG focus civil society organizations, women and girls` participation in government functionaries such as coordination, learning and sharing meetings, SGBV County Level Task-Force Monthly Meeting, COVID-19 Incident Management System (IMS) and the 2020 Anti-SGBV National Conference under theme- A National Call to Action to Fight SGBV in Liberia.

Similarly, 58 beneficiaries (20 females each from Gbarpolu and Margibi and 16 female and 2 males from Grand Bassa have enhanced capacities to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate their own programmes on EAWG, GEWE including SGBV/HP. These women form part of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs representing groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/ marginalization. They also now have increased knowledge in advocacy, lobbying, campaigning techniques and methodologies, community monitoring and reporting using score card, awareness creation, budget, policy tracking and data management. These women, and CSOs are now actively participating in counties' coordination meetings, attending key national events making decision on GEWE and EAWG while serving as a platform to advance polies recommendations and having voices on issues that affect or benefit women and girls.

6. Women Empowerment Network (WEN)

Outcome: Women and girls are aware and empowered and fight against all forms of sexual and gender-based violence against them while at the same time ensure their sexual and reproductive health rights are adequately achieved

A social media platform "WEN" developed to capture and disseminated information about SGBV/VAWG. During the first and second quarters of 2020, Facebook likes and share of social media and radio coverage in each of four counties (Margibi County, Grand Bassa County, Lofa, and Bong) reached 2,235 persons. See links: <https://www.facebook.com/quincy.juwle/videos/10223548820776987/>, https://wb.facebook.com/weliberia_post/ page. As per information captured on the platform WEN, 300 participants including, women have enhanced knowledge about the available services on SGBV such as rape, sexual abuse, SRHR and form of violence e.g., forceful FGM and teenage marriages through Palava Hut discussions which also includes methods of seeking redress to the SGBV perpetrated against them. Trainings continue within target counties, 600 community/village leaders and actors including Zoe Heads, Marketers, Clan Chiefs and persons with disabilities including women and girls who are the most disadvantaged were trained. The trainings focused on types and forms of SGBVs, harmful practices as well as all forms of violence against women and girls, causes of SGBVs and HPs, as well as on how to prevent violence of all forms against women and girls and on how to seek redress. Community leaders and actors are supporting the identification of GBV perpetrators referring and are supporting the referral of survivals.

7. Community Sustainable Development Organization

Outcome: Local grassroots women's rights groups empowered to advocate for women's rights on land ownership and inheritance with legal and societal protection and ensure that women's roles are secured in economic development and political participation by means of land ownership.

30 rural communities were mobilized; and 15 grassroots women's rights groups have the capacity to advocate for and promote women's rights to land ownership across the three counties of Grand Kru, Maryland and River Gee. The project has given rural women an opportunity for them to not only highlight the issue of land ownership, but also a means to empower many rural women

about their full rights to land and property ownerships. A survey was conducted on the status of women's ownership of land in Grand Kru, Maryland and River Gee Counties. The survey identified patriarchy and conservative social set-up as one persistent barrier to women's land ownership in all the surveyed counties.

8. Platform for Dialogue & Peace (P4DP)

Outcome 1: Cultural and social barriers within the dual justice systems on access to justice for women and girls identified and documented and strategies designed to address identified barriers.

Outcome 2: Ensuring quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data.

Outcome 3: Grass root community members capacities built to promote peaceful dialogue about GBV issues. Women, girls, local CBOs, CSOs capacities in human, social, cultural and legal rights enhanced in reporting GBV cases.

A desk review was conducted in August 2020 to understand the cultural and social barriers within the dual justice system on access to justice and for women and girls. During the desk review, relevant materials were developed, and stakeholders identified, and views analysed. In total, one hundred and twenty-seven organizations were identified and accessed, and ten organizations extensively mapped in both counties. In Montserrado County, ten organizations¹⁴ thoroughly accessed and six organizations were qualified as potential beneficiaries for the forthcoming trainings while four organizations¹⁵ qualified in Grand Bassa County. The desk review also set the stage for data collection exercise. Research tools and protocols to determine the methodical approaches to the research developed. Various tools including semi-structured interview guides for Focus Group Discussion and Key Informant Interviews, Survey questionnaires, Consent forms, attendance templates and a training manual detailing the use of the various tools developed. The tools and protocols facilitated the groundwork for comprehensive training workshops-based U.N. Women reviewed and approval.

Findings of the Desk Review conducted as part of the preliminary work for the field-based data collection exercise, where been validated by key stakeholders. The validation focused on issues which the desk review identified as critical to the wellbeing of women and girls. A total of 15 surveys, two (2) FGDs and two (2) KIs were conducted in Montserrado and Grand Bassa Counties as part of the validation exercise to ascertain community respondents' views. The validation confirmed that women and girls as well as marginalized groups have continued to be faced with various forms of discrimination despite multiple policies, programs and strategies developed and being implemented by the government and its national and international partners. The validation further confirmed that wife-bartering, abandonment, denial of financial support to women by men and emotional violence as being prevalent in almost all communities across Grand Bassa County. This was further confirmed by the Magisterial Court and the Women and Children Protection Section (WACPS) of the Liberia National Police in Buchanan, Grand Bassa County. The outcome of the desk review informed the report providing knowledge of the available globally disaggregated data essential to the ensuing gender study. Multi-stakeholders were involved including local and traditional leaders, religious individuals, and heads of social entities and secret societies, etc as a way of ensuring inclusiveness, ownership and accountability in the process of changing norms and breaking social barriers that in most cases discriminate against women and girls limiting their ability to achieve their full potentials.

4b. Outputs and Activities Completed

1. Gbowee Peace Foundation Africa

Output 1.1: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including SGBV/HPs, and promoting SRHR, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels.

- County Authorities acquired enhanced knowledge of their roles as it relates to preventing violence and have committed to taking ownership of the project at county level. Four counties' stakeholder meetings were held between June and August

¹⁴ They include, Traditional Women United for Peace; Community Health Committee; Students Emerged for Academic Change; United Women of Red-light; Young African Gender Equality N' Initiative (YAGEES); and West Point Women for Health and Development.

¹⁵ Including, Buchanan Mothers Club; Gaye Peters Town Women Organization; Girls Foundation and Amuchie Women Group.

2020 (One virtual meeting for Montserrado was held in late June, subsequently, three counties' stakeholder meetings were held in Lofa, Grand Gedeh, and Montserrado. All stakeholder meetings combined brought together 40 persons (23 Females and 17 Males) consisting of county's superintendents, county attorney, county health officers, gender coordinators, representatives from the Islamic and Christians communities, Persons with Disabilities, and other non-governmental institutions. The meetings took into consideration suggestions and recommendations from county stakeholders to improve the project and enhance successful project implementation. One key recommendation was gender-focus persons at the district levels should not be selected as peace-desk officer to ensure the independence of the peace desk. However, it was suggested that each peace desk officer should work along with gender focal persons from the MGCSP.

Output 1.2 Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG, including SGBV/HPs, and GEWE more broadly.

- 150 female Peace Brigades have enhanced capacity to prevent and respond to conflict, and human rights abuse and are knowledgeable of monitoring and reporting SGBV and Harmful Practices cases in their communities. Fifteen Peace Brigades' trainings were held in six districts within Lofa County namely, Voinjama, Kolahun, Foya, Vahun, Zorzor and Salayea. Vahun District training was brought to Kamatahun in Kolahun district because of deplorable road conditions. In Grand Gedeh, trainings were conducted in the following places Zwedru, Ziah Town, Zleh Town and Petroken (Siama Town) for Tchien, Konobo, Gbarzon and Putu Districts. In Montserrado, trainings were held in Goba's Town for Todee, Bensonville for Careysburg District, Caldwell for St. Paul River District, Sinkor for Greater Monrovia District and Paynesville for Commonwealth District. The trainings provided women the skills to monitor and report political violence cases and any form of violence against women and children.

