



COALITION OF WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV AND AIDS (COWLHA)

## END OF PROJECT EVALUATION STUDY REPORT

# “LEVERAGING POSITIVE ACTION TOWARDS REDUCING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV PROJECT”

The “Leveraging Positive Action towards Reducing Violence against Women Living with HIV Project” was implemented between September, 2011 and August, 2014 by COWLHA with funding from UNTF.

MARCH 2015



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The consultants also acknowledge the support that was received from the research assistants for their hard work which made the evaluation process possible.

The consultants take responsibility for any omissions, misrepresentation of facts or any other errors in the report.

**George Chidalengwa**

**25<sup>th</sup> March, 2015**

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## List of acronyms and abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency syndrome
COWLHA	Coalition of Women Living with HIV and AIDS
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
KII	Key Informant Interview
MDHS	Malawi Demographic Health Survey
VAW	Violence against Women
VSU	Victim Support Unit

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## I. Executive Summary

Since September 2011, COWLHA has been implementing a three year project on *Leveraging Positive Action towards Reducing Violence Against Women Living with HIV* in twelve districts (Nsanje, Thyolo, Blantyre, Balaka, Lilongwe, Nkhatabay, Rumphu, Karonga, Salima, Dedza, Ntchisi and Mzimba) across Malawi. The main objective of the project was to prevent intimate partner based violence for women living with HIV and create an enabling environment for the promotion of women's rights. Working with COWLHA members and community members, the project had the following specific objectives:

- To reduce intimate partner based violence against women
- To increase knowledge levels of harmful practices and women's rights
- To enhance the capacity of COWLHA in the Gender and HIV and AIDS programming
- To enhance partnerships and networking on the elimination of violence against women

Following the end of the project in August 2014 and a no cost extension in January 2015, COWLHA engaged consultants to undertake an independent evaluation of the project. The purpose of the evaluation was to assess results (i.e. project goal, outcomes and outputs) and impact of the project. The evaluation team assessed the project based on the five criteria: effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability and impact. The methodology for the evaluation involved the review of project documents such as the original proposal, the baseline survey report and the progress reports. The evaluation team as such developed data collection instruments including a beneficiary interview guide, a guide for stakeholder consultations and focus group discussion. Data were also collected from a sample of beneficiary households and key informants.

### Evaluation Findings

The evaluation findings showed that the project was effective, efficient and relevant in leveraging positive action towards reducing violence against women living with HIV in the target communities and it met the expected results. In particular the project made use of community facilitators and paralegals as part of community structures which proved effective in promoting local ownership of the project and maximizing its impact on the beneficiaries. Furthermore, the effective collaboration among community facilitators, police victim support unit, courts, social welfare officers and local leaders significantly contributed to the success of the project. The evaluation team also noted that the program was run efficiently, as financial resources were only used to provide the communities with items that would be difficult for them to acquire the desired changes without monetary assistance. The evaluation established that the project efficiently used resources to an extent of surpassing most of its targets. The evaluation also revealed that there was need to do more in order to break the cultural barriers especially around condom use between intimate partners if gains from intimate partner violence related interventions were to be maximized.

The evaluation team noted that the benefits of the project would be sustainable even beyond the funding period because the project had already incorporated a good sustainability plan by engaging the community structures and stakeholders at both local and district levels which resulted into ownership of the project.

### **Recommendations**

Since some of the activities under the project are touching on attitude change, the project may have laid the foundation for reducing violence against women but there is still need to sustain efforts of the project to ensure that momentum gained is not lost. The evaluation team therefore recommends that COWLHA should look for more funding to extend the project to ensure that attitude change issues are adequately addressed in all the targeted districts. It is also recommended that the use of community stepping stones facilitators and paralegals as part of community structures be encouraged as it promotes local ownership of the project thereby maximizing its impact on the beneficiaries.

## **2. Context of the Project**

The project was implemented in 12 districts in Malawi. Notably, Malawi is a poor country in Southern part of Africa with a population of 13.5 million (NSO, 2008). In the country gender-based violence (GBV) remains a challenge despite government's efforts in addressing it. Malawi's cultural traditions condone many forms of domestic violence since they are treated as private and expected to be addressed within the household or among relatives only. Eventually, most of the violence is hardly reported to police or court. For instance, the MDHS (2010) shows that two in five women aged 15-49 reported to have experienced various forms of physical and sexual violence. However, only 4 percent reported to police or court.



### **3. Description of the project**

The Coalition of Women Living with HIV and AIDS (COWLHA) is a Malawian civil society organization that was established to create a united voice of women and girls living with HIV and AIDS in addressing the challenges affecting them. COWLHA membership constitutes women and girls living with HIV and AIDS. Since its inception in 2006, COWLHA has implemented a number of projects aimed at addressing some of the major challenges being faced by women and girls living with HIV/AIDS in Malawi. COWLHA received a grant from the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women for implementing a three year project titled “Leveraging Positive Action towards Reducing Violence against Women Living with HIV”. The project was geared towards addressing violence against women in 12 districts of all the 3 regions of Malawi namely: Nsanje, Thyolo, Blantyre, Balaka, Dedza, Lilongwe, Salima, Ntchisi, Nkhatabay, Rumphi, Karonga and Mzimba. The goal of the project was “to prevent intimate partner based violence for women living with HIV and create an enabling environment for the promotion of women’s rights”. It was a 3year project which was implemented between September 1, 2011 to August 31, 2014.

During its implementation, the project addressed intimate partner based violence as one way of enhancing rights of women living with HIV. The project primarily targeted women living with HIV but women from the target communities also benefitted both from stepping stones trainings as well as paralegal services by extension. The project was implemented with funding from UNTF and COWLHA as an implementing organization contributed office equipment, vehicles, and office space and support staff.

## **4. Purpose of the Evaluation**

The evaluation was carried out to determine the outcomes and impact made by the project in contributing toward ending violence against women. The evaluation results will be used by COWLHA to determine how the project has contributed towards its core mandate of promoting women's rights through preventing and eliminating gender based violence and will also help to inform future programming. The results will also be used by UNTF to assess how the project has contributed towards UNTF's objectives of ending violence against women in view of the results framework of the project.

## 5. Evaluation Objectives and Scope

The evaluation covered all the 12 districts where the project was implemented in its three entire three years. The evaluation focused on both primary and secondary beneficiaries. Primary beneficiaries were women living with HIV and women in general as well as survivors of violence. Secondary beneficiaries were men belonging to the target communities who benefited from both the *stepping stones* training as well as paralegal services by extension but were mainly agents of change in supporting the reduction of violence against women. Other stakeholders such as traditional leaders, police officers from various victim support unit offices and community health care workers were also included in the evaluation.

The objectives of the evaluation were to:

- i) Evaluate the entire project in terms of effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability and impact, with a strong focus on assessing the results at the outcome level and project goals.
- ii) Generate key lessons and identify promising practices for learning.
- iii) Assess the progress made towards achieving the project objectives based on the log frame, proposal, data collected from monitoring and supervisory visits, data collected from review meetings and findings from the baseline survey which was based on prevailing community demographics; gender roles and norms; violence against women; sexual attitudes; communication and behaviours; existing structures on redressing violence against women; HIV knowledge and stigma and discrimination from the targeted districts.
- iv) Identify strengths (including successful innovations and promising practices) and weaknesses (factors impeding progress) of the project planning, design, implementation, M&E, and beneficiary participation in the project.
- v) Determine whether the resources (financial, human and material) have been used economically and wisely in order to maximize the well-being of the community.
- vi) Ascertain any unexpected outcomes as a result of the project interventions
- vii) Provide specific, actionable, and practical recommendations for continued benefits as the project is completed.
- viii) Document new knowledge and important topics for further inquiry, lobbying, and influence.
- ix) Draw lessons from the project in order to share learning on strengths and weaknesses both within COWLHA as an implementing partner and UNTF as a funding partner.

## 6. Evaluation Team

Based on the importance and demands of this assignment, four (4) high calibre professionals teamed up to undertake the assignment. A summary of the roles and responsibilities of each one of them is presented in the table below.

Member	Position in the Team	Role/Responsibility/Expertise in the Team
<b>Professional Team</b>		
1. George Chidalengwa Master Education (Research and Psychology), University of Malawi	Lead Consultant	M&E, research design, system review expert
2. Mr Steve Kuliyaizi (Master's Degree in Social Development & Sustainable Livelihoods, University of Reading, UK)	Co-consultant	HIV and AIDS and gender mainstreaming, advocacy, gender specialist, social development and sustainable livelihoods specialist
3. Mr Steve Kamtimaleka (Master of Science (Agri-Economics); University of Malawi	Co-consultant	Rural development and gender mainstreaming, system review and audit, and assignment quality assurance

## **7. George Chidalengwa (Master of Education - Research and Psychology)**

Mr. George Chidalengwa is a seasoned social development specialist, well known for his integrity at delivering quality services within given time schedules. Mr. Chidalengwa is well versed and experienced in conducting impact/outcome assessments, end of term evaluations, midterm evaluations, feasibility studies and baseline surveys, among others. He has a good track record of conducting programme evaluations and has served many clients including International clients either as a team leader or co-Lead consultant with commitment and diligence. Mr. George Chidalengwa has over 12 years' experience in conducting evaluative and baseline studies most of which are in the area of HIV and AIDS and gender in Malawi. He is very skilled in data analysis and report writing. He is a co-author of several HIV and AIDS and Sexual Reproductive Health books some of which are currently used in education institutions in Malawi. He has over time developed skills in project development, implementation, community mobilization and facilitation of workshop. He has hands experience as a trainer and facilitator of several workshops in HIV and AIDS and Life Skills. On a broader level, Mr. Chidalengwa has ably delivered several consultancies related to HIV and AIDS, gender, sexual and reproductive health, community livelihoods and education.

### **7.1. Steve Kuliya (Masters Degree in Social Development)**

He is an expert in HIV/AIDs, gender mainstreaming, advocacy and social development. He holds a Masters' degree in Social Development (University of Reading, UK). He has done several studies (both baselines and evaluations) on gender policy and mainstreaming. On full time work, Steve has worked with many high profile international NGOs that include Oxfam (over 10 years), Concern Worldwide (over 1 year), Christian Aid (2 years) and FHI 360 (over 1 year). In all his work encounters, Steve has been delivering high quality services. Steve is proposed to be a co-consultant in this assignment.

### **7.3 Steve Kamtimaleka (MSc)**

Steve is a gender policy analyst. He has done several studies (both baselines and evaluations) on gender policy and mainstreaming and Steve is a seasoned consultant, will be responsible for providing quality assurance and handling contractual issues in this assignment. He will use all his accumulated experience to back stop the team in the delivery of the task.

## 8. Evaluation Questions

The evaluation was conducted taking into consideration the project's success factors and conditions in relation to relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability and the lessons learned. The evaluation questions were as follows:

**Effectiveness:** the evaluation involved measuring the extent to which the project's objectives have been achieved taking into account their relative importance. The following questions were considered:

- 1) To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs achieved?
- 2) To what extent did the project reach the targeted beneficiaries at the project goal and outcome levels? How many beneficiaries have been reached?
- 3) To what extent has this project generated positive changes in the lives of the targeted (and untargeted) women and girls in relation to the specific forms of violence addressed by this project?
- 4) What internal and external factors contributed to the achievement and/or failure of the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs? How?
- 5) To what extent was the project successful in advocating for legal or policy change? If it was not successful, why?
- 6) In case the project was successful in setting up new policies and/or laws, is the legal or policy change likely to be institutionalized and sustained?

**Relevance:** The evaluation measured the extent to which the objectives of the project were consistent with beneficiaries' needs, country needs, global priorities and partners' and donor's policies. Evaluation questions at this level included:

- 1) To what extent was the project strategy and activities implemented relevant in responding to the needs of women and girls?
- 2) To what extent do achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?

**Efficiency:** At this stage, resources/inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) were converted to results. The analysis focused on how the input/outputs of the project measured against the results were achieved.

- 1) How was project implemented and managed in accordance with the Project Document in terms of time and resources?

### **Sustainability**

At this level the evaluation focused on the continuation of benefits from a development intervention after major development assistance has been completed. Some guiding questions were:

- 1) What were the most efficient and successful strategies to reach the outcome objectives?
- 2) How were the achieved results, especially the positive changes generated by the project in the lives of women and girls at the project goal level, going to be sustained after this project ends?

### **Impact**

- 1) What were the unintended consequences (positive and negative) resulted from the project?