These women (Peace Brigades) were also trained to prevent violence and resolve conflicts. They have formed community action groups who ensure that rape cases are not compromised like in the past. Most recently, the women of Foya District ensured that a perpetrator of rape was charged and sent to the Circuit Court in Voinjama with support from this project. Fifteen Peace Desks responsible for receiving reports of various forms of violence against women and children have been established and are functional in the three counties (Lofa, Grand Gedeh and Montserrado). The mechanism allows community members to report anonymously, and the Peace Desk Officers connect with Gbowee Peace Foundation, the MGCSP and other SGBV referral facilities to ensure that they are supported throughout the process. Partnership with the Association of Female Lawyers has encouraged community members especially women and girls to seek help when needed in reporting cases of violence against them. As a result of the training conducted for the Peace Brigades weekly meetings are conducted to raise awareness in the communities as well as discuss prevalent violence their communities. They are now first responders in their districts, and knowledge around their presence in these districts has proven to deter violent cases, especially domestic abuse. The women are whistle-blowers in their communities, and they are keeping watch for any SGBV cases that may be reported.

2. Care Foundation Liberia

Output 2.1: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including SGBV/HPs, and promoting SRHR, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels.

- Increased commitment and buy-in to EVAWG, GEWE and as relate to women's rights and peace building by key stakeholders including Government Superintendents, traditional leaders, Gender Focal Points, male champions in the target communities. This follows a series of consultative meetings held with community leaders, CBOs in selected communities during the project design and implementation. As a result of this engagement, 200 participants in both Rivercess and Bomi Counties, comprising of women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organization and 100 girls' leaders from 20 communities have increased knowledge to advocate and create awareness on EVAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote SRHRs. 20 Communities from both Counties also benefited from education and information and materials on COVID-19. The project had targeted a total of 50 groups of grass root women organizations, Community Girls Clubs, youth groups and Radio Stations /Correspondent Reporters to be trained. Out of

the targeted beneficiaries only 33 of these groups were recruited and trained. The targets were not met due to the slow recruitment process in the two counties because of bad road conditions and inaccessibility in some communities.

3. Foundation for Community Initiatives

Output 1: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promoting SRHR, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global level

- *No achievement so far; will be reported on in 2021.*

Output 2: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG, including SGBV/HPs, and GEWE more broadly.

- *The SavApp for the digital reporting of SGBV cases was validated and is being used in the field for community and direct beneficiary testing which will help enhance the usage and show case the suitability of the App. Already, issues about security of the App and the dignity of the beneficiaries have been addressed while the direct application will receive feedback as next steps.¹⁶*
- *500 school going girls and women have enhanced knowledge on SGBV prevention newfound skill and understanding in operating the SGBV prevention and Home Apps for effective reporting and are now serving as GBV Ambassadors in their communities. These women and girls were trained through the Gender justice clubs established in Montserrado, Bomi and Grand Cape Mount Counties. As a result, more community driven actions have been observed as both community leaders and women groups are attending meetings and contributing to solutions towards the protection of women and girls. Additionally, there is increased commitments from male champions and community leaders to support girls and provide them with needed guidance if needed, including home-based awareness to family members on reporting SGBV cases and supporting women to report domestic violence cases.*

Output 3. Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations representing groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor programmes and policies on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women's and girls' SRHR

- *CSOs have enhanced knowledge and capacity around prevention and response to SGBV and as a result, there is increased awareness in the project communities in Grand Cape Mount and Bomi Counties. These CSOs are now conducting community outreach exercises and visiting homes with the awareness messages. These women led CSO are now part of the SGBV Awareness Teams comprising of Psychosocial Counsellors for the hands-on coaching. CSOs trained were guided to develop a work plan and submit to the project teams for inputs before adopting them as a working tool.*

4. Helping Our People Excel (HOPE)

Output 1: Women/girls and Women rights groups have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG at the county level

- *Increased awareness and widespread knowledge on the promotion of women empowerment and SGBV prevention using local radio talk shows in Bong County (Radio Gbarnga) and Bomi (Pumah FM). This was a result of the partnership with the MGCSF and local communities in the Sanoyea and Senjeh Districts, respectively. There has been improved coordination*

¹⁶ <https://www.fcints.org/2020/10/16/two-national-civil-society-organizations-on-thursday-october-15-2020-launched-a-mobile-application-title-savapp-in-monrovia-at-the-bella-casa-hotel-the-foundation-for-community-in/>

with various women groups in the counties which has led to the holding of Women Peace Hut meetings in the two counties, to form the POWER coalition. This coalition will bring together the women groups and the SGBV committees to jointly collaborate with local community Based Organizations to advocate and create awareness on women's empowerment and rights. More community members are now aware of the intent of the project in preventing and responding to SGBV and promoting SRHR. They are now committed to protecting the health and rights of women and have increased participation on women's protection issues. This achievement can be attributed to awareness exercises conducted in these communities by the SGBV Prevention Committees and the conduct of community Palava Hut meetings in all 21 communities in Bomi and Bong Counties. A key concern from the communities was ensuring fast and adequate response from the Liberia National Police when they are called. Coming out of these meetings, HOPE agreed to work with the relevant actors to strengthen the coordination between community leaders and local authorities.

Output 2.2 Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG, including SGBV/HPs, and GEWE more broadly.

- Increased awareness and reporting of SGBV cases by 18 SGBV Prevention Committees in Bomi and Bong counties, with support from the town authorities in targeted communities. The SGBV Prevention Committees consist of five (5) community leaders, who have enhanced knowledge to refer SGBV cases and conduct SGBV prevention initiatives in their communities. In total, 90 persons (50 males and 40 females) are serving on the SGBV Committees.

Output 2.3. Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations representing groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor programmes and policies on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women's and girls' SRHR

- Women and girls have a newly found hope assessing services and resources for their protection, economic empowerment, and reproductive health rights through the provision of safe permanent spaces which also serve support centers for the Women Groups/Coalitions and SGBV Prevention Committees. This is aimed at allowing them to continue their work on advocacy, women empowerment, and economic empowerment in the selected towns in Bong and Bomi Counties. HOPE, in collaboration with the Community Leaders and Members, SGBV committees and the Women Groups, has completed 95% of the work on the Women POWER Center in Bomi. Only the electrical work and painting remains to be completed. The construction of the Women POWER Center for Bong has commenced, as well, and is set to be completed by end of the first quarter in 2021. The name of the Peace Huts was changed from "Women Peace Hut" to "The POWER (Promotion of Women Empowerment and Rights) Center". This was done to create a gender-inclusive environment. Implementations are being carried out with a very strong gender perspective; focusing on both women and men, strengthening their relationships with each other, and influencing how they shared resources and opportunities. The key message developed in partnership with the beneficiaries is "We are STRONGER Together". There are currently 50 men directly engaged as members of the SGBV Prevention Committees in the 18 project communities.

5. Partnership for Sustainable Development (PaSD)

Output 2.1: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including SGBV/HPs, and promoting SRHR, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels.

- Increased ownership by Government on addressing issues surrounding GEWE and EAW, including discouraging HTP and domestic violence against women, made possible through engagement with focal persons of relevant line Ministries and local civil society organizations. This was achieved through the advancement of 16 joint policy statements which contain at least 64 recommendations on budgetary allocations and program visibility for GEWE and EAW interventions. These recommendations were advanced as a result of 22 multi-stakeholder dialogues held with representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination including women and girls rights groups, civil society organizations,

community based organizations, youth groups, rural women and girls who are often vulnerable target of HTP. At least 37 policy statements are targeted to be advanced to decision makers out of which 16, representing 43% have been achieved and additional 21 representing 56% are yet to be agreed and advanced.

- Enhanced logistical and technical capacities of 58 women's rights groups, relevant civil society organizations and two (2) counties civil society coalitions who have begun designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating their own programmes on different gender issues including SGBV, HTPs, GEWE, and on women's and girls' SRHR. This is a result of trainings provided to them in the last quarter of the reporting year which has enhanced the skills of organizations in program management and empowered them with material resources to implement planned activities. Of the 60 women's rights groups targeted for training, 2 were not achieved due to their failure to show up during the trainings, despite their acknowledgement of receipt of training invitations and their expressed commitment to attend.

Output 2.2. Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations representing groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor programmes and policies on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women's and girls' SRHR

- Over thirty (30) women and girls' rights organizations, CSOs, CBOs and traditional groups have increased knowledge on applying accountability mechanisms for advocacy on SGBV issues. These women and girls were supported with materials, tools and provided with appropriate training. These organizations, through the establishment of coalitions, the holding of stakeholder's dialogues, and petition action have initiated joint advocacy efforts and have issued sixteen (16) position papers with at least sixty-four (64) recommendations on GEWE and EVAWG issues to policy and decisions makers. The twenty-eight (28) organizations found not utilizing the mechanisms in advocacy, is largely because those twenty-eight were inactive in activities implementation due to lack of donors funding during the quarter.

6. Women Empowerment Network (WEN)

Output 2.1. Population of women & girls in targeted communities reached with information about SGBV and its consequences

- At least 600 community members have newfound knowledge on promoting and protecting the rights of women and girls by creating a safe environment free of violence. The community members were targeted beneficiaries of a series of trainings on promoting safety for women and girls to end violence through a participatory dialogue within the targeted four (4) counties (Lofa, Bong, Margibi, Grand Bassa) in eight (8) villages.
- Increased awareness and advocacy on SGBV/VAWG as well as discussions on the prevention of violence perpetrated against women in politics leading up to the Mid Term senatorial election through the "WEN" social media platform and jingles in 6 local vernaculars (Lorma, Kpelle, Kissi, Gbande, Bassa, Madingo) aired on local radio station in Lofa, Bong, Margibi and Grand Bassa Counties . The training of the Duahzon community women was also captured and reported by the ELBC 99.9 FM. Print media houses such as the Front Page Africa and the Heritage Newspaper all carried stories either related to the project launch and or the work underpinned by the project.¹⁷

Output 2.2. The public including SGBV survivors and their families are more aware of available services and the process of seeking redress through the referral pathway

- 1800 traditional leaders, head of women groups, clan chiefs, heads of county structures, Administrators, Gender Coordinators from 8 villages, from the 4 counties (Lofa, Bong County, Margibi, Grand Bassa) have adequate knowledge and understanding of SGBV and are now taking proactive stance to address and put an end to all forms of violence against women and girls. The Knowledge gained was a result of trainings held on changing mind-set, overcoming traditional

¹⁷ <https://www.facebook.com/102715894429575/posts/439223500778811/>
<https://www.facebook.com/102715894429575/posts/445928396774988/>
https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=2812582575691191&id=1396640527302006

stereotypes and prejudices and biases against women and girls and providing them with skills to fight against all forms of violence against women and girls including persons living with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.

- *More communities have increased awareness and knowledge on how to observe, report and find referral assistance for SGBV in their rural communities. This is a result of awareness and advocacy campaigns conducted in four communities in four counties (Grand Bassa, Bong, Lofa and Margibi). Networks have been developed at the community level to escalate SGBV reporting in rural communities.*

7. Community Sustainable Development Organization

Output 2. Capacity of rural women's rights groups to promote and advocate for women's rights to land ownership.

- *15 grassroots women's rights groups have developed skills for advocacy and promoting women's rights to land ownership across 30 communities in three counties (Grand Kru, Maryland and River Gee). Due to the trainings and skills acquired, women beneficiaries were able to voice out issues related to women's rights to land ownership which were not given full attentions by both local and national governments. These groups can not only highlight the issue of land ownership, but also are now educating many rural women about their rights to land and property ownerships.*
- *A survey was conducted on the status of women's ownership of land in Grand Kru, Maryland and River Gee Counties. The survey identified patriarchy and conservative social set-up as one persistent barrier to women's land ownership in all the surveyed counties. Patriarchy was found to be traditionally accepted, with men as the prime household decision makers. Further, men were mostly found to have more information about policy and legal practices concerning land registration and inheritance. One notable exception in this regard was found among women living in nuclear families, who were found to have more liberty and support from families, and thus enjoy more rights and demonstrate a higher degree of land ownership than women from other groups.*

Output 2. Development of advocacy tools and plans to be used by rural women's rights groups.

- *A simplified version of the inheritance laws of Liberia was developed; and was used as part of the training materials during the capacity building workshops. It will also be used by all fifteen grassroots women's rights groups in their respective engagements with the selected rural communities. This simplified version of the inheritance laws is a key tool in educating women and girls about their rights when it comes to land and property inheritances. The tool is essential because it encapsulates both aspects of the statutory and customary laws as they relate to inheritance by women as wives and girls as daughters.*

Output 3: Dialogue with traditional leaders in addressing women's rights to land ownership including collaboration among the rural communities, traditional leaders and women's rights groups

- *No achievements so far, will be reported on in 2021.*

8. Platform for Dialogue and Peace

Output 1. 1. Cultural and social barriers within the dual justice systems on access to justice for women and girls identified and documented

Increased awareness about equitable gender norms among men and boys' positive approach to overcoming barriers

- *Data to inform a field survey on women's access to justice was successfully conducted and completed in Grand Bassa County. A total of 528 respondents were interviewed in the film-audio research, comprising 400 survey respondents and 128 participants from FGDs. Eighty two percent (82%) of participants were female, and 18% male. A total of 10 civil society organizations working on SGBV programs and vulnerable women and girls were also profiled. Interviews in Montserrado County is ongoing.*

Output 2.1. Exploring evidence-based prevention programs to promote gender equitable social norms, attitudes, and behaviours; Ensuring quality, disaggregated and globally comparable data; and Strengthening and supporting women's rights groups and autonomous civil society organizations.

- The formulation of the field research protocols including the research methodology and tools has been informed by a rigorous desk review exercise conducted, particularly focusing on national policy frameworks and legislations on gender issues, scholarly research findings, policy briefs, and other relevant gender related documents. The review gathered broader information on critical gender-cultural and social norms, statutory and customary justice systems as well as access to justice, including the role of both traditional and community leaders in providing justice specifically for women and other vulnerable segments of society. Using interdisciplinary method, the review analysed several documents, policy papers, newspapers, and reports, and consulted various organizations and individuals to get in-depth understanding of the incidence of gender-based violence against women both in pre-war and post war Liberia. The desk review provided an opportunity to identify other stakeholders that are also fighting and changing 'norms' that continue to perpetuate the malaise in Liberian society.

The review provided a sense of available globally disaggregated data essential to the ensuing gender study. Through the desk review, potential partners' selection criteria were determined and further documented fully in the corresponding Project Inception Report.
- During the reporting period, P4DP also carried out a field-based exercise to validate the findings of the Desk Review conducted as part of the preliminary work for the field-based data collection exercise, which is currently in progress. The validation focused on issues which the desk review identified as critical to the wellbeing of women and girls. As an index of analysis, the exercise designed relevant questionnaires from the findings which were administered in both rural and urban parts of the two project counties (Montserrado and Grand Bassa). During the validation, P4DP consulted with various CSOs/CBOs and other community-based groups. The team also held several meetings with various groups to further authenticate the findings of the desk review. The validation confirmed that women and girls as well as marginalized groups have continued to be faced with various forms of discrimination despite multiple policies, programs and strategies developed and being implemented by the government and its national and international partners.¹⁸
- The audio-visual and field research study, currently in progress, focuses on five (5) districts in the two target counties that were selected based on initial impressions about the prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence and other socio-cultural power dynamics in the project target districts. The study covers a total of 16 communities (6 and 10 communities in Grand Bassa and Montserrado Counties, respectively) targeting girls and women in the age groups of 0-17 years and 18 years and above, respectively, as well as vulnerable groups consisting of selected key male stakeholders.
- Top 10 local women rights and women's led organizations in Grand Bassa and Montserrado Counties were identified and assessed to ascertain their institutional capacities and scopes of operations for possible partnerships aimed at enhancing project implementation coordination and networking during the project lifespan. As such, the stakeholders' assessment was not only interested in understanding the prevalence and underlying causes of SGBV in communities but was also concerned about determining the pivotal role local actors play in inducing 'social change' in society. The mapping exercise was in Grand Bassa and Montserrado Counties which aimed to ensure inclusiveness by using film-based discussions through t audio visual approach. In addition, the exercise helped to identify local innovators involved with finding remedies to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). The exercise established that such organizations are using innovative

¹⁸ Grand Bassa Validation: <https://elbcradio.com/2020/12/03/un-partners-validate-justice-for-women-girls-mobile-project-initial-gbv-findings-audio-visual-documentation/>

Montserrado Validation: <https://elbcradio.com/2020/12/11/gender-ministry-praises-p4dp-and-partners-for-mobile4-women-research-project/https://youtu.be/gep07mnOrs0>

<https://youtu.be/-r8c6aSAQCA>

processes to transform unacceptable dominant socio-cultural and legal practices that exacerbate the vulnerabilities of women, girls, and other marginalized groups in society. (See Annex for participants' photos)

5. A Specific Story (1/2 page maximum)

Gender Perspective from a Cross Section of Stakeholders

In its research operations, P4DP focussed on using evidence-based study to have an appreciation of circumstances of prevailing issues. Toward this, during the field mapping exercises in the two counties (Montserrado and Grand Bassa), P4DP team interacted with several key stakeholders to ascertain the existing general perspectives of people on GBV. In an interaction with an Imam and head of a mosque in Buchanan City, Grand Bassa County, the Islamic leader contended that women in the Mandingo culture (one of populous cultures within the Islamic community in Liberia) are considered as slaves, referencing a popular Mandingo song in which a woman is referenced as a slave. "It is in view of such perception that every woman getting married in the Mandingo culture must always cry during the ceremony", the Imam stressed.