## 9. Evaluation Methodology

Sub-sections	Inputs by the evaluator(s)
<b>Description of evaluation design</b>	The evaluation was conducted with a pre-test and post-test without a comparison group. A baseline was conducted before implementation of the intervention and an evaluation was conducted towards the phase out of the project. Comparison was made between pre-intervention and post-intervention time.
<b>Data sources</b>	The sources of data were as follows: Project documents / records /reports from COWLHA and Police Victim Support Unit (VSU), Household surveys, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informants.
<b>Description of data collection methods and analysis</b>	<p>The evaluation employed a mixed-methods approach where both qualitative and quantitative methods were used. Quantitative data was collected using structured questionnaires which were administered to a total of 959 respondents against the planned 1000respondents. Other quantitative data was collected from VSUs in order to estimate the number of cases of violence reported using a structured data proforma. Qualitative data was collected through FGDs with women and men in separate groups of six to 12 participants. A total of 26 FGDs were conducted in all the 12 districts. Two groups of men only and women only were mobilized in each district but in some districts, only one group of men only or women only were interviewed as data reached saturation where no new issues emerged. In-depth interviews were conducted with traditional leaders and police officers from VSU.</p> <p>Quantitative data was entered into Ms Access and exported to Ms Excel. Analysis was done using Epi-Info 3.5.1 (2008). Qualitative data was audio recorded using voice recorders and transcribed into English by well trained and experienced transcribers. The qualitative data was later organized into themes and sub-themes using Nvivo 7 (QSR) and directed content analysis was used.</p>
<b>Description of sampling</b>	A total of 1000 respondents were randomly sampled using cluster sampling procedure where districts were used as clusters. Using a sample calculator, a total sample of 950 was



	<p>arrived at for the survey. This was based on the statistical confidence interval of 95 percent with a 5 percent margin of error. To compensate for non-respondents, 5 percent was added to the sample to make a final sample size of 1000. The sample size for the evaluation also took into account the fact that the baseline study only managed to reach out to half of the districts that were being targeted by the project with a sample size of close to 380 survey respondents.</p>
<p><b>Description of ethical considerations in the evaluation</b></p>	<p>After briefing the participants on the aim of the evaluation, oral informed consent was obtained from all the respondents who participated in the survey and even from those who participated in FGDs and in-depth interviews. Participants were assured of the confidentiality of the information they would provide, the anonymity of their names and the minimal risks which existed if they took part in the evaluation. They were also briefed on the benefits of the evaluation to their respective communities and to the country at large since the findings would be used to inform new programmes which may be implemented in the country. Refreshments were provided during FGDs to keep the participants' energies to a reasonable level for the participation. Minors did not take part in the study.</p>
<p><b>Limitations of the evaluation methodology used</b></p>	<p>The evaluation took place during the rainy season, turn up of participants in some districts for FGDs was lower than anticipated for both men and women since others were prevented by the rains or had gone farming. Nevertheless, the minimum required numbers of FGD participants were met before each FGD could commence.</p>

## 10. General Evaluation Findings

### 10.1. Demographic characteristics of the respondents

#### *Distribution of respondents by district*

A total of 959 respondents were interviewed across 12 districts using structured questionnaires. Two hundred and Fifty Two women (80%) and Sixty Three men (20%) men totaling to 315 people participated in Focus Group discussions and 27 respondents were interviewed as Key Informants.

**Table 1: Distribution of respondents by district**

District	Frequency	Percentage
Balaka	88	9.2
Blantyre	105	10.9
Dedza	66	6.9
Karonga	72	7.5
Lilongwe	98	10.2
Mzimba	89	9.3
Nkhatabay	68	7.1
Nsanje	114	11.9
Ntchisi	60	6.3
Rumphi	43	4.5
Salima	64	6.7
Thyolo	92	9.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>100</b>

The majority of the respondents were women who made up 81 percent of the respondents for the individually administered questionnaire and 80% for the FGD. The proportion of women to that of men in the evaluation study is almost the same as that of the baseline where women comprised 80 percent of the respondents. This means that the characteristics of the respondents were the same in both the

evaluation and the baseline studies. We would therefore expect that the differences that the two studies established among the respondents would not be attributed to the demographic differences but to the intervention as implemented by COWLHA.

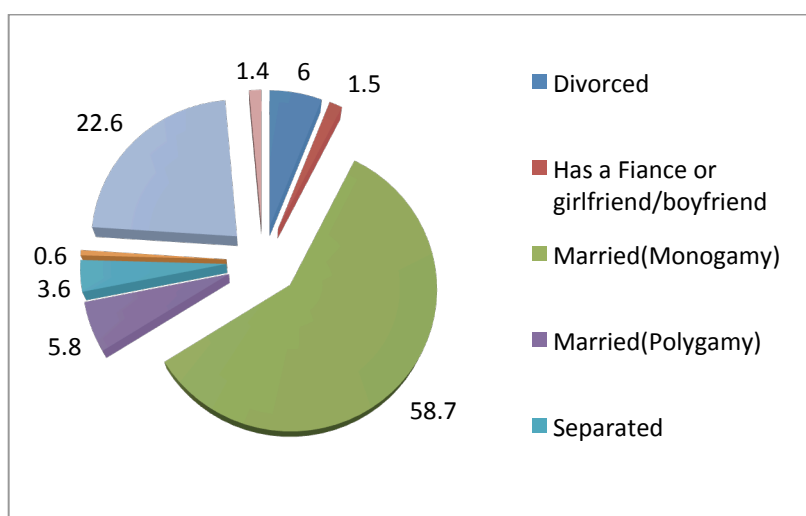
**Table 2: Sex of the respondents**

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Female	780	81.3
Male	179	18.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>100</b>

There were more women than men who were consulted in the evaluation, of course just was the case during the baseline, because fewer men naturally participate in PLHIV support groups than women and again by design, the project aimed at reducing violence against women and it was only sensible for the evaluation to hear from the women themselves in order to understand if any changes have taken place.

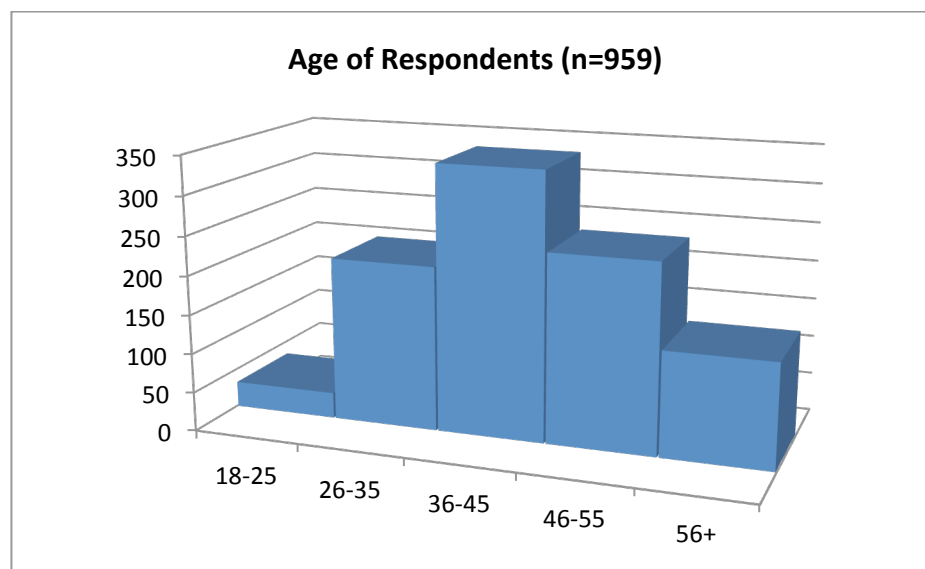
Relationship status of the respondents took into account marital status and any intimate relationship between two people, whether married or not. This was taken into account considering that Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) occurs in intimate relationships beyond a marriage set up. The majority of the respondents, 59 percent, were married in a monogamous relationship while 22 percent were widowed. Those who were in a polygamous set up were 6 percent of the respondents while 4 percent were separated.

**Figure 1: Relationship Status of the respondents in personal interview**



People who were not in any relationship (single) were the lowest represented in the respondents. They comprised 0.6 percent only. This is mainly because the design of the project was to reduce intimate partner violence and as such the evaluation endeavored to talk to more people who are in intimate relationships than those who were single in order to check the progress made between the project baseline and the evaluation.

**Figure 2: Age ranges of the respondents**



An analysis of the age groups of respondents of the who participated in the individual interviews show that the majority (36 percent) were in the age group of 36 to 45, followed by those in the age group of 46-55 who comprised 25 percent. The youngest age group of 18 to 25 years was the least constituting 3 percent of the total respondents. This is similar to baseline study findings where young people, who most of them are not married, hardly participate in PLHIV support groups. Focus Group discussion revealed that most young people do not disclose their HIV status if they are positive to avoid stigma and discrimination especially when they intend to have a sexual partner or potential marriage partner. This demonstrates that there could be a lot of young people who are in intimate relationships but are not part of the PLHIV support groups hence a need to consider programming IPV within structures or forums where young people interact than limit IPV interventions to support groups only.

The education levels of the respondents varied from no formal education at all to tertiary education. Forty-three percent of them had attained senior primary level education while 19 percent never had formal education. There was only one participant with tertiary level education.

**Table 3: Education Level of the respondents**

<b>Education Level</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Never had formal education	184	19.2
Junior primary (Standard 1 – 4)	162	16.9
Senior primary (Standard 5 – 8)	411	43.0
Junior secondary (Form 1 – 2)	120	12.6
Senior secondary (Form 3 -4)	78	8.2
Tertiary	1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>100</b>

## 11. Findings and Analysis per Evaluation Question

<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	Effectiveness
<b>Evaluation Question 1</b>	To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs achieved and how?
<b>Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings by the evaluation team</b>	<p>The evaluation was interested in finding out what the project has done in dealing with the triggers of violence in the target communities. The beneficiaries were able to highlight that the project, especially through the Stepping stones methodology enabled couples to open up on issues that trigger violence within the setting of their intimate relationships. Among the triggers of violence discussed by project beneficiaries were multiple sexual partners which was reported to be largely practised by men. The project enabled couples to discuss why men in particular leave their partners in search for sex elsewhere. Hence, the Stepping Stones methodology enhanced communication among men and women in order for them to take responsibility on their roles and responsibilities in relation to multiple sexual partners and the resultant violence particularly towards women. From the perspective of the beneficiaries, the project was effective in addressing the root causes of having multiple sexual partners and intimate partner relationships resulting from it.</p> <p>In addition to the improved communication among couples, the beneficiaries also highlighted a reduction in alcoholism particularly among men which was also reported as a trigger of violence in some relationships. Some male beneficiaries were able to testify during the evaluation exercise that they had either reduced their alcohol intake or that they were more responsible with their drinking which led to a reduction in violence within their intimate relationships. Women were also able to testify such changes.</p>
<b>Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above</b>	As shown by the statistics comparing baseline and end-line incidence of violence, indeed the project has managed to contribute to the prevention and reduction of violence in the target communities through its methodologies. There was further reference to community paralegals who have also contributed to raising awareness on the redress mechanism for violence in local communities. However, the evaluators found that Stepping Stones facilitators were effective in dealing with prevention of violence and were able to show records or documentation of results of their work while the same could not be said of paralegals. There

	<p>was inadequate number of paralegals to efficiently cover the target communities. As such, although they had bicycles to facilitate travel, they were still unable to reach the level of impact reached by the Stepping Stones facilitators. Project records show that 288 stepping stones facilitators were trained against 51 paralegals and it is not surprising to note that the level of impact of their respective work was different even though the Stepping Stones facilitators also reported that they were having transportation challenges because the project did not procure bicycles to facilitate their movement.</p> <p>The evaluation also noted that some of the paralegals and facilitators had some capacity challenges in terms of their education levels. As such, this affected their ability to properly document project results or outcomes because they took some outcomes for granted. Hence future interventions need to ensure that community structures have more support towards enhancing their skills in documentation. Evaluators noted that there was a monitoring and evaluation training that was organized in the first year of project implementation but it appears this was not enough and more should have been done. It also needs to be noted that the challenge of under-reporting by community structures is not peculiar to this project because many other programmers are facing similar challenges in Malawi.</p> <p>It was also noted that fewer men were active in the project as compared to women. It has to be said that the lower participation levels by men in gender programmes is a big challenge in Malawi and COWLHA is not the only organization struggling to involve and engage more men. It is however commendable that the project was able to engage couples where possible which contributed to the higher levels of participation by men in this particular project compared to other gender programmes. But it remains a fact that the participation of men is still a challenge and more thought needs to be put into how best to engage men in gender related programmes in future beyond mere participation in community activities.</p> <p>Despite the challenges encountered, it is very evident from the discussions with various stakeholders of the project like traditional leaders, judicial officers, victim support units and social welfare officers among others that the project has been very effective in reducing cases of violence in the target communities. Traditional leaders and victim support units were able to testify</p>
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during key informant interviews that the project has lessened their work because it has done well in prevention of intimate partner violence. As such they are registering and resolving lesser numbers of cases related to IPV in their various jurisdictions than before which is a commendable indicator of the effectiveness of the project.