A Chief Zoe in Compound #1 in Grand Bassa County also intimated that in Liberian tradition, man heads the household and possesses all the powers and authorities over the woman of the household. "If a man comes from out and he does not meet his woman [wife] at home, the woman should answer to the man and if she does not, the man will beat her because in our tradition the woman is to respect and abide by all of what the man says", the Chief Zoe mentioned.

A clergyman of a local church in Buchanan City, depicting role of a man and woman's relationship in society, referenced the days of Saint Paul (in the Bible) noting "Paul said, let the women be silent and if they have anything to say, they should ask their husbands and their husbands will speak for them". According to the clergyman, man and woman have equal rights but the woman cannot be the rooster of the home, insinuating that the man is the head of the home. On the other hand, a female market superintendent at a local market in New Georgia Community in Monrovia cautioned that "no matter woman's social status or economic power, the husband is the husband".

The market superintendent narrated a scenario where a lady brought a complaint to the market authorities and said that when her husband alone was working, he possessed so much authority to the extent that he virtually controlled everything in the house; yet the husband failed to provide proper care to her and the children. The superintendent said that the lady further told the authorities that each time she complains to the husband, he would beat her persistently but as time went by, he became jobless while the lady became an income earner. As such, the lady decided to carry out a reprisal against him due to the earlier maltreatments. According to the superintendent, she advised the lady not to carry out any reprisal against the man because he was still the husband who was the head of the home regardless of his current position.

The team also identified a top leadership of the Sande society, who has played innovative role in proposing and implementing novel initiatives, which seek to secure and advance the cause of women's rights and justice over the last decade. Drawing contrasts with rule of law and women's rights reform initiatives launched by international community in post war Liberia, the analysis of this traditional female actor and her organization demonstrates the extent to which socially organic institutions and internationally imported initiatives are differentially attuned to locally grounded understandings of "justice", visions of "progress", and approaches to inducing "social change". These reflections offer some understanding of traditional gender and patriarchal norms and groups as well as individuals that need to be involved in societal efforts to change negative mind set. There are groups who are involved with resilient and innovative initiatives that need to be harnessed in changing negative social and cultural practices.

6. Knowledge Products and Communications/Visibility

Report on any new knowledge products or communication materials produced during the reporting period. This can include case studies, major surveys, evaluations, or assessments conducted during the reporting period. Attach a copy of the evaluation/survey/assessment as an Annex.

This section should also include a description of any new communication materials developed and evidence of visibility of the projects and programme, and of WPHF. Attach the communications material or include links to news articles, websites, or other social media.

- Over the reporting period, the implementing partners developed and utilized several knowledge products and communication materials in the design and implementation of the Campaign to Accelerate Women Rights in Liberia project. Knowledge products and communication materials developed included factsheet on GEWE and EVAWG, training facilitator manual, activity implementation reporting form, training evaluation tool, Media, and Civil Society Coordinated Intervention Tracking Tool.
- <https://frontpageafricaonline.com/news/liberia-partnership-for-sustainable-development-petitions-government-to-end-rape-sexual-based-violence/>
- <https://www.facebook.com/ETVBassa/videos/1380323868829867>
- <https://www.facebook.com/ETVBassa/videos/318592392588503>
- <https://www.facebook.com/wapliberia/videos/2691953031053517>
- <https://www.facebook.com/wapliberia/videos/2691874897727997>
- https://frontpageafricaonline.com/news/liberia-partnership-for-sustainable-development-petitions-government-to-end-rape-sexual-based-violence/?fbclid=IwAR1bOAUmyi8VRBFf6ysN6IMyHjT2DKDO-2T_Hx8TGLctTAW-CMN0mwO28t0
- During the reporting period, P4DP also carried out a field-based exercise to validate the findings of the Desk Review conducted as part of the preliminary work for the field-based data collection exercise, which is currently in progress. The validation focused on issues which the desk review identified as critical to the wellbeing of women and girls. As an index of analysis, the exercise designed relevant questionnaires from the findings which were administered in both rural and urban parts of the two project counties. During the validation, P4DP consulted with various CSOs/CBOs and other community-based groups. The team also held several meetings with various groups to further authenticate the findings of the desk review.

Grand Bassa Validation:

<https://elbcradio.com/2020/12/03/un-partners-validate-justice-for-women-girls-mobile-project-initial-gbv-findings-audio-visual-documentation/>

Montserrado Validation:

<https://elbcradio.com/2020/12/11/gender-ministry-praises-p4dp-and-partners-for-mobile4-women-research-project/>

<https://youtu.be/qep07mnOrs0>

<https://youtu.be/-r8c6aSAQCA>

7. Capacity Building of CSOs¹⁹

To enhance the capacity of implementing partners for the WPHF Spotlight Partnership and UN Women Liberia hosted the inception training for the 11 implementing partners (8 from the Spotlight WPHF Partnership and 3 from the WPHF COVID-19 ERW) in July 2020. A total of 28 representatives (16 females & 12males) from the various institutions

¹⁹ Capacity building sessions can be undertaken by the Management Entity or by some of the CSOs themselves for other CSOs or groups.

7. Capacity Building of CSOs¹⁹

participated in the meeting. The training covered Financial Management, Procurement Procedures, as well as the Program's Visibility and monitoring and evaluation of the projects and periodic reporting.

See link below for training presentations:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1OI_vxUmU2rqh8fRbb-ZZPFyyJ8lpf93J?usp=sharing

8. Risks and Mitigation

Risk Area	Risk Level	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation
Contextual, Programmatic, Institutional	4=Very High 3=High 2=Medium 1=Low	5=Very High 4=Likely 3=Possible 2=Unlikely 1=Rare	5=Extreme 4=Major 3=Moderate 2=Minor 1=Insignificant	Mitigating measures undertaken during the reporting period (please include new risks, if any)
Contextual				
Resistance from traditional and religious leaders who may not have the will to suspend harmful practices against women and girls and may not have the will to be champions of change against VAWG	2	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focused and continuous engagement and dialogue with traditional and religious leaders, especially traditional chiefs, and elders, using lessons learned - Sensitization and empowerment of female traditional and political leaders to understand, mobilize against and desist from engaging in Harmful Practices such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), child marriage and Intimate Partner Violence - Designing the projects activities in a manner that ensure maximum involvement of the local stakeholders especially traditional and religious leaders to win their trust and to keep them abreast of the working strategy of UN Women - Dissemination of information on the strategy developed by the IP on addressing SGBV/HPs
Changes in the political landscape or civil disruption arising from socio-political issues in the country that might impact on UN Women's ability to implement its mandate, e.g. elections, change in government leadership, etc.	2	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Close and regular political engagement with New government focal persons - Strengthening policy dialogue on gender issues - Advocacy with government actors beyond those working directly on gender issues, and with other sectors, in collaboration with CSOs and other actors - Dissemination of information on the strategy on addressing SGBV/HPs - Regular engagement with all political parties to ensure that who-ever will be in power promotes the EAWG agenda