Furthermore, quantitative data collected shows drastic reduction in the incidence and prevalence of intimate violence as shown by comparing baseline and end line findings. The fact that the project has contributed to such reduction and the stakeholders and beneficiaries themselves are attributing the changes that have happened to the project is no mean achievement and COWLHA needs to be commended for doing a good job of preventing violence against women. Further to that, beneficiaries were able to indicate where they can seek redress in the event that violence has occurred and this is also an indicator of success because the community members particularly women have been empowered with information that is making a difference in reducing VAW. Some participants of male FGDs actually indicated that women have become more aware of their rights and as such they are also afraid to perpetrate violence against women because they know that they will be reported if they do so.

The case study below extracted from project documents speaks volumes on the effectiveness of the project methods:



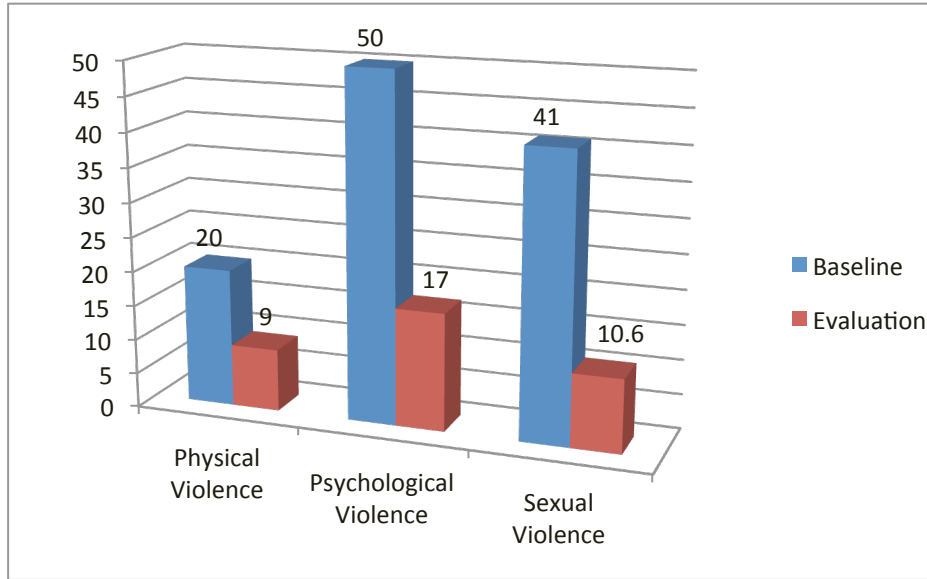
In the past, Wesley Biton, 70 from Group Village Headman Naphiyo 2, in T/A Bvumbwe's area in Thyolo used to severely'



	<p>beat up his wife Lauma Florenciano, 52, for no apparent reason. He used to do this every day when he returned home from a drinking joint while heavily drunk. Wesley's bullying behaviour had seen him brought before different traditional courts and different forums to answer charges of wife battering. But the man, after serving whatever punishments the traditional courts have been slapping him, he never stopped beating up his wife Lauma. Fearing for her life, due to daily bullying and beating, in October 2012 Lauma approached Nguluwe Support Group in the area to seek for advice on how she could go about divorcing the man. She complained to the group that the husband used to severely beat her up, and that he does not care for the household and that her home as a result, was engulfed with extreme poverty.</p> <p><i>"Indeed I wanted nothing else but divorce because I feared for my life due to daily bullying and beating, that the traditional courts have even failed to address," said Lauma.</i></p> <p>The Support Group Members who had undergone Stepping Stones lessons took up the issue and using their skills managed to bring both Wesley and Lauma before the group and managed to convince the couple to join the group. Together as a couple attended Stepping Stones lessons where Wesley learnt that he was subjecting his wife to gender based violence and he also learned the consequences of acting like that. Wesley after Stepping Stones lessons realised that excessive beer drinking was the main cause for his uncalled for behaviour. Today, Wesley is a changed man. He has stopped drinking beer, stopped beating his wife and he is now providing for his family.</p> <p><i>"I have realized that I was subjecting my wife to domestic violence which is a crime before the law. Through Stepping Stones I came to realize the root cause of my problem, which was my addiction to alcohol, once I stopped that, everything has changed for the betterment of our household," said Wesley.</i></p>
<b>Conclusions</b>	<p>The Stepping stones methodology has been seen to be effective in changing people's behaviours towards reducing gender based violence. There is therefore need to consider further strengthening of the component for capacity building to community members and also trainings aimed at improving skills of paralegals and facilitators.</p>
<b>Others</b>	

<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	Effectiveness
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<b>Evaluation Question 2</b>	To what extent did the project reach the targeted beneficiaries at the project goal and outcome levels? How many beneficiaries have been reached?
<b>Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings by the evaluation team</b>	<p>Findings from interviews with the project team, reviewing of project progress reports and field reports and registers from community facilitators show that the project has managed to surpass its targets in terms of the numbers of planned target beneficiaries. And the large turnout of beneficiaries in some districts during the evaluation exercise confirmed the conclusion that the project has surpassed its targets. In addition, There is evidence that the project carried out more community activities like dialogue sessions and sensitisation sessions than planned which led to the project reaching out to more people than planned.</p> <p>Through reviewing the Results Framework for the project, it has been established that the project intended to reach 7,000 women living with HIV, 20,000 women and girls and 5,000 survivors of violence. But comparison with figures gathered from project reports and field reports as well as registers from paralegals and facilitators indicated that the project has surpassed these targets except for the target of reaching out to 5,000 survivors of violence. Hence target for women living with HIV was almost doubled and that of women and girls was also surpassed by 5,544.</p> <p>It is therefore fair to say that the project has done very well in the prevention of violence which may also explain the underachievement on the targets for survivors of violence. This is probably the case because interviews with key informants and stakeholders as well as the women themselves have shown that there is drastic reduction in violence against women in the target communities. Hence, it may be said that 5,000 survivors was a target which was too ambitious that it did not take into account the preventive efforts of violence by the project that have been very effective.</p>
<b>Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the</b>	The evaluators noted some under reporting by the community facilitators because they seemed to take many changes for granted and as a result they did not record everything they did. However, reviewed documents show that the project managed to reach out to 13,285 women living with HIV, 1,475 survivors of violence, 25,544 women and girls as well as 24,265 men through the Stepping Stones community workshops in order to prevent violence against women. This information was gathered from field reports from facilitators and cross checked through facilitators registers. It was also encouraging to

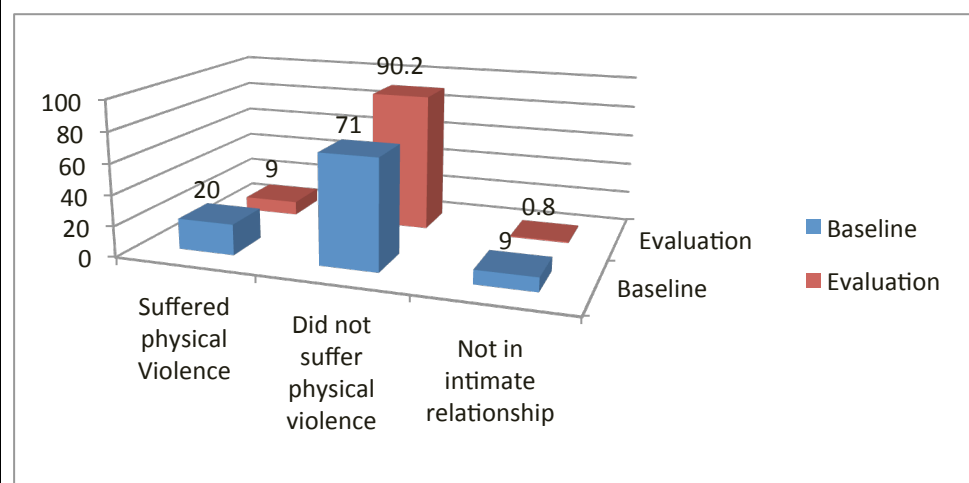
response and analysis above	note that although the men were secondary beneficiaries under the project, they have benefitted just as much as the primary beneficiaries because they reported to be living in fulfilling intimate relationships due to the prevailing peace in their relationships.												
Conclusions	The project was able to reach its targeted beneficiaries at the project goal and outcome levels.												
Others	Reporting is very important in every project and the revelation of under reporting by the community facilitators is an issue of concern. Although the project reached its targets, it is imperative that future programming put emphasis on the importance of reporting which can be achieved through provision of well-tailored trainings.												
Evaluation Criteria	Effectiveness												
Evaluation Question 3	To what extent has this project generated positive changes in the lives of the targeted (and untargeted) women and girls in relation to the specific forms of violence addressed by this project?												
Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings by the evaluation team	<p>It was evident from the analysis that violence of all types has reduced by more than half since the intervention in all the districts. However, despite this reduction, psychological violence remains the most common type of violence experienced or perpetrated in intimate relationships.</p> <p>Figure 3: Comparison of incidences of violence by type, between baseline and evaluation findings</p>  <table><tr><th>Type of Violence</th><th>Baseline</th><th>Evaluation</th></tr><tr><td>Physical Violence</td><td>20</td><td>9</td></tr><tr><td>Psychological Violence</td><td>50</td><td>17</td></tr><tr><td>Sexual Violence</td><td>41</td><td>10.6</td></tr></table>	Type of Violence	Baseline	Evaluation	Physical Violence	20	9	Psychological Violence	50	17	Sexual Violence	41	10.6
Type of Violence	Baseline	Evaluation											
Physical Violence	20	9											
Psychological Violence	50	17											
Sexual Violence	41	10.6											
Quantitative	Physical Violence												

**and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above**

Physical violence is defined as being slapped or having something thrown at you that could hurt you, being pushed or shoved, being hit with a fist or something else that could hurt, being kicked, dragged or beat up, being choked or burnt on purpose, and/or being threatened with or actually having a gun, knife or other weapon used at you (1).

It is evident from the findings that the proportion of those who suffered physical violence during the baseline study has more than halved comparing to the evaluation findings. More than 90 percent of the respondents reported that they did not suffer physical violence compared to 71 percent during the baseline. This demonstrates a great improvement in terms of incidences of IPV observed after the implementation of the project. There were different forms of objects used to perpetrate physical violence and these included use of hands, wooden objects and “panga” (big) knives. When violence was perpetrated, 55 percent of those who suffered physical violence reported the matter to their marriage counselors (36%), others to the Police VSU (19%) yet others reported to the relatives of their spouse (14%) and the village chief (14%).

Figure 4: Status of Physical Violence in the past 12 months



It was however interesting to note from discussions with men that although it is largely men who perpetrate physical violence, there are also instances when women do perpetrate violence, only that men do not talk about it. In one of the FGDs with male participants from Nsanje, one man said:

*“When domestic violence has happened to us men, we are shy to reveal that my wife poured hot water on us, we fear that our fellow men may laugh at us, but if happens to women eh!!eh!!only one slap she will jump to the chief, from there she jumps to police, at the very same time the husband will be picked and asked what have you done to her. But for us men its’ very rare to go on*

*public to say my wife has done this and that for fear of people laughing at us, we choose to remain quiet.”*

### **Psychological Violence**

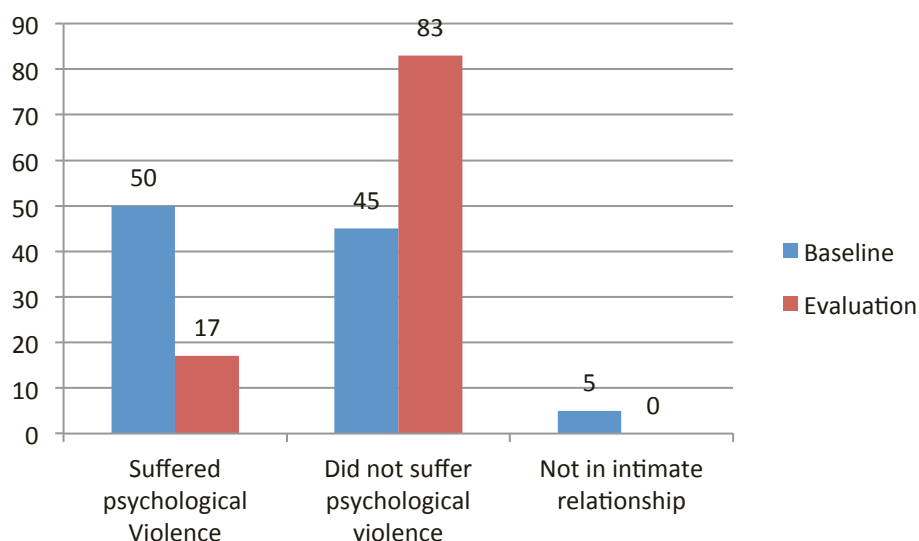
Psychological violence is defined as any act that is done to someone so that they are humiliated, insulted, intimidated or threatened and include controlling behaviors by a partner such as not being allowed to see friends or family (2).