<p><i>Challenges in implementation and delivery of results due to the rainy season that could lead to bad roads, low capacity of partners</i></p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adoption of clear implementation, monitoring and reporting deliverables, also ensuring that the window for the construction period is followed to avoid delays during the raining season - Mechanism of tracking the results to ensure accountability through field findings, gaps identified in the periodic progress reports - Regular updates provided to UN Women Management for decision-making, guidance and resolving bottlenecks - Conduct a capacity assessment of all Partners to determine their capacity to implement result-oriented program activities and adequately absorb funds intended for the program within the retired timeframe. - Continuously provide updates to the National Steering Committee and the Spotlight Initiative Operational Steering Committee for decision-making and guidance
<p>Institutional Risks</p>				
<p><i>Lack of absorption capacity of women's rights organizations.</i></p>	<p>3</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting Open days for CFPs to provide further information on how to apply. - Capacity building of CSOs on proposals applications (under Pillar 6) and proposal writing - Capacity assessment of needs and gaps of CSOs and supporting capacity development strategies through direct participation of civil society and national partners - Regular monitoring based on the annual monitoring plan to identify gaps timely and provision of technical support to ensure the accountability and quality of results - Adjusting Programmatic Approach as needed
<p><i>Weakened civil society that may dilute efforts at advocacy and accountability.</i></p>	<p>3</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening support to local women's and grass roots organizations as well as relevant national and regional women's organizations, including on strengthening prevention activities - Strengthening advocacy, knowledge, and capacity - Supporting diverse groups of CSOs including the marginalized

Programmatic Risk				
<i>Lack or adequate input from beneficiaries (as part of exit strategy)</i>	2	3	3	<i>Discussions have been ongoing with the CSOs/CBOs on the sustainability of the project after it ends.</i>
<i>Challenges in resource mobilization to cover identified gaps</i>	2	3	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partners engaged and encouraged to strengthen their resource mobilization strategy for sustainability of projects outside of donor's funds. - Build on existing structures to sustain the interventions and engage with alternative partners like other donors, CSOs and private sector

9. Delays and Adaptations/Revisions

Project Level

On the overall, due to the late start of the project in July 2020 which was the peak of the rainy season in Liberia, most Implementing Partners identified the bad road conditions and inaccessibility to some communities as a major challenge causing delays in reaching to some of the targeted communities or causing them to work with communities that were more accessible and leaving the other for the dry season when the roads are a bit more accessible.

Programmatic Level

- 1) **Complexities in the designing of the Spotlight -WPHF programme-** *The Spotlight-WPHF programme implementation faced delays with government as the MGCSP requested that all Implementing Partners had to have sectoral clearance for them to receive funding and kick start implementation. To move the process along, UN Women called for a meeting with all grantees and implored them to quickly follow through with the MGCSP for the sectoral clearance or renewal for those whose clearance had expired. UN Women also engaged the Minister of Gender Children and Social Protection seeking her prompt support in this matter. With this level of engagement, the process was able to move faster and Implementing Partners were able to receive sectoral clearance within a specific timeline.*
- 2) **Complexities during the Implementation-** *Implementation of most activities during the COVID-19 pandemic was challenging as especially with the health guidelines on ensuring social distancing and limitation of # of persons in one gathering, imposed curfew, etc. Most of the interventions involved the need for gatherings and face to face interactions and discussions which had to be either put on hold or postponed.*
- 3) **Staffing shortages-** *The WPHF programmes do not come with a specific allocation for staffing. This created some delays in implementation especially as the Programme focal points are the same staff working on other programmes like the Spotlight and the SGBV Joint Programmes, leaving less time dedicated to the WPHF programme. However, with the available Support Costs, an additional Monitoring and Evaluation position has been created with the staff expected on board mid-January 2021 to support Programme implementation.*

10. Lessons Learned²⁰			
Identify Challenge/Describe <i>Challenges can be programmatic or operational affecting the project implementation, or of an organization or community.</i>	What are the factors/reasons contributing to this challenge?	How was the challenge addressed? What was done differently, or what will be done to address the challenge?	Lesson Learned <i>As a result of the challenge what did you (and partners) learn from the situation that has helped to inform the project, or improve how the project is implemented or for future interventions?</i>
<i>Delayed Partner Recruitment for Implementation of Activities</i>	<i>The new Partner Agreement process for UN Women contributed to protracted processes in the partners selection process. However, now all partners are on board with the last Partner from the Spotlight WPHF window of funding having been recruited in July 2020 while for the COVID-19 Window Partner agreements signed in August 2020</i>	<i>Due diligence had to be followed in recruiting Partners to ensure they are on board with programme team and management putting in extra time in ensuring partners are on board</i>	<i>Procurement processes/procedures can be lengthy and therefore timely recruitment processes are necessary to avoid delays.</i>
<i>The general low capacity of most implementing partners (local) to implement activities within the set timeframe, thus delaying implementation.</i>	<i>Building the capacity of the CSOs on financial reporting procedures, communications, and visibility, monitoring and reporting although time taking is not recognized as a result and is not costed.</i>	<i>UN Women has conducted capacity building of partners at the inception phase and programme implementation through virtual sessions</i>	<i>Online virtual capacity building sessions amidst the COVID-19 situation was helpful to capacitate Partners</i>
<i>Poor road conditions delaying implementation</i>	<i>Liberia has two seasons: the rainy season from May to November and the Dry season from December to April. Implementation began amidst the rainy season which affected the road condition especially in the counties. This led to extended implementation timeline causing delays.</i>	<i>Implementation planned to be fast-tracked in the first half of 2021 and the Country Office will closely monitor and follow-up</i>	<i>Make maximum utilisation of the dry season to ensure most interventions are completed before the rainy season comes</i>

²⁰ A lesson learned is a systematic reflection of challenges (or successes) that have occurred during the reporting period which has resulted in a change, adaption or improvement as a result of the challenge, or a planned change or adaptation in the future.

11. Innovations and Best Practices²¹

Best Practices: What best practices occurred during the reporting period? Highlight with a specific example (country, CSO, etc.)

- *Immediately after the launch of the WPHF and Spotlight Partnership Call for proposal, UN Women Country Office Conducted an Open Day session in August 2019 with 71 representatives (30 males and 41 females) from 51 Civil Society Organizations. The Open Day session was intended to educate applicants on the modalities of the applying for the call and providing clarity on areas where they might have challenges when developing the project proposal. As a result of this session, about 47 local civil society organizations applied for the call and 8 were successfully selected.*
- *At the Country Office level, to ensure that partners were on course with implementation of activities, the management team conducted weekly update meetings to follow up on progress made by the partners, their challenges as well as lessons learned. Specific sessions of some of the meetings included experience sharing of best practices adopted by some of the implementing partners regarding their own interventions. Quarterly reporting of activities served as a good tracking mechanism of progress made by the partners.*
- *Applying the 'Do No Harm' approach and rescheduled some of the planned meetings with the influence of community leaders was successful. Local facilitator persistently followed up and made some arrangements that helped the team to get the work done. Even if communities have prior notice about planned activities adequate community mobilization measures are very helpful for successful completion of activities.*
- *At the level of the CSOs, a notable best practice was the collaboration built between IPs, specifically Helping our People Excel (HOPE) and Care Foundation Liberia (Care Found). Once it was identified that both partners were working in the same geographical locations with similar interventions, they were able to harmonize trainings and awareness activities for the targeted beneficiaries.*
- *CSOs engagement with multi-stakeholders to achieve a common goal is also notable especially with the engagement of men and traditional leaders to advocate for the protection, equality, and empowerment of women.*

Innovations:

²¹ A best practice is strategy, approach, technique or process that has proven to work well and deemed to be effective or appropriate for addressing a problem based on experience, evaluation or in comparison to other practices, and is therefore recommended as a model. It is also a practice that has been tested and validated and has potential to be replicated and there is value in sharing with others working in similar contexts, sectors, or with similar target groups.