The findings show that there has also been a reduction of reported incidences of psychological abuse as compared to the baseline findings. There are fewer people (17%) who reported to have suffered psychological violence as compared to the 50 percent who reported the same from the baseline findings. There are also more people (83%) than from the baseline (45%) who reported that they did not suffer psychological violence three years after the implementation of the project. For those who suffered psychological violence, the most common form of psychological violence was verbal abuse (25%) followed by partner reporting home late (19%). Verbal abuse was also reported to be the most common form of psychological abuse in the baseline study.

**Table 4: Most common forms of psychological violence among Intimate Partners**

<b>Form of psychological violence</b>	<b>Baseline (%)</b>	<b>Evaluation (%)</b>
Partner verbally abusing me	36.4	24.5
Partner reporting home late	24.5	19.2
Partner openly having more than one sexual partner	N/A	14.6
Being stigmatized and/or discriminated against (in various forms)	5.1	13.9
Partner no longer talking to me or ignoring me when I talk	1.7	9.9
Not being given what is otherwise provided such as money for household use or medication	4.2	6.0
Partner not interested in having sex	11.8	4.6

	with me		
	Other / Not applicable	N/A*	4.0
	Being refused food	6.7	3.3
	Being forced to stop taking ARVs	1.7	N/A
	Divorce or Separation	5.1	N/A
	Being stopped doing certain jobs at home	2.5	N/A
	<b>Total</b>	100	100
<p>*N/A= data was not collected on the variable</p> <p>Table 4 above shows the most common forms of psychological abuse suffered by the respondents who indicated experiencing violence. As observed, verbal abuse was the highest form of psychological abuse during both the baseline (36%) and evaluation (25%). Of those who suffered psychological violence, there were more women (18%) as compared to men (13%). An analysis of the forms of psychological violence against sex of the respondents further shows that both men and women suffered psychological violence perpetrated by the intimate partner. Forms of psychological abuse were experienced differently between men and women. For instance, more women suffered verbal abuse by their partners (26%) than their counterparts (18%) and more women reported that their partner would openly have more than one sexual partner (16%) than men (5%). On the other hand, more men (18%) reported being refused to have sex with their spouses than women (2%) and they also reported their partners would report home late (23%) than women (19%) did. Ignoring one another when one talks or not talking to a spouse at all was about the same in both groups of men (9%) and women (10%).</p> <p><b>Figure 5: Proportion of respondents who experienced and those who did not experience psychological violence</b></p>			

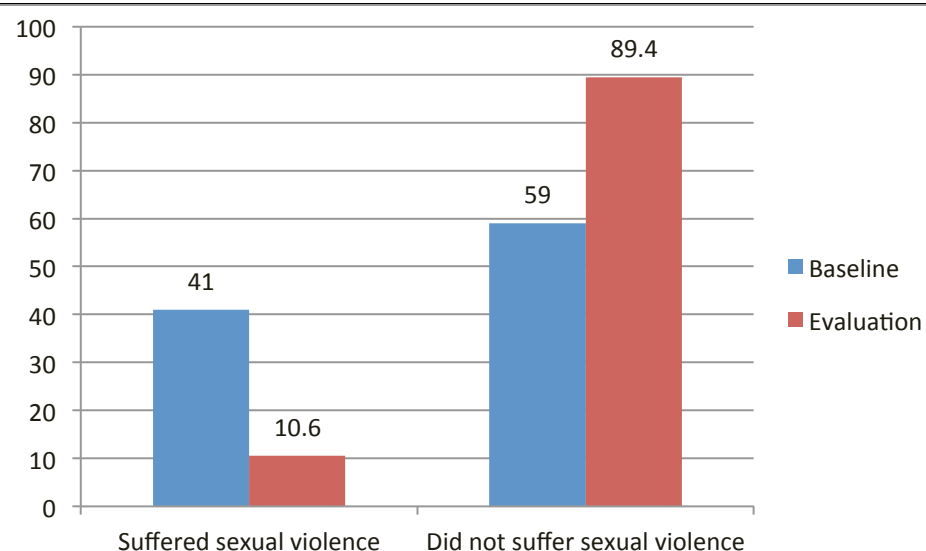


### Sexual Violence

Sexual violence is defined as being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to, having sexual intercourse because you were afraid of what your partner might do, and/or being forced to do something sexual that you found humiliating or degrading (1). The perception of humiliation or degrading though varies across cultures and societies.

Sexual violence was the second most common type of violence that occurs in intimate relationships of PLHIV as observed from both the baseline and the evaluation studies. It has been observed that sexual violence, just like the other two types of violence has reduced over the period of the project. Only 11 percent reported to have suffered sexual violence based on the evaluation findings while baseline findings reported 41 percent of respondents who suffered sexual violence.

**Figure 6: Respondents who experienced and those who did not experience sexual violence in the past 12 months**



Unlike the baseline findings, the evaluation revealed that more men suffered sexual violence than women. While 38 percent of women suffered sexual violence against 29 percent of men during the baseline, the evaluation observed that only 10 percent of the women suffered sexual violence compared to 13 percent of the men. As observed above, generally sexual violence in both men and women has reduced compared to the time before the project commenced. However, the perceptions of sexual violence by men did not really qualify as violence because it was established through FGDs of men that being denied to have sex by their female partners is viewed as violence by women. Yet it is clear that this perspective does not resonate with the definition of sexual violence and as such it is fair to conclude that not all the men who reported to suffer sexual violence suffer any violence at all in view of delinking 'sexual deprivation' from the equation.

**Table 5: Forms of sexual violence experienced by respondents during baseline and evaluation**

Form of sexual violence	Baseline
Being forced to have sex when not feeling well	2
Being refused the right to have a child	0.8
Being forced to abort	0
Being forced to have sex without a condom	25
Forced to perform certain sexual acts against your will	2



	Proposal to have sex outside relationship	13
	Reduced sexual activity with partner	12
	Total refusal to have sex with partner	16
	Other / Not applicable	29.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<p>Both the baseline and evaluation findings reveal that being forced to have sex without a condom was the most common form of sexual violence. The trend is the same for the second most common form which is refusal to have sex with an intimate partner. Just as observed in the other types of violence, men and women suffer sexual violence differently. More women (49%) than men (5%) were forced to have sex without a condom. In addition, it was women only who were forced to perform certain sexual acts against their will and forced to abort. However, more men (19%) reported reduced sexual activity with partner than women (6%) and 76 percent of the men reported to have been totally refused to have sex with their partner compared to 10 percent of the women.</p> <p><b>Causes of sexual violence</b></p> <p>Factors that led to sexual violence differ between men and women. More women reported that sexual violence ensued as a result of refusing their partner to have unprotected sex (31%) compared to 18 percent among men. Nineteen percent of the women reported to have been suspected or actually having another sexual partner outside their formal intimate relationship as compared to 6 percent of the men. This also precipitated sexual violence in intimate relationships. However, for the men, most of them, apart from refusing their partner to have unprotected sex (19%), they reported that after telling their partner about being HIV positive (13%) and reporting home late (13%), sexual violence ensued. Focus group discussions with women living with HIV confirmed that the use of condoms was indeed a major source of disagreement and violence in their relationships. It was reported that many men are not interested in using condoms with their partners especially wives because they do not see the reason because they are 'one body'. As such, many women confirmed that they have been giving in to the demands for unprotected sex from their husbands especially where both of them are living with HIV apparently because the men feel since they are both living with HIV there is nothing to fear except in</p>		

cases where family planning is relevant.

### **Reporting Sexual Violence**

For those who suffered sexual violence, only 39 percent reported the violence to either marriage counselor (38%), relative of the spouse (16%), Village Chief or to a religious leader (6%) and only three percent reported to Police VSU and court. The majority (61%) did not report the violence anywhere. This means that there is still a challenge in reporting cases of violence to those who are deemed as people who can help in the community, let alone to police or court. The findings are consistent with the MDHS findings of 2010 where more than fifty percent of married women never sought any help after suffering sexual or physical violence and only 4 percent reported the violence to police (3).

There is however, evidence that community members are now taking action to seek redress when violence against women or girls occurs. In a FGD in Karonga district, the following was said in response to a question on whether those who have been found to violate the rights of women are taken to task:

*“Well here at T.A Wansambo it has been happening for a while now. For instance, there was this case in court where a man was charged 5years in prison, last year a male teacher was charged 6years and another man was charged 14 years. There are many cases all of them being older men sleeping with girls way younger than them.”*

The community members acknowledged that the community interventions by the project have increased awareness levels on human and women's rights, violence against women as well as ways of seeking redress for such violence in addition to the preventive methods of the stepping stones approach.

On the most preferred offices or responsible people where they seek redress when violence happens, community members in Karonga expressed the following:

*“Court is better because at Police some of us are a little bit afraid while at court they give you the permission to feel free to say what you really feel.”*

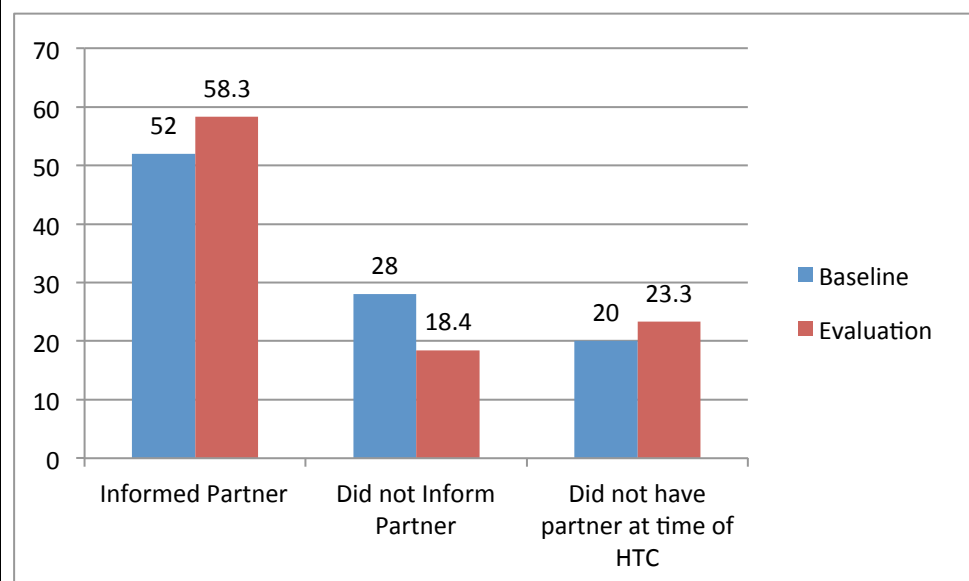
They went further to indicate that the Police VSU is one such office they go to, however, they expressed that they are sometimes afraid because of the environment at police and as such they do not feel very free to express themselves compared to going to court. They also acknowledged that traditional leaders and marriage counsellors are

sometimes biased in their resolution of cases because they usually favour men.

### Communicating HIV Test Results

Figure 7 shows that more respondents went for HIV testing together with their partners than during the baseline. This shows that there has been an improvement during the intervention period in terms of intimate partners going together for HIV testing.

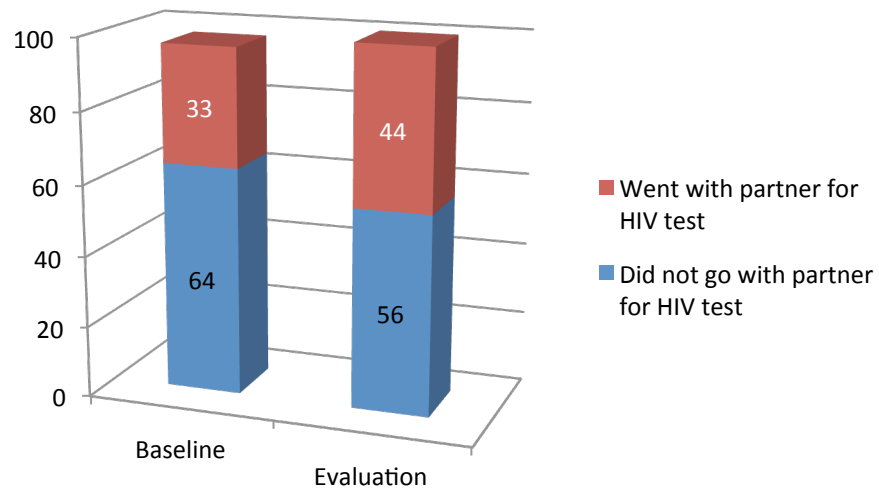
**Figure 7: Comparison between baseline and evaluation findings of those who informed or did not inform their partners when going for HIV test**



For the respondents who did not go with their partners, many of them during both the baseline (52%) and the evaluation (58%) informed their partners that they were going for an HIV test. However, 28 percent and 18 percent during the baseline and evaluation, respectively, did not inform their partners that they were going for an HIV test. It may be concluded that more people informed their partners after the intervention than before and there is a reduction in hiding to partners about going for HIV test which could be attributed to partners having trust in each other.

Despite some respondents not informing their partner that they were going for an HIV test, above 90 percent of them informed their partners when they tested positive.

**Figure 8: Comparison of baseline and evaluation findings of people who went for HIV testing with or without their intimate partner**



As observed in Figure 8, forty-four percent of the respondents went with their partner for HIV testing while the majority (56%) did not. For those who did not go with their partner, 88 percent informed their partner almost immediately after return from the HIV test, while for some it took a few days (7%) while others it took more than a week (5%) to inform their partner and one percent never revealed the results. Some of the respondents did not reveal or took time before disclosing the HIV test results because they anticipated some challenges after disclosing their HIV positive status, however, the majority (70%) did not anticipate any challenges which is higher than at baseline when only 60 percent did not anticipate any challenges. For the majority who anticipated challenges, divorce (38%) was the most common fear followed by humiliation or blame from the partner (9%). Despite these apprehensions, 83 percent of the respondents did not experience the challenges they anticipated and only 3 percent were actually divorced, blamed by partner or their partner was openly having sexual relationships outside their formal relationship. Four percent suffered verbal abuse.

Focus group discussions revealed that women are more open to disclose their results to their male partners for a number of reasons. First they are the ones who usually access health services either when escorting their children or when they are pregnant and as such it is easier for them to accept any health related issues arising from contact with health services because of the frequency of such contacts. Men on the other hand are afraid of losing their opportunities of having multiple sexual partners if they access HIV testing services let alone disclose their HIV status.

<b>Conclusions</b>	<p>The statistics are in line with earlier arguments on the view of sexual deprivation as a form of sexual violence which is widely held in many target communities, yet it does not really fit as sexual violence because women have a right to choose when to have sex and such that their choice of not having sex with their male partners at a particular point in time does not count as a form of violence. This however shows that there is more work that needs to be done in order to sensitize men in particular and communities in general that refusing to have sex at a particular time with a particular person is not necessarily a form of violence.</p> <p>It is also notable from focus group discussions that although some progress has been made on the reduction of sexual violence, refusal to use condoms remains a challenge in most relationships where men still insist on having unprotected sex with their partners particularly in the context of positive prevention of HIV.</p> <p>Much as the project has done its fair part in trying to address the issue through capacity building and promotion of condom use as was revealed during the FGD, a lot still need to be done in this area of condom use though the responsibility to decide to use condoms still remained with the individuals some of who did not entirely adopt the idea.</p> <p>There is need therefore to sustain such improvements by ensuring that the mechanisms that were established or strengthened during the project's life span are part and parcel of community or government structures.</p>
<b>Others</b>	

<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	Effectiveness
<b>Evaluation Question 4</b>	What internal and external factors contributed to the achievement and/or failure of the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs? How?
<b>Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key</b>	The effectiveness of the project was achieved mainly because the interventions of the project were based on the gaps that were found at baseline and as such the community members felt that the project was relevant to them because it was addressing issues that are important. In addition, interviews with communities showed that there was ownership of the project by all stakeholders because everyone was taken on board

<b>findings by the evaluation team</b>	<p>through regular review meetings and community workshops.</p> <p>For the case of condom use in intimate relationships and the view that refusal to have sex is violence, it is apparent that this is largely influenced by factors to do with culture and socialisation whereby sex is mainly seen as a right for men regardless of the circumstances the women are in. Sex has been a male controlled domain for a long time in Malawi and as such it is usually the will of men that it is done. Hence, the project was challenging some deep rooted perceptions of masculinity and femininity in relation to sex which is not easy to change over a short period of time.</p> <p>It was however, clear that the engagement of men through Stepping Stones sessions greatly contributed to the success of the project in the prevention of violence because they were often accused of being perpetrators without being assisted on how not to be perpetrators of violence. Men themselves were able to testify that fingers were always pointed at them as perpetrators yet they were not heard. Hence, through the community sessions, both men and women were given the opportunity to find collective ways of preventing violence. This approach greatly contributed to the effectiveness of the project.</p>
<b>Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above</b>	<p>The project reached out to 24,265 men and boys through Stepping stones sessions which helped to improve the interactions between men and women thereby leading to reduction in violence because men themselves became part of the solution.</p> <p>In addition, the project trained 288 community facilitators and 51 community paralegals which ensured that there is ownership and leadership on the project efforts at community level. As such, more people were reached because community sessions were conducted with people who understood and lived the context in which the violence happens. Furthermore, traditional leaders were also part of the community sessions and this increased the facilitator's ability to mobilise more people because they were going through the traditional leaders to mobilise communities.</p>
<b>Conclusions</b>	The holistic involvement of key players in the delivery of the project helped the project to reach more than its targeted beneficiaries.
<b>Others</b>	

<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	Effectiveness
<b>Evaluation Question 5</b>	To what extent was the project successful in advocating for legal or policy change? If it was not successful, why?
<b>Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings by the evaluation team</b>	<p>According the result framework, the project planned to conduct advocacy towards the criminalisation of marital rape in the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act of 2006. The intended outcome of this output was not achieved because of a number of reasons:</p> <p>First, marital rape is culturally seen as something that is not possible by many people in Malawi because of the perception that men have a right to have sex with their partners whenever they want. As such, marital rape is already a controversial issue in Malawi and it is well documented that the Malawi parliament agreed to pass the 2006 Prevention of Domestic Violence Act on condition that marital rape provisions were removed from the Act. Hence it was an ambitious target for the project to move for the criminalisation of marital rape when most of the critical work is beyond the control of the project. However, it has to be said that COWLHA through the project has managed to raise the profile on issues of marital rape through media activities which generated debates on the issue. This was a move in the right direction.</p> <p>The second reason was that the country had general elections in 2014 which meant that there was a change of legislators after the elections and momentum was lost and therefore it became clear that the project found it difficult to start the agenda all over again with new people in the middle of the project and get it over the line in time before the end of the project.</p> <p>It was obvious from the reviewed reports that the project team was able to detect that it would not be possible to achieve the target 6 months before project closure and decided to use remaining funds for the output to carry out a study on “the gaps and opportunities in current legal and policy frameworks in relation to sexual violence including marital rape”. This is worthy commending since the findings form that study form a basis of future interventions by many other actors in the same area of intervention.</p>

<b>Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above</b>	The evaluators had access to project documents explaining the reasons why the output was not achieved as planned. In addition, key informants were able to highlight that the issue of marital rape is a very sticky one and it requires good long term planning on steps that need to be taken to eventually reach its goal because it was not enough for the project just to meet legislators when in fact the laws are for the people and not just legislators.
<b>Conclusions</b>	Despite the challenges outlined above which contributed to the failure by the project to achieve its intended outcome under the output of legislating on marital rape, it can still be concluded that the foundation for future interventions has been laid down through the study that was conducted under the output. It is also the view of the evaluators that the design of this output was deficient because it only targeted legislators when more work should have been done in mobilising communities on the issue before going to legislators. It should have been the people pushing for the legislation through the project and not the other way round.
<b>Others</b>	

<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	Effectiveness
<b>Evaluation Question 6</b>	In case the project was successful in setting up new policies and/or laws, is the legal or policy change likely to be institutionalized and sustained?
<b>Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings by the evaluation team</b>	N/A
<b>Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above</b>	N/A
<b>Conclusions</b>	N/A



<b>Others</b>	N/A
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<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	Relevance
<b>Evaluation Question I</b>	To what extent was the project strategy and activities implemented relevant in responding to the needs of women and girls?
<b>Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings by the evaluation team</b>	Prior to the implementation of all project activities, a baseline study was conducted and it showed that indeed violence against women was an issue that needed to be addressed in the target communities. Hence, the baseline study supposedly formed the basis of implementing the activities under project. It is the understanding of the evaluation team that the baseline study findings were used in designing training materials or curricula for all project activities. This led to a scenario where the project activities were surely addressing the issues that target communities were facing in relation to violence against women.
<b>Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above</b>	<p>The evaluation has established through FGDs and key informant interviews with various stakeholders that the project was very relevant because it has addressed the issue of violence against women which was very prevalent in the target communities. One traditional leader from Lilongwe district, who was a key informant had this to say:</p> <p><i>“I am resolving fewer cases related to domestic violence in my court now as compared to the days before the project started.....now I have time to concentrate on other things other than resolving family disputes”.</i></p>
<b>Conclusions</b>	The fact that some of the traditional Leaders were able to see a change seems to point to the fact that the project surely addressed some need in the society. The project therefore addressed one of the key issues in the society that was relevant to the demands of the members.
<b>Others</b>	

<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	Relevance
<b>Evaluation Question 2</b>	To what extent do achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?
<b>Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings by the evaluation team</b>	There is evidence that the project was not only relevant for the primary beneficiaries but also the secondary beneficiaries who are also duty bearers on redressing gender based violence.
<b>Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above</b>	<p>There is further evidence from case studies that the project team gathered in the course of project implementation as well as from interfacing with project beneficiaries during the evaluation exercise that demonstrate that the project was meeting a gap that existed in relation to the prevention of domestic violence in particular. Project beneficiaries were able to highlight how the project helped them to reduce violence that they were experiencing in their intimate relationships and there are many case studies to that effect. Furthermore , comparison between baseline and end-line statistics on incidence of physical, emotional and sexual violence, clearly point to the fact that the project tremendously contributed to a reduction in violence experienced especially by women which is a sign that the project was very relevant. The case studies below extracted from project documents and verified during the evaluation exercise explain more:</p> <div data-bbox="577 1370 983 1843" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>John Banda is a member of Police Forum based at Sinyala Police Unit in Malingunde. He testifies that as Police who used to handle a lot of cases to do with various forms of violence, such cases have dwindled due to the introduction of Stepping Stones in the area.</p> <p><i>“In the past, we used to receive a lot of cases of men beating women in their houses. Many issues were to do with women denying their husbands sex in bed. As a result men used to beat the</i></p>

	<p>women. But now things have changed. There are no more cases of violence against women, particularly from marriage set ups. And we found out that it is because of the coming of Stepping Stones. A lot of people here have been sensitized and they are aware of all forms of violence and whenever they have differences, they have learnt that the best way to resolve them is through dialogue.”</p> <p>Some cases which police used to handle, said Banda, were to do with men beating their wives after they had been found HIV positive.</p> <p>“A lot of women have been chased out of their matrimonial homes because they had been found HIV positive. But now this is no longer the case.”</p> <p>Health Surveillance Assistant in Malingunde James Chadza also observed that there has been an increase in HIV testing as a result of sensitization that had come through Stepping Stones training in the area.</p> <p>“Now men come with their wives for HIV testing. In the past a lot of men used to shun HIV testing. If I am to go into our register book you will notice that there used to be a lot of women names. But now things have changed, men names are also appearing in large numbers”.</p>
<b>Conclusions</b>	<p>The use of stepping stones in the project has made the project to among other things make an influence on men by slowly incorporating them into a process of understanding the different forms of violence. This has made men to develop an understanding on the issues resulting in a change of altitude.</p>
<b>Others</b>	



<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	Efficiency
<b>Evaluation Question I</b>	How was project implemented and managed in accordance with the Project Document in terms of time and resources?
<b>Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings by the evaluation team</b>	The evaluation study revealed that the project was very efficient in its use of resources in comparison to the number of beneficiaries reached. As noted earlier, the project managed to surpass its targets in 2 out of 3 intended result areas. This is therefore a sign that project managed to implement the activities in accordance with time and resources.
<b>Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above</b>	<p>The evaluation found out that the project managed to conduct all six planned trainings on Stepping stones where 288 Stepping stones facilitators were trained. One training for paralegals, was also conducted where 51 out of the initial planned 36 paralegals were trained. These managed to reach out to just over 40,000 primary beneficiaries as contained in annex 4C. Apart from reaching out to the high numbers of people, there is evidence that indeed the intended outcomes of the project were achieved because project beneficiaries and stakeholders are able to identify the impact of the project on the ground.</p> <p>In addition, it was clear that the project team also managed to strike good working relationships with various media houses including the national broadcaster (Malawi Broadcasting Corporation) through which they were able to have nationwide media coverage at a minimum cost as compared to situations where every transaction is business oriented. The best example is the one where the national TV station was airing programmes for free to the benefit of the project because of the relationship that existed in paying for production costs.</p> <p>A further look at the project activities in relation to project budgets shows that the activities were carried out within their financial allocations.</p>
<b>Conclusions</b>	The project used its budgeted resources to reach out to more beneficiaries on the ground than planned. The good rapport that the project established with other service providers on the ground enabled it to deliver on some tasks at low or no cost. This means there was value for the money.
<b>Others</b>	