11. Innovations and Best Practices²¹

- *Another innovation is the development of the SAVApp for the collection of data on SGBV and the SGBV reporting. This app will be important for the use of school going girls who are constantly faced with multiple forms of abuses at home, in the communities and at school. Not only is the app expedient of its use at community level but it will be linked to the national data collection system and feed information to that database. Similar App is also being developed by the IP for the blind and visually impaired.*

The data for the SAVApp is managed by Girls for Change institution a women right CBO and ongoing engagement is underway for a wider extension to introduce the App to Gender Justice Clubs, Men Champions, and stakeholders to other counties. The App is currently on Apple Store and is opened for feedback and modification based on users' review. It is currently being tested by the Gender Justice Clubs in Grand Cape Mount, Bomi and Margibi Counties.

The Reporting App for the visually impaired is almost finalized. Validation of the app will be done before the end of March 2021.

12. Auditing and Financial Management

None was done

13. Next Steps and Priority Actions

Management Entity

- *Open day session to share best practices and lessons learned as well as conduct a training session on results based and financial reporting.*
- *Monitoring of activities being implemented in the targeted counties to verify progress reported by the IPs and see the level of impact that the projects have on the beneficiaries.*

CSOs

- *Submission of final reports from two IPs under the WPHF Spotlight Partnership*
- *Continuation of implementation of remaining activities including:*
 - ✓ *Advocacy and awareness campaigns on GEWE/EVAW including SGBV/HPs and the promotion of SRHR for women and girls including marginalized groups.*
 - ✓ *Construction of the POWER House in Bong county.*
 - ✓ *Audio- Visual planning and validation of survey data for the Mobile4Women Project.*
 - ✓ *Data collection and reporting of SGBV cases using the SAVApp by Women and girls.*

ANNEX A: Results Framework

Using the **Results Framework from the Project Document** - provide an update on the achievement of indicators at both the output and outcome level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected. Add rows as necessary, using one row for each indicator.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Planned Target	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)	Source of Verification
Platform for Dialogue and Peace (P4DP)						
<p>Impact Statement:</p> <p>Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements, and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EVAWG, including SGBV/HP and <i>enhanced safety, security and mental health of women and girls' and their human rights respected</i></p>	<p># and % of CSOs, that report having greater influence and agency to work on ending sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)</p> <p># of local women's organizations, CSOs or autonomous social movements coordinating efforts to end SGBV.</p>	0	N/A	No progress to date	N/A	CSO Sample Survey or Interviews Desk review, mapping and research reports/participant list
<p>Outcome:</p> <p>Stakeholders identified, and research conducted to document Human Rights and GBV issues by looking at cultural and social barriers, within the dual justice systems on access to justice for women and girls in the project areas</p>	# of staff recruited	0	4	4 staff	Completed	Payroll
	# of field staff trained in data collection and research tools	N/A	8	8 staff trained	completed	Progress Report Participant listing
	# of stakeholders interview held	0	17	17 participants	Completed	Participant listing
	# of individual reached with field activities	N/As	525	214 participants	Ongoing	Progress report, Audio-visual clip

	#Pilot test sample collected	N/A	30	30 pilot tests conducted	completed	report
	# of Women rights and women's led organizations identified accessed	0	10	10 organization accessed	completed	listing of organization

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Planned Target	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)	Source of Verification
GBOWEE Peace Foundation Africa (GPFA)						
Impact 1: Enhanced safety, security and mental health of women and girls' and their human rights respected ³	5.1. Number and percentage of CSOs, that report having greater influence and agency to work on ending sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) ⁴	0	N/A	No progress to date	N/A	CSO Sample Survey or Interviews Document Review, Interviews or Observation
	5.3. Number of local women's organizations, CSOs or autonomous social movements coordinating efforts to end SGBV	0	N/A	No progress to date	N/A	CSO Sample Survey or Interviews Document Review, Interviews or Observation
Outcome 1: Enhanced women's capacity in human rights, and peace & security advocacy through the visibility of 150 peace brigades. All of whom work to address all forms of violence against women and girls in Montserrado, Grand Gedeh and Lofa Counties by 2021.	# of people directly benefiting from the response (by sex, age group, or disability).	150	150	604 people	Peace brigades reached out to more persons who are interested in joining them	Peace Brigade Individual Reporting Template, Report
	# of people indirectly benefiting from the response	800,000	800,000	395,000 people	Ongoing activity-targeting 405,000 people	Participant Lists

	# of outreach/awareness sessions conducted on the prevention of political and other forms of violence against women and girls.	15	30	47 outreached session conducted	Extensive out reached activities reports	Outreach report/ and participants listing
	# of cases of SGB violence reported by peace brigades.	N/A	N/A	52 reported cases	N/A	M& E report / SGBV reports
Output 1: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promoting SRHR, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels	# of Peace Brigade trainings held	0	15	15 trained Peace Brigades in 145 communities disseminating peace messages to prevent violence.	N/A	Attendance that include contacts and location Photo
	# of peace brigades' participants disseminating peace messages	0	150	150 trained Peace Brigades in 145 communities disseminating peace messages to prevent violence	More than one participant came from bigger towns	Listing include contacts and location Photo
Output 2: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and GEWE more broadly	# of Peace Desks established	0	15	15 Peace Desks established in 15 districts within 3 counties	N/A	Names of Peace Desks Officers & Two Contact numbers of each Peace Desk Photos of Peace Officers with supplies
	# of Functional Peace Desks	0	13	15 established, 2 fairly functional	Relocation of one Peace Desk and the recruitment of one Peace Desk Officer	Peace Desks Weekly Update Report Evidence of inter-county networking from county headquarters
	# of cases reported	0	15	20 cases of SGBV reported	Decline in domestic violence	Peace desk Report

					cases because of the peace desk	
	# of cases charged and sent to court	1	0	4 cases	reports from Police / WACPS Offices	

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Planned Target	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)	Source of Verification
Foundation for Community Initiatives (FCI)						
Impact Statement: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements, and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EVAWG, including SGBV/HP	5.1. Number and percentage of CSOs, that report having greater influence and agency to work on ending sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) 5.3. Number of local women's organizations, CSOs or autonomous social movements coordinating efforts to end SGBV	0	N/A	No progress to date	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO Sample Survey or Interviews Document Review, Interviews or Observation
Outcome 1. Enhanced women's capacity in human rights, and peace & security advocacy through the visibility of 150 peace brigades. All of whom work to address all forms of violence against women and girls in Montserrat,	R1. Number of people directly benefiting from the response (by sex, age group, or other variables)	0	N/A	300	N/A	Data Collection report Reports from the SGBV prevention and response taskforce meetings and list of keys take away

Grand Gedeh and Lofa Counties by 2021.	R2. Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response	0	N/A	852	N/A	Training reports, attendance listing, action plan for engagement and monitoring report
Output 1. Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promoting SRHR, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional, and global levels	Indicator 1.1 # of jointly agreed recommendations produced because of multi-stakeholder dialogues that include representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination	0	4	No progress yet	4 National and Sub national dialogues to be conducted; highlighting and documenting issue resolution on GBV in the Country	Resolutions from Dialogues published in the Media at national and sub national levels, Reports, photos, recorded speeches, and Participants lists
	Indicator 1.2 #of official dialogues with relevant government authorities with the meaningful participation of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination	0	N/A	No progress yet	3 sub national dialogues conducted to highlight, document and issue resolution on GBV in the Country	
	Indicator 1.3 # of Indirect beneficiaries work on ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promoting SRHR.	0	0	Data not available	N/A	
Output 2. Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and GEWE more broadly	Indicator 2.1: # of women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations representing groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/ marginalization that have	0	500	Trained 500 Girls on GVB Prevention Developed one App to report GBV cases in Liberia especially amongst Girls	N/A	Sub national and national Coalition built with funding from UN Women on GBV Prevention Average # of Memberships in each coalition

	strengthened capacities and support to design, implement, monitor and evaluate their own programmes on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and on women's and girls' SRHR					Training Reports from training to Sub national and national level CSOs Data collection
Output.3. Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations representing groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor programmes and policies on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women's and girls' SRHR	Indicator 3.1 Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs using knowledge products developed by the participating UN agencies in the design of their own programmes on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and on women's and girls' SRHR	0	3	3 County based coalition	3 County based Coalition to be Supported to develop GBV Prevention Plans	Copies of Action Plans Implementation reports