<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	Sustainability
<b>Evaluation Question I</b>	What were the most efficient and successful strategies to reach the outcome objectives?
<b>Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings by the evaluation team</b>	Interaction with key informants like traditional leaders and victim support units as well as project beneficiaries has revealed that the involvement of such local structures and the capacity building of community members is one strategy which the project used and it has proved to be effective. This is quite commendable because it will ensure that the efforts of the project are sustained by the communities and their gate keepers.
<b>Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above</b>	The project did not monetarily incentivize the participation of community members and facilitators in project activities, which made them to take part in the efforts of the project because they saw the importance of such participation. However, the project could have done much better if it had provided transportation for facilitators which would have enabled them to continue their work way beyond the life span of the project. But as it stood during the time of the evaluation, there was a threat that some of the facilitators would not be able to continue with community sessions because they travelled long distances and this would prevent them from sustaining what they had been doing throughout the lifespan of the project.
<b>Conclusions</b>	Despite the fact that there are high chances of the communities sustaining some of interventions that they learnt through the project, there were a few transport issues that were likely to restrain people's movements resulting into failure to sustain the interventions.
<b>Others</b>	

<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	Sustainability
<b>Evaluation Question 2</b>	How were the achieved results, especially the positive changes generated by the project in the lives of women and girls at the project goal level, going to be sustained after this project ends?
<b>Response to the evaluation question with analysis of key findings by the evaluation team</b>	<p>The project was using existing community structures like support groups in the implementation of its activities. As such, it is the view of the evaluators that the positive changes will outlive the project life span because the community structures have taken ownership of the project efforts and are very likely to continue working on sustaining interventions introduced by the project.</p> <p>In addition, the project also worked with community and district stakeholders who have seen the results of the project and have testified that the prevention efforts of the project lessened their work on redressing cases of violence. As such, they have indicated their willingness and commitment to sustain the efforts of the project in sustaining the positive changes generated by the project.</p>
<b>Quantitative and/or qualitative evidence gathered by the evaluation team to support the response and analysis above</b>	Key informant interviews with traditional leaders and stakeholders like VSUs revealed that they will continue to work with the community facilitators to ensure that the efforts of the project are sustained. This is due to the fact that the design of the project had space for them to be part and parcel of the project which is one commendable aspect of the project design and this, will definitely lead to sustainability. In some districts, district stakeholders indicted that they will look for funds to replicate similar interventions in their district which is a sign that they will sustain the positive changes generated so far.
<b>Conclusions</b>	It is the conclusion of the evaluation team that the project design had a good sustainability plan by engaging community structures and stakeholders at local and district levels which has ensured ownership of the project and the likelihood of sustaining the positive changes generated by the project.
<b>Others</b>	

## 12. Conclusions

<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	<b>Conclusions</b>
<b>Overall</b>	<p>The evaluation team concludes that the project was effective, efficient and relevant in leveraging positive action towards reducing violence against women living with HIV in the target communities. The use of community facilitators and paralegals as part of community structures appeared to be effective in promoting local ownership of the project and maximizing its impact on the beneficiaries. There was effective collaboration among community facilitators, police victim support unit, courts, social welfare officers and local leaders which significantly contributed to the success of the project. The evaluation has however revealed there is need to still do more in order to break the cultural barriers especially around condom use between intimate partners if its gains on intimate partner violence related interventions are to be maximized.</p>
<b>Effectiveness</b>	<p>The project has been very effective especially by improving communication between intimate partners as a result of trainings on stepping stones and this consequently helped to reduce triggers of violence in the targeted communities. The evaluation team further concludes that the project was effective as it empowered the communities with knowledge and information since they were knowledgeable as where to seek redress when they have been victimized. This was evident when traditional leaders and victim support units were able to testify during key informant interviews that the project has lessened their work because it did well in prevention of intimate partner violence. As such they are registering and resolving fewer cases related to IPV in their various jurisdictions than before which is good indicator of the effectiveness of the project.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	<p>It can be concluded that the project was indeed relevant in meeting the needs or gaps that existed related to the prevention of domestic violence in particular. For instance, project beneficiaries were able to highlight how the project has helped them in reducing the levels of violence that they were experiencing in their intimate relationships and there are many case studies to that effect. Furthermore, comparison in baseline and end-line statistics on incidence of physical, emotional and sexual violence, clearly points to the fact that the project has tremendously contributed to a reduction in violence</p>



	being experienced especially by women which is a sign that the project was very relevant to people's needs.
<b>Efficiency</b>	The evaluation team concludes that the project was very efficient in its use of resources with reference to the number of beneficiaries reached. The project surpassed its targets in 2 out of 3 intended result areas, for instance, more paralegals were trained compared to the planned figure. This is therefore a sign that project managed to implement the activities in accordance with time and resources which reflects on its efficiency.
<b>Sustainability</b>	It can be concluded that the sustainability of the positive changes generated by the project is guaranteed considering that the project design had already incorporated a good sustainability plan through the engagement of community structures and stakeholders at both local and district levels which has ensured ownership of the project.
<b>Impact</b>	The evaluation team also concludes that the project has brought a positive impact in the area of reducing the triggers on violence between intimate partners and even in the targeted communities. There are many recorded evidence or case studies by the project which has shown that there is indeed impact. The reduction in the number of cases being handled by the courts and local leaders attest to that effect.
<b>Knowledge Generation</b>	It can clearly be concluded that the project generated enough knowledge some of which has contributed to the reduction of intimate partner violence as can be drawn from individual testimonies in the newsletters. For example, apart from the project produced newsletters updates, the project also produced studies reports like the one on HIV and Gender Based Violence and the documented Best Practices. All these form part and parcel of a big knowledge base that can inform programming at both local and national levels. The evaluation has specifically noted that some of the studies conducted under the project have been used in national documents like the 2014 Malawi proposal to the Global Fund to fund the HIV response, and a 2015 National Issues Paper on gender in the national response to HIV. This is a clear sign that the project has generated evidence that is informing programming at national level and is a commendable achievement by the project.
<b>Others (if any)</b>	



### 13. Key Recommendations

<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>Relevant Stakeholders(Recommendation made to whom)</b>	<b>Suggested timeline (if relevant)</b>
<b>Overall</b>	Since some of the activities under the project are touching on attitude change, they still need to be on-going; COWLHA should look for more funding to extend the project to ensure that attitude change issues are adequately addressed in all the targeted districts.	COWLHA	
	It is also recommended that the use of community stepping stones facilitators and paralegals as part of community structures be encouraged as it promotes local ownership of the project and thereby maximizing its impact on the beneficiaries.	COWLHA	On-going
<b>Effectiveness</b>	It is recommended that community capacity building trainings through stepping stones be continued should there be another project funding opportunity of similar nature.		
	It is recommended that the community and government structures and the local leaders be encouraged to	Community and government structures	On-going

	continue collaborating to make sure that the activities continue flourishing,		
<b>Relevance</b>	It is recommended that case studies documented during the project implementation be used to cascade more awareness messages to the communities.	Community and government structures	On-going
<b>Efficiency</b>	The evaluation team recommends that the Community stepping stones facilitators and paralegals be encouraged to continue with the operations they were doing and also continue using the resources provided by the project, for instance the bicycles.	Community and government structures	On-going
<b>Sustainability</b>	The evaluation team further recommends that community structures and stakeholders at local and district levels be encouraged to continue working together to ensure project activities sustainability.	Community and government structures	On-going
<b>Impact</b>	It is also recommended that in future interventions,		

	COWLHA should continue documenting evidence based case studies since they help to communities learn from each other and hence bring big impact.	COWLHA	
<b>Knowledge Generation</b>			
<b>Others (if any)</b>			

## 14. References

1. World Health Organisation. Global and regional estimates of violence against women: prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence. ; 2013.
2. R Jewkes. Emotional abuse: a neglected dimension of partner violence. The Lancet. 2010 .
3. National Statistical Office and ICF Macro. Malawi Demographic and Health Survey 2010. ; 2011.

## 15. Annexes

### Final Version of Terms of Reference (TOR) of the evaluation



#### COALITION OF WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV AND AIDS

### TERMS OF REFERENCE (TORs) FOR END OF PROJECT EVALUATION

#### 1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

The Coalition of Women living with HIV and AIDS (COWLHA) is a Malawian civil society organization that was established to create a united voice of women and girls living with HIV and AIDS in addressing the challenges affecting them. As such, the membership of COWLHA constitutes women and girls living with HIV and AIDS. Since its inception in 2006, COWLHA has implemented a number of projects aimed at addressing some of the major challenges being faced by women and girls living with HIV/AIDS in Malawi.

COWLHA received a grant from the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women by implementing a three year project titled “Leveraging Positive Action towards Reducing Violence against Women Living with HIV”. The project is geared towards addressing violence against women in 12 districts. The goal of the project is “To prevent intimate partner based violence for women living with HIV and create an enabling environment for the promotion of women’s rights”. This is a 3 year project which has been running from September 1, 2011 to August 31, 2014. Currently, almost all activities designed for the project have been conducted except the endline evaluation. During its implementation, the project addressed intimate partner based violence as one way of enhancing rights of women living with HIV. The project targeted women living with HIV who are COWLHA and their partners as primary beneficiaries and women belonging to the target communities who benefitted both from stepping stones trainings as well as paralegal services by extension were secondary beneficiaries.

The objectives of the project included the following:

- To reduce intimate partner based violence against women.
- To increase knowledge levels of harmful practices and women’s rights.
- To enhance the capacity of COWLHA structures in Gender and HIV and AIDS programming.
- To enhance partnerships and networking on the elimination of violence against women.

The project was implemented in 12 districts of all the 3 regions of Malawi and the districts were: Nsanje, Thyolo, Blantyre, Balaka, Lilongwe, Nkhatabay, Rumphu, Karonga, Salima, Dedza, Ntchisi and Mzimba. The project was implemented with funding from UNTF totaling US\$999,999.99. The Implementing organization (COWLHA) contributed office equipment, vehicles, and office space and support staff.

## **2. PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION**

COWLHA seeks to engage a consultant to conduct an end of project evaluation covering the entire project with a strong focus on assessing results (i.e. project goal, outcomes and outputs) and impact of the project. The evaluation needs to be carried out to determine the impact made by the project in contributing towards ending violence against women. The evaluation results will be used by COWLHA to determine how the project has contributed towards its core mandate of promoting women's rights through preventing and eliminating gender based violence. The results will also be used by UNTF to assess how they (results) of the project have contributed towards UNTF's objectives. After the evaluation is completed, COWLHA and UNTF will scrutinize the gaps identified and success registered in the evaluation for possible extension or replication of the project to other areas since the project was not covering the entire country.

## **3. EVALUATION OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE**

### **3.1 Scope of the Evaluation**

Regarding scope, the evaluation will:

- Cover the entire project duration of 3 years.
- Cover the 12 districts where the project was being implemented.
- Target primary beneficiaries who are women living with HIV and are COWLHA members with their partners and secondary beneficiaries who are women belonging to the target communities who benefitted both from stepping stones trainings as well as paralegal services by extension. The evaluation will also target traditional chiefs who were key stakeholders in implementing the project.
- Require conducting literature review of all documents generated during project implementation.
- Require designing of relevant tools for data collection.
- Require supervising, collection of data, coding, analyzing and writing evaluation report.

### **3.2 Objectives of the Evaluation**

The objectives of the evaluation will be to:

- To evaluate the entire project in terms of effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability and impact, with a strong focus on assessing the results at the outcome and project goals;
- To generate key lessons and identify promising practices for learning;
- Assess the progress made towards achieving the project objectives based on the log frame, proposal, data collected from monitoring and supervisory visits, data collected from review meetings and findings from the baseline survey which was based on prevailing community demographics; gender roles and norms; violence against women; sexual attitudes; communication and behaviors; existing structures on redressing violence against women; HIV knowledge and stigma and discrimination from the targeted districts.
- Identify strengths (including successful innovations and promising practices) and weaknesses (factors impeding progress) of the project planning, design, implementation, M&E, and beneficiary participation in the project.
- Determine whether the resources (financial, human and material) have been used economically and wisely in order to maximize the well-being of the community.
- Ascertain any unexpected outcomes as a result of the project interventions.
- Provide specific, actionable, and practical recommendations for continued benefits as the project is completed.
- Document new knowledge and important topics for further inquiry, lobbying, and influence.
- Draw lessons from the project in order to share learning on strengths and weaknesses both within COWLHA as an implementing partner and UNTF as a funding partner.
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#### **4. EVALUATION QUESTIONS**

The key questions are divided into five overall evaluation criteria and are mandatory evaluation questions:

##### **4.1 Effectiveness**

- To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs achieved and how?
- To what extent did the project reach the targeted beneficiaries at the project goal and outcome levels? How many beneficiaries have been reached?
- To what extent has this project generated positive changes in the lives of targeted (and untargeted) women and girls in relation to the specific forms of violence addressed by this project? Why? What are the key changes in the lives of those women and/or girls? Please describe those changes.
- What internal and external factors contributed to the achievement and/or failure of the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs? How?
- To what extent was the project successful in advocating for legal or policy change? If it was not successful, explain why.
- In case the project was successful in setting up new policies and/or laws, is the legal or policy change likely to be institutionalized and sustained?