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Planned Target	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)	Source of Verification
HELPING OUR PEOPLE EXCEL (HOPE)						
Impact Statement: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements, and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/ marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EVAWG, including SGBV/HP	# and %, that report having greater influence and agency to work on ending sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) # of local women's organizations, CSOs or autonomous social movements coordinating efforts to end SGBV	N/A	21	21 SGBV prevention Committees conducting community palava hut meetings	Ongoing activity	Committees listing and meeting attendance, Reports

<p>Outcome 1: Women/girls and Women rights groups are influencing the effective implementation of community and national policies that addresses GEWE and EVAWG, including SGBV/HP</p>	<p>Indicator 1: Numbers jointly agree recommendations products as result of multi-stakeholder dialogues</p>	0	N/A	Data not available yet	N/A	<p>Pictures Attendance sheet Meeting report</p>
	<p>Indicator 2: # of official dialogues with relevant government authorities with the meaningful participation of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersecting forms discrimination</p>	N/A	4 radio talk shows 30 persons	2 out of 4 radio talk show held 53 persons were in attendance	To be complete in the next reporting period	
	<p>Indicator 3: Numbers of women and girls that have direct access to policy makers and the decision-making processes</p>	0	N/A	Data not available yet	N/A	
<p>Output 1: Women/girls and Women rights groups have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG at the county level</p>	<p>R1.1: Number of women and girls participating on policy dialogues addressing Gender Equality and SGBV prevention</p>	0	N/A	Data not available yet	N/A	<p>Meetings Reports, Attendance and Photos Photos Signed commitments with policy makers Meetings Reports and Photos</p>
	<p>R1.2: increased opportunities for effective coordination between women/girls, community leaders and local authorities in addressing</p>	N/A	21	21 SGBV prevention Committees conducting community palava hut meetings	Ongoing activity	

	Gender Equality and SGBV prevention					
	R1.3: Increased public awareness on Gender Equality and SGBV prevention	N/A	4 radio talk shows	N/A	4 radio talk shows	
Output 2: Community leaders, women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and GEWE more broadly	R 2.1: Number of community leaders monitoring and adequately responding to SGBV in their respective communities	0	N/A	Data not available yet	N/A	Set up SGBV prevention Committees in 18 Towns Assist SGBV Committees in developing community action plans
Output 3: Women/girls and Women rights groups have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor programs and policies on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women's and girls' SRHR	R 3.1: Safe spaces available for women/girls, CSOs, community leaders and allies to access opportunities and information for SGBV prevention and women empowerment	N/A	2 Women's peace huts	2 constructions currently ongoing. 1 is 95% completed in Bomi	Based on our budget for monitoring the construction, HOPE want to focus on one county at a time for the construction of the peace hut	Contractor Contracts, Photos, Attendance Training Report, Attendance, Photos Training Report, Attendance, Photos Training Report, Attendance, Photos
	R 3.2: Number of persons/groups trained on Women Empowerment and Gender Equality Trainings	0	N/A	Data not available yet	N/A	Partnership MOUs, photos, meeting reports Photos
	R 3.3: Number of community members participating in conversations/awareness	N/A	18 committees	90 community leaders (5 on each SGBV Prevention Committee)	completed	Awareness Materials: Posters, fliers, t-shirts, Signboards

	on SGBV prevention and women empowerment					
	R3.4: Women/girls and Women rights groups using knowledge to design and implement initiative on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and on women's and girls' SRHR	N/A	18 committees	18 committees had their Community Palava Hut meetings	Ongoing activity	

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Planned Target	Results/Progress (Against Each Indicator)	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)	Source of Verification
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT NETWORK (WEN)						
Impact Statement: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements, and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/ marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EAWG, including SGBV/HP and enhanced safety, security and mental health of women and girls' and their human rights respected	# and % of CSOs, that report having greater influence and agency to work on ending sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) # of local women's organizations, CSOs or autonomous social movements coordinating efforts to end SGBV.	0	N/A	Data not available yet	N/A	Events attendance sheet, reports/participant list, Referral pathway reports

<p>Outcome: Women and girls are aware and empowered and fight against all forms of sexual and gender-based violence against them while at the same time ensure their sexual and reproductive health rights are adequately achieved</p>	<p>Outcome indicator:</p> <p>Number of women and girls educated on their rights and how to advocate for ending violence against them (by age group, or other variables)</p>	0	N/A	Data not available yet	N/A	<p>Documents review, interviews and survey reports Reports from WCPS of the LNP, MGCSP, Human Rights Institutions and CSOs on prevalence of SGBVs/HPs/SRHRs issues</p>
	<p>Number of women and girls that are more aware of their sexual and reproductive health rights and ensuring this right and respected and attained</p>	0	N/A	Data not available yet	N/A	
	<p>Number or percent of reduction in SGBVs/HPs and SRHRs cases and issues</p>	0	N/A	Data not available yet	N/A	
<p>Output1: Population of women & girls in targeted communities reached with information about SGBV and its consequences</p>	<p>Indicator 6.1.1 Number of Jingles and messages on SGBV developed and aired</p> <p>Indicator 6.1.2 Number of targeted beneficiaries reached with messages</p> <p>R2. Number of people indirectly benefiting from the messages</p>	0	3000 audiences	<p>1889 audience reached</p> <p>2 radio stations captured awareness and training activities</p> <p>Distributed 4,000 flyers and bomber stickers</p> <p>22 jingles developed in 4 vernaculars and are aired on ELBC radio station</p>	<p>The reason for the variance of 5.55% could be attributed to poor connectivity in the project implementation areas and the restriction and stress of the lock downs, and livelihood</p>	<p>Radio audience survey report.</p> <p>Radio skits, comedy jingles, flyers, newspaper links,</p>

<p>Output 2: The public including SGBV survivors and their families are more aware of available services and the process of seeking redress through the referral pathway</p>	<p>Indicator 6.2.1 Number of persons trained and knowledgeable about the referral pathway</p> <p>Number of persons accessing services for SGBV in the communities</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>trained and educated 1200 participants from 4 counties over four phases. [75 per county per phase]</p>	<p>900 hundred participants have been made knowledgeable about the available services predisposed to them and method of seeking redress to the SGBVs perpetrated against them.</p>	<p>A variance of 300 participants is schedule to be trained in the 4th phase of training.</p>	<p>Training participants log and Mobilization documents</p>
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Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Planned Target	Results/Progress (Against Indicator Each	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)	Source of Verification
CARE FOUNDATION LIBERIA (CAREFOUND)						
<p>Impact Statement: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements, and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/ marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EVAWG, including SGBV HP and Women and girls' safety, security and human rights are enhanced</p>	<p>Degree to which social accountability mechanisms are used by civil society to monitor and engage in efforts to end SGBV</p> <p># of local women's organizations, CSOs or autonomous social movements coordinating efforts to end SGBV</p>	<p>Data not provided</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Data not available yet</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>CSO Sample Survey or Interviews</p> <p>Document Review, Interviews or Observation</p>

<p>Outcome 1: Community based initiatives strengthened and revitalized to address the plight of women and girls in and out of schools in communities where SGBV/HPs prevalence is high.</p>	<p>R1. Number of people directly benefiting from the response (by sex, age group, or other variables⁶)</p> <p>R2. Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response</p> <p>Indicator 1: Number of community initiatives undertaken to reduce SGBV/HP</p>	<p>Data not provided</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Data not available yet</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Document Review/ Participant Lists</p> <p>Document Review/ Estimation⁷</p> <p>Community Action plans</p>
<p>Output 1: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including SGBV/HPs, and promoting SRHR, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels.</p>	<p>Indicator 1 Proportion of counties where women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements, and civil society organizations, increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on EVAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promoting SRHR</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>10 grass root women Org.</p> <p>20 Community girls Clubs</p> <p>10 Radios Stations /Correspondent Reporters</p>	<p>9 grass root women organization were recruited 5 in Rivercess and 4 in Bomi</p> <p>11 out of 20 girls' clubs recruited in Rivercess and Bomi Counties</p> <p>3 radio stations and 4 correspondent reporters were recruited in Rivercess: 2 Radios Stations 3 correspondents in Bomi County</p>	<p>Slow Recruitments process in Bomi and Rivercess Counties due to bad roads and late commencement of project</p> <p>The # of stations and correspondents recruited were the only ones to be found in the counties</p>	<p>Copies of recommendation produced because of multi-stakeholder dialogues.</p> <p>Reports from trainings</p> <p>Recruitment lists</p>