#### **4.2 Relevance**

- To what extent was the project strategy and activities implemented relevant in responding to the needs of women and girls?
- To what extent do achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?

#### **4.3 Efficiency**

- How efficiently and timely has this project been implemented and managed in accordance with the Project Document?

#### **4.4 Sustainability**

- How are the achieved results, especially the positive changes generated by the project in the lives of women and girls at the project goal level, going to be sustained after this project ends?

#### **4.5 Impact**

- What are the unintended consequences (positive and negative) resulted from the project?

#### **4.6 Knowledge Generation**

- What are the key lessons learned that can be shared with other practitioners on Ending Violence against Women and Girls?
- Are there any promising practices? If yes, what are they and how can these promising practices be replicated in other projects and/or in other countries that have similar interventions?

### **5. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY**

In order to meet evaluation purpose and objectives, project staff, evaluators, and key stakeholders will consult and arrive at agreed proposed evaluation design, data sources, proposed data collection methods and analysis, proposed sampling methods and field visits.

### **6. EVALUATION ETHICS**

The evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the UNEG (Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation)<sup>1</sup>. It is imperative for the evaluators to stick to the following ethical guidelines:

- Guarantee the safety of respondents and the research team.
- Apply protocols to ensure anonymity and confidentiality of respondents.
- Select and train the research team on ethical issues.

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<sup>1</sup>United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG), 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation', June 2008. Available at: <http://www.unevaluation.org/ethicalguidelines> .



- Provide referrals to local services and sources of support for women that might ask for them.
- Ensure compliance with legal codes governing areas such as provisions to collect and report data, particularly permissions needed to interview or obtain information about children and youth.
- Store securely the collected information.

In addition, the evaluators will be required to consult with the relevant documents as relevant prior to development and finalization of data collection methods and instruments. The key documents include (but not limited to) the following:

- World Health Organization (2003). *Putting Women First: Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence Against Women*. [www.who.int/gender/documents/violence/who\\_fch\\_gwh\\_01.1/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/gender/documents/violence/who_fch_gwh_01.1/en/index.html)
- Jewkes, R., E. Dartnall and Y. Sikweyiya (2012). *Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on the Perpetration of Sexual Violence*. Sexual Violence Research Initiative. Pretoria, South Africa, Medical Research Council. Available from [www.svri.org/EthicalRecommendations.pdf](http://www.svri.org/EthicalRecommendations.pdf)
- *Researching violence against women: A practical guide for researchers and activists* November 2005 [http://www.path.org/publications/files/GBV\\_rvaw\\_complete.pdf](http://www.path.org/publications/files/GBV_rvaw_complete.pdf)
- World Health Organization (WHO), 'Ethical and safety recommendations for researching documenting and monitoring sexual violence in emergencies' 2007, [http://www.who.int/gender/documents/OMS\\_Ethics&Safety10Aug07.pdf](http://www.who.int/gender/documents/OMS_Ethics&Safety10Aug07.pdf)

## 7. KEY DELIVERABLES OF EVALUATORS AND TIME FRAME

	Deliverables	Description of Expected Deliverables	Timeline of each deliverable (date/month/year)
I	<b>Evaluation inception report</b> (In English)	The inception report must be prepared by the evaluators <u>before</u> going into the technical mission and full data collection stage. It must detail the evaluators' understanding of what is being evaluated and why, showing how each evaluation question will be answered by way of: proposed methods, proposed sources of data and data collection/analysis procedures.	01 December, 2014. Inputs required by COWLHA.

		<p>The inception report must include a proposed schedule of tasks, activities and deliverables, designating a team member with the lead responsibility for each task or product.</p> <p>The structure must be in line with the suggested structure of the annex of TOR.</p>	
<b>2</b>	<p><b>Draft evaluation report</b></p> <p>(In English)</p>	<p>Evaluators must submit draft report for review and comments by all parties involved. The report needs to meet the minimum requirements specified in the annex of TOR.</p> <p>COWLHA and key stakeholders in the evaluation will review the draft evaluation report to ensure that the evaluation meets the required quality criteria.</p>	<p>dd/mm/yyyy</p> <p>Inputs required by COWLHA</p>
<b>3</b>	<p><b>Final evaluation report</b></p> <p>(In English)</p>	<p>Relevant comments from key stakeholders must be well integrated in the final version, and the final report must meet the minimum requirements specified in the annex of TOR.</p> <p>The final report must be disseminated widely to the relevant stakeholders and the general public.</p>	<p>dd/mm/yyyy</p>

## 8. EVALUATION TEAM COMPOSITION AND REQUIRED COMPETENCIES

### 8.1 Evaluation Team Composition and Roles and Responsibilities

The evaluation team will comprise local consultants. The evaluation will be led by a lead consultant who will be responsible for undertaking the evaluation from start to finish and for managing the evaluation team under the supervision of evaluation task manager from COWLHA, for the data collection and analysis, as well as report drafting and finalization in English.

### 8.2 Required Competencies

The consultant (evaluator) must have the following experience:

- Evaluation experience of at least **5 years** in conducting external evaluations, with mixed-methods evaluation skills and having flexibility in using non-traditional and innovative evaluation methods.
- Expertise in HIV and AIDS, gender and human-rights based approaches to evaluation and issues of violence against women and girls with at least a Masters degree in a relevant field.
- Specific evaluation experiences in the areas of ending violence against women and girls.
- Experience in collecting and analysing quantitative and qualitative data.
- In-depth knowledge of gender equality and women's empowerment.
- A strong commitment to delivering timely and high-quality results, i.e. credible evaluation and its report that can be used.
- A strong team leadership and management track record, as well as interpersonal and communication skills to help ensure that the evaluation is understood and used.
- Good communication skills and ability to communicate with various stakeholders and to express concisely and clearly ideas and concepts.
- Regional/Country experience and knowledge: in-depth knowledge of Malawi is required.
- Language proficiency: fluency in English is mandatory; good command of Chichewa is desirable.
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## 9. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENT OF THE EVALUATION

The specific roles and responsibilities of the evaluation team are as follows:

Name of Group	Role and responsibilities	Actual name of staff responsible
<b>Evaluation Team</b>	External evaluators/consultants to conduct an external evaluation based on the contractual agreement and the Terms of Reference, and under the day-to-day supervision of the Evaluation Task Manager.	External evaluators
<b>Evaluation Task Manager</b>	Someone from the grantee organization, such as project manager and/or M&E officer to manage the entire evaluation process under the overall guidance of the senior management, to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lead the development and finalization of the evaluation TOR in consultation with key stakeholders and the senior management;</li> <li>• manage the recruitment of the external evaluators;</li> <li>• lead the collection of the key documents and data to be shared with the evaluators</li> </ul>	Project Manager of COWLHA

	<p>at the beginning of the inception stage;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• liaise and coordinate with the evaluation team, the reference group, the commissioning organization and the advisory group throughout the process to ensure effective communication and collaboration;</li> <li>• provide administrative and substantive technical support to the evaluation team and work closely with the evaluation team throughout the evaluation;</li> <li>• lead the dissemination of the report and follow-up activities after finalization of the report</li> </ul>	
<b>Commissioning Organization</b>	Senior management of the organization who commissions the evaluation (COWLHA) – responsible for: 1) allocating adequate human and financial resources for the evaluation; 2) guiding the evaluation manager; 3) preparing responses to the recommendations generated by the evaluation.	Senior Management of COWLHA
<b>Reference Group</b>	Include primary and secondary beneficiaries, partners and stakeholders of the project who provide necessary information to the evaluation team and to reviews the draft report for quality assurance	Women living with HIV and AIDS who are COWLHA members and their spouses and women belonging to the areas of project implementation who benefitted from Stepping Stones and legal trainings.
<b>Advisory Group</b>	Must include a focal point from the UN Women Regional Office and the UN Trust Fund Portfolio Manager to review and comment on <u>the draft TOR and the draft report</u> for quality assurance and provide technical support if needed.	Name of UNW Focal Point and UN Trust Fund Portfolio Manager who supports the project.

## 10. TIMELINE OF THE ENTIRE EVALUATION PROCESS

This section is about tasks and deliverables for which the consultants or evaluation team will be responsible and accountable and due date or time-frame for each.

Stage of Evaluation	Key Task	Responsible	No. working days required	Timeframe (dd/mm/yyyy dd/mm/yyyy)
<b>Preparation stage</b>	Prepare and finalize the TOR with key stakeholders	Commissioning organization and evaluation task manager	Inputs required by Grantee	
	Compiling key documents and existing data			
	Recruitment of external evaluator(s)			
<b>Inception stage</b>	Briefings of evaluators to orient the evaluators	evaluation task manager		
	Desk review of key documents	Evaluation Team		
	Finalizing the evaluation design and methods	Evaluation Team		
	Preparing an inception report	Evaluation Team		
	Review Inception Report and provide feedback	Evaluation Task Manager, Reference Group and Advisory Group		
	Submitting final version of inception report	Evaluation Team		
<b>Data collection and analysis stage</b>	Desk research	Evaluation Team		
	In-country technical mission for data	Evaluation Team		

	collection (visits to the field, interviews, questionnaires, etc.)			
<b>Synthesis and reporting stage</b>	Analysis and interpretation of findings	Evaluation Team		
	Preparing a draft report	Evaluation Team		
	Review of the draft report with key stakeholders for quality assurance	Evaluation Task Manager, Reference Group, Commissioning Organization Senior Management, and Advisory Group		
	Consolidate comments from all the groups and submit the consolidated comments to evaluation team	Evaluation Task Manger		
	Incorporating comments and revising the evaluation report	Evaluation Team		
	Submission of the final report	Evaluation Team		
	Final review and approval of report	Evaluation Task Manager, Reference Group, Commissioning Organization Senior Management, and Advisory Group		

<b>Dissemination and follow-up</b>	Publishing and distributing the final report	commissioning organization led by evaluation manager		
	Prepare management responses to the key recommendations of the report	Senior Management of commissioning organization		
	Organize learning events (to discuss key findings and recommendations, use the finding for planning of following year, etc)	commissioning organization		

## 11. BUDGET

As in project budget

## 12. ANNEXES

## I. Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Data Source and Data Collection Methods
Effectiveness	To what extent were the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs achieved?		KIIs with staff, other key informants, Project documents / records review
	To what extent did the project reach the targeted beneficiaries at the project goal and outcome levels? How many beneficiaries have been reached?		KIIs with staff, other key informants, Project documents / records review
	To what extent has this project generated positive changes in the lives of the targeted (and untargeted) women and girls in relation to the specific forms of violence addressed by this project?		Household surveys, FGDs, and Key Informant Interviews using Structured questionnaires, FGD guides and KII guides, respectively
	What internal and external factors contributed to the achievement and/or failure of the intended project goal, outcomes and outputs? How?		KIIs and FGDs using KII guides and FGD guides, respectively
	To what extent was the project successful in advocating for legal or policy change? If it was not successful, why?		KIIs and FGDs using KII guides and FGD guides, respectively
	In case the project was successful in setting up new policies and/or laws, is the legal or policy change likely to be institutionalized and sustained?		KIIs and FGDs using KII guides and FGD guides, respectively



Relevance	To what extent was the project strategy and activities implemented relevant in responding to the needs of women and girls?		KIIs and FGDs using KII guides and FGD guides, respectively
	To what extent do achieved results (project goal, outcomes and outputs) continue to be relevant to the needs of women and girls?		KIIs and FGDs using KII guides and FGD guides, respectively
Efficiency	How was project implemented and managed in accordance with the Project Document in terms of time and resources?		KIIs with staff, Project documents / records review
Sustainability	What were the most efficient and successful strategies to reach the outcome objectives?		KIIs with staff, other key informants, Project documents / records review
	How were the achieved results, especially the positive changes generated by the project in the lives of women and girls at the project goal level, going to be sustained after this project ends?		KIIs with staff, other key informants, Project documents / records review
Impact	What were the unintended consequences (positive and negative) resulted from the project?		KIIs with staff, other key informants, Project documents / records review

## II. Beneficiary Data Sheet

Beneficiary group	The number of beneficiaries reached	
	At the project goal level	At the outcome level
Female domestic workers	N/A	N/A
Female migrant workers	N/A	N/A
Female political activists/human rights defenders		
Female sex workers		
Female refugees/internally displaced/asylum seekers		
Indigenous women/from ethnic groups		
Lesbian, bisexual, transgender		
Women and girls in general	25,544	
Women/girls with disabilities		
Women/girls living with HIV and AIDS	13,285	
Women/girls survivors of violence	1,475	
Women prisoners		
Others (specify)		