	Indicator 2 Proportion of countries where there is an increased use of social accountability mechanisms by civil society to monitor and engage in efforts to end VAWG, including SGBV/HP, promote women's SRHR	Data not provided	N/A	Data not available yet	N/A	
Output 2 Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG, including SGBV/HPs, and GEWE more broadly.	Indicator 3 Number of supported women's right groups and relevant CSOs using the appropriate accountability mechanisms for advocacy	0	10	5 women groups and CSOs are currently being trained	Ongoing	Listing, names, and contact information of groups
Output 3: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations representing groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization have strengthened capacities and support to design, implement and monitor programmes and policies on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promote women's and girls' SRHR	Indicator 3: Proportion of women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination / marginalization, report having greater influence and agency to work on ending	0	10 women groups and CSOs	5 women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations	Activities ongoing still	Training reports Monitoring tools Women's groups monitoring reports

	VAWG, including SGBV /HP, and promoting SRHR					
	Indicator 2: Number of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs using knowledge products developed by the participating UN agencies in the design of their own programmes on VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and on women's and girls' SRHR	0	10 women groups and CSOs	On going	On going	Training reports Monitoring tools Women's groups monitoring reports

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Planned Target	Results/Progress (Against Indicator) Each	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)	Source of Verification
COMMUNITY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION						
Impact Statement: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements, and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/ marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EVAWG, including SGBV/HP and enhanced safety, security and mental health of women and girls' and their human rights respected	Number and percentage of CSOs, that report having greater influence and agency to work on ending sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) # of local women's organizations, CSOs or autonomous social movements	0	15	No progress to date	More 60 women from 15 women's rights groups were trained in advocacy for women rights to land ownership	reports/participant list

	coordinating efforts to end SGBV.					
Outcome: Local grassroots women's rights groups empowered to advocate for women's rights on land ownership and inheritance with legal and societal protection and ensure that women's roles are secured in economic development and political participation by means of land ownership.	<p>Indicator 1: Number of cases ruled in favor of women in protecting their rights of ownership to land.</p> <p>Indicator 2: Number of women that own land and have secure rights and control over those lands.</p> <p>R1. Number of women indirectly benefiting from the from the advocacy and training conducted. (by sex, age group, or other variables)</p>	Data not provided	N/A	Data not available yet	N/A	<p>Data on Land Cases won (sex disaggregated)</p> <p>Number of women creating employment in the agriculture sector through land ownership</p>
Outputs 1 Capacity of rural women's rights groups to promote and advocate for women's rights to land	<p>Indicator 1: # of women's rights groups trained in advocacy for women rights to land ownership</p> <p>Indicator 2: Number of advocacy initiatives undertaken and supported by the trained women rights groups.</p>	Pre-assessment of women's rights groups on key land rights issues and reforms	Trained 60 advocates from 15 selected women's rights groups from across three counties.	More 60 women and men were trained in advocacy for women rights to land ownership	There was no major variance against the planned target.	Project's quarterly reports, training report and participants list

Output 2 Development of advocacy tools and plans to be use by rural women's rights group	Indicator 1: Number of tools and plans developed	Similar advocacy tools used by rural women's rights groups	600 copies of advocacy tools	More than 600 copies of advocacy tools were produced	There was no major variance against the planned target.	Survey's report and list of advocacy tools developed
Output 3: Dialogue with traditional leaders in addressing women's rights to land ownership including collaboration among the rural communities, traditional leaders, and women's rights groups	Number of meetings held with traditional leaders Number of recommendations and commitments made by traditional leaders	0	75	No progress to date	Activity to be implemented in the first quarter of 2021	Copies of recommendations from meetings Reports and participants list Photos Minutes from meetings

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline	Planned Target	Results/Progress (Against Indicator) Each	Reason for Variance against planned target (if any)	Source of Verification
PARTNERSHIP FOR SUATAINABLE DEVELOPMENT						
Impact Statement: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements, and relevant CSOs, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/ marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EAWG4,	II.1. Number and percentage of CSOs, that report having greater influence and agency to work on ending sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)	742	2,193	1,583	N/A	CSO Sample Survey or Interviews Document Review, Interviews or Observation

<p>including SGBV/HP and enhanced safety, security and mental health of women and girls' and their human rights respected</p>	<p>II.2. Degree to which social accountability mechanisms are used by civil society in order to monitor and engage in efforts to end SGBV</p>					<p>CSO Sample Survey or Interviews</p> <p>Document Review, Interviews or Observation</p>
<p>Outcome 1: Women's rights groups, autonomous social movements and relevant civil society organizations, including those representing youth and groups facing intersecting forms of discrimination/marginalization, more effectively influence and advance progress on GEWE and EVAWG, including SGBV/HP13.</p>	<p>Indicator 1. Number of people directly benefiting from the response (by sex, age group, or other variables)</p> <p>Indicator 2. Number of people indirectly benefiting from the response</p>	0	519	519 direct beneficiaries 515,004 indirect beneficiaries	N/A	<p>Document Review/ Participant Lists</p> <p>Document Review/ Estimation7</p>
<p>Output 1.1 Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promoting SRHR, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels</p>	<p>Proportion of noticeable and inactive women's rights organizations, autonomous social movements and civil society organizations, increase their coordinated efforts to jointly advocate on</p>	742	2,193	1,583	<p>There were no adjustment against planned target but outstanding targets will be implemented in other quarter</p>	<p>16 joint statements with at least (64) recommendations issued to policy makers, 6 meeting minutes, attendance sheet of participants, photos</p>

	EVAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promoting SRHR					
Output 1.2. Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations are better supported to use social accountability mechanisms to support their advocacy and influence on prevention and response to VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and GEWE more Broadly	Proportion of counties where there is an increased use of social accountability mechanisms by civil society in order to monitor and engage in efforts to end VAWG, including SGBV/HP, promote women's SRH	1	3	3	There were no adjustment against planned target but outstanding targets will be implemented in other quarter	6 county level reports on media and civil society coordinated interventions including rape, SGBV, SEA, FGM, ECM issues tracked, reported, and documented but the upstanding will be reported for over the next quarter
Output 1.3: Women's rights groups and relevant civil society organizations have increased opportunities and support to share knowledge, network, partner and jointly advocate for GEWE and ending VAWG, including SGBV/HP, and promoting SRHR, with relevant stakeholders at sub-national, national, regional and global levels	Indicator 3: Number of official dialogues with relevant government authorities and 2020 senatorial candidates with the meaningful participation of women's rights groups and relevant CSOs, including representatives of groups facing multiple and intersection forms of discrimination	15	30	8	There were no need for change, variance in target is scheduled for next reporting quarter	Activities leading to this outcome indicator has not been implemented

ANNEX B: Knowledge Products

1. **RESEARCH REPORT (EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ONLY) ON WOMEN EXPERIENCING MARGINALIZATION AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN GRAND BASSA AND MONSTERRADO COUNTIES IN LIBERIA**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Dtsfu5hLGH8KbjiQRLFNUjrsMQk0aXyi/view?ts=6010a35b>

2. **SURVEY REPORT ON STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S RIGHTS TO LAND OWNERSHIPS IN RURAL COMMUNITIES OF LIBERIA**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GaxvyQmwL3rc9VtUizYof8f-lyv-84jf/view?usp=sharing>

3. **TRAINING MODULES & KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS UNDER THE "CAMPAIGN TO ACCELERATE WOMEN RIGHTS IN LIBERIA PROJECT"**

Training Modules:

https://www.dropbox.com/sh/cpcgbr6p3vlz5te/AAAATMdYt_xbGRmaWGuf6XlGa?dl=0

Knowledge Product and Reporting Form Developed:

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/5szb3pc6zck5l5y/AABzzvxfq1CGqDJax2-uuTkKa?dl=0>

ANNEX C: Programme Documents

1. **SPOTLIGHT WPHF PARTNERSHIP PARTNERS PROJECT DOCUMENTS**

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1e42BrRs8TLkUbBKlrWb4uRm9G-mh-WJk?usp=sharing>