Primary Beneficiary Total		40,304	
Civil society organizations (including NGOs)	Number of institutions reached	50	
	Number of individuals reached	NA	
Community-based groups/members	Number of groups reached	200	
	Number of individuals reached	NA	
Educational professionals (i.e. teachers, educators)		NA	
Faith-based organizations	Number of institutions reached	NA	
	Number of individuals reached	NA	
General public/community at large		Over 7 million people	
Government officials (i.e. decision makers, policy implementers)		139	
Health professionals		98	
Journalists/Media		12	
Legal officers (i.e. lawyers, prosecutors, judges)		18	
Men and/or boys		24,265	
Parliamentarians		39	
Private sector employers		NA	

Social/welfare workers	46	
Uniformed personnel (i.e. police, military, peace-keeping officers)	114	
Others (specify)	NA	
<b>Secondary Beneficiary Total</b>	<b>7,024,981</b>	

### III. Methodology-related documents- Tools Used in Data Collection

#### HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

## COALITION OF WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV & AIDS (COWLHA)

### INTIMATE PARTNER AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE HOUSEHOLD

INFORMATION SHEET AND INFORMED CONSENT		
<p>Ine dzinalanga ndi ndipo ndabwera mmalo mwa a bungwe la COWLHA omwe amagwira ntchito ndi amai, atsikanakomanso abambopofunakuthetsa nk hazakomanso kuchepetsa kufalakwa kachiro mbokomwe kamayambitsa matenda a EDZI, ka HIV.</p> <p>Tabwerakunochifukwachotiabungwela COWLHA akhala akugwirantchitomderalinondianthu osiyanasiyanapankhani zamatenda a EDZI komanso khazomwezimachitikambanja. Tabwerakudzafufuzammeneyayendera ntchito yomwe akugwirayo mkudzeramkafukufuku kuti tidziwe kuti ndi patipomwe payendabwino kapena sipanayende bwino.</p> <p>Zokambirana zathu sizitenga ntahwi yayitali kwambiri. Ndikukupemphanikuti mundilore kuti ndichezenanu kwamphindi pafupifupi 30.</p> <p>Ndikukupemphanikuti mumasuke pazokambirana zathuzi. Zomwe tikambiranepano ndizapakatipa inu ndine komanso amzanga amene ndupanga nawo limodzika fukufuku. Choncho ndikukupemphanikuti mukhale omasuka kwambiri.</p> <p>Ndikukhulupirakuti muliokondwa kuti tikambirane. Ngatimungafune kuti musayankhe mafunso enamuli omasuka kutero ndipondipitirizandi mafunso ena.</p> <p>Palibe malipiro aliwonse omwe tikupereke chifukwa choti tacheza nanu. Komabe, takonza kachakumwa koti mubwezeretse mphamvu nthupi komwemupatsidwepamapeto akucheza kwathuku.</p> <p>Kodi mukuvomera kuti mutenga nawo mbali pantchitoyi mwakufuna kwanu?</p> <p>Inde ndikuvomera kutenga nawo mbali pakafukufukuyu mwakufuna kwanga.</p>		
Has participant accepted?	1. Yes      2.No	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION				DATE: (DD/MM/YYYY)	
A01	Research Assistant's Name			Research Assistant's ID	<input type="text"/>
A02	District	1=Karonga 2 = Rumphu 3 = Mzimba 4 = Nkhatabay	5 = Salima 6 = Ntchisi 7 = Lilongwe 8 = Dedza	9 = Balaka 10 = Blantyre 11 = Thyolo 12 = Nsanje	<input type="text"/>
A03	Traditional Authority	TA ID			<input type="text"/>
A04	Group Village Name	Group Village ID			<input type="text"/>
A05	Village Name	Village ID			<input type="text"/>
A06	Residence	1 = Urban      2 = Rural			<input type="text"/>

A06	Respondent's Name	First Name:	Surname:	
A07	RespondentID	Please leave this blank. FOR DATA ENTRY USE ONLY		

## SECTION B: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Poyamba kwa kucheza kwathu, ndatindidziwezinthu zingapozokhudza inu.

B01	Sex of Respondent	1. Male                      2. Female	
B02	Age of Respondent (years) (Kodi muli ndi zaka zingati zakubadwa)		
B03	What is your marital status? (Kodi muli pabanja?)	1=Married (monogamy) 2=Married (polygamy) 3=Single 4=Widowed <del>5=Separated</del> 6=Divorced 7=Has a Fiancé or girlfriend / boyfriend 8. Widowed but has a boy/girl friend	
B04	Age of Respondent Spouse (Kodi akunyumba kwanuali ndi zaka zingati zakubadwa)		
B05	What is your education level? (Kodi sukulu munaphunzira kufika pati?)	1=Never had formal education      2=Junior Primary (Standard 1-4) 3=Senior Primary (Standard 5-8) 4=Junior Secondary (Form 1-2)      5=senior secondary (Form 3-4)	
B06	What is your religion? (Kodindinu a chipembedzo chanji?)	1=Christian      2=Moslem                      3= African Tradition Religion (Aaron/Gulewamkulu, Mbona)                      4=Other: Specify.....	
B07	What is your main occupation? (Kodi mumapeza bwanji ndalama zatsiku ndi tsiku)	1=Farmer      2=Salaried Employment      3=Ganyu      4=Business person 5=Religious Leader      6=Student                      7=Traditional doctor 8=Fisherman 9=Other (specify)	
B08	How many people currently live in your household? (Kodi mnyumba muno mumakhala anthu angati?)	Total	
B09	How many are males? (Anthu aamuna alipo angati?)	Number of males	
B10	How many are females? (Nanga akazi alipo angati?)	Number of females	

## SECTIONC:KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH RIGHTS (SRHR)

Nthawi inondimafunatichizekopang'onopokambiranankhanizaufuluwachibadwidwekomamakamakaufuluwokhudzanandi uchemberewabwino. Choncho,ndikupemphanikuti mukhaleomasukamongandinanenerakumayambirokwakuchezakwathu. Kunjakukuli maufuluosiyanasianokhudzanandi moyowanu.

C01	Have you ever heard about human rights? (Kodi munamvakoza ufulu wachibadwidwe?)	1 = Yes 2 = No	<input type="checkbox"/>
C02	Have your ever heard about sexual and reproductive health rights? (Nanga munamvapo ndi za ufulu wokhudzanandiku wogonana ndi uchembere wabwino?)	1 = Yes 2 = No →D01	<input type="checkbox"/>
C03	What are examples of SRHR? Inu mumadziwapochani pankhani ya ufulu wokhudzanandi kugonana ndi uchembere wabwino? Ndimaufulu anji omwe inu mukuwadziwa.		<input type="checkbox"/>
C04	<i>Hint: If No sexual partnerat all, don't ask!!</i> Does your spouse respect your SRH rights?(Kodi okondedwa anu, amakulemekezani pankhani yokhudzanandi maufulu amenewa?)	1 = Yes 2 = No →D01	<input type="checkbox"/>
C05	<i>Hint: If No sexual partnerat all, don't ask!!</i> What does s/hedo to demonstrate that s/he respects your SRH rights? (Nchani chomwe amachita chosonyeza kuti akulemekeza ufuluwanu wokhudzanandi uchembere?)		<input type="checkbox"/>

## SECTIOND:HIV TESTINGAND COMMUNICATING HIV+RESULTSTOANINTIMATE PARTNER

D01	When you went to have an HIV test to know your HIV status, did you go with your partner?(Kodi pamene munapita kukayezetsa HIV kuti mudziwe mmene nthupi mwanu mulili, munapita ndi okondedwaanu?)	1. Yes →D06      2. No	<input type="checkbox"/>
D03	Did you inform your partner that you were going for an HIV test?(Kodi mudawauza kuti mukukayezetsa HIV?)	1. Yes      2. No 3. Did not have partner at the time of HTC→D06	<input type="checkbox"/>
D04	After knowing that you are HIV+ did you tell your partner?(Kodi munmuuzaokondedwawanu zotsatira zakoyezetsa kutimuli ndi kachiroambo?)	1. Yes      2. No→D06	<input type="checkbox"/>

D05	How long did you take to inform your partner? (Kodi munatenga nthawiyayitali bwanji kuti mumuze okondedwawanu?)	1= Immediately after meeting him/her 2 = I took a few days of reflection before telling him/her 3 =I took more than a week to tell him/her 4 = I told him/her through another person 5 = I never revealed the result	<input type="text"/>
D06	Which year did you go with your partner for HIV testing? Mchaka chanji chomwe munakayezetsa magari ndi okondwe anu?	(Where possible, indicate month and year)	
D07	Did you expect any problems from your partner once they knew about your HIV+ status?(Kodi mumayembekezera vuto lina lililonse okondedwaanu atadziwazoti akupezanindiHIV)	1. Yes      2. No→D09	<input type="text"/>
D08	What kind of problems did you anticipate?(Ndi mavuto anji omwe inu mumayembekezera?)  (Hint: Multiple responses are allowed, maximum of 3 only)	1 = Partner openly having sexual relationship outside marriage 2 = partner having secret sexual relationship outside marriage 3 = divorce by partner 4 = humiliation or blame from partner 5 = verbal abuse by partner 6 = physical abuse by partner 7 = Threatening spouse that s/he leave them 8 = None	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
D09	What kind of problems did you actually encounter when your partner knew about your HIV+ status? (Kodi ndi mavuto anji omwe munakumana nawodi wachikondi wanu atadziwaza zotsatira zanu?)  (Hint: Multiple responses are allowed, maximum of 3 only)	1 = Partner openly having sexual relationship outside marriage 2 = partner having secret sexual relationship outside marriage 3 = divorce by partner 4 = humiliation or blame from partner 5 = verbal abuse by partner 6 = physical abuse by partner 7 = Threatening spouse that s/he leave them 8 = None	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
<b>SECTIONE:PHYSICALVIOLENCEWITHINTIMATEPARTNERS</b> Tsopano ndifuna ticheze nkhanu zokhudzana ndi nkha za zomwe zimachitika mmabanja. Makamaka tikambirana zankhaza zokhudzanandi thupi lathu, nkha za zomwe munthu amathakuchitiramzakemwachitsanzopomumenyandimanjakapena kugwiritsantchitochidachilichonse, kumuthira madzi, kumudulachiwalochathupi, kumenyakhofu, ndi zinazongaizi.			
E08	Have you ever suffered any kind of physical violence in the last 12 months?(Kodi mwachitiridwapo nkhanzamonga ndatchula zija miyezi 12 yapitayi?)	1=Yes      2=No→F01	<input type="text"/>



<b>E09</b>	What kind of physical abuse did you suffer? <b>(Ndi nkhasa yangi yomwe munachitilidwa?)</b>	1 = Assault with hands only 2 = Assault involving objects (Specify object) _____ 3 = Scolding with water or oils 4 = Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>E10</b>	Under what circumstances did this abuse occur? <b>(Kodi nkhasa zimenezizinachitika chifukwa chani?)</b>		<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>E11</b>	Did you or any other person report the physical abuse? <b>(Kodi inu kapena munthu wina aliyense anakanena zankhazi kwina kulikonse?)</b>	1=Yes      2=No→ <b>F01</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>E12</b>	Where was the abuse reported first? <b>(Kodi munakasuma kwa ndani?)</b>	1 = Marriage Counsellor(Ankhoswe) 2 = Police Victim Support Unit(VSU) 3 = My Relative(Specify) 4 = My Spouse's relative (Specify) 5 = Village Chief 6 = Court 7 = Religious Leader 8 = Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>E13</b>	Why did you report this violence to the one mentioned? <b>(Nchifukwa chani munakanena kwa amene mwatchulawa?)</b>		
<b>E14</b>	Apart from the one mentioned, did you report elsewhere, later? <b>(Kodi munakasumanso kwina?)</b>	1=Yes      2=No	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>E15</b>	Where was the abuse reported second? <b>(Kodi munakasumanso kwina?)</b>	1 = Marriage Counsellor(Ankhoswe) 2 = Police Victim Support Unit(VSU) 3 = My Relative(Specify) 4 = My Spouse's relative (Specify) 5 = Village Chief 6 = Court 7 = Religious Leader 8 = Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>E16</b>	Why did you report this violence for the second time to the one mentioned? <b>(Nchifukwa chani munakanenanso kwa amene mwatchulawa?)</b>		<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>E17</b>	Were you satisfied with the support you were given? <b>(Kodi munakhutitsidwandi chithandizo chomwe anakupatsani?)</b>	1=Yes      2=No	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>E18</b>	If you were satisfied, what made you satisfied? <b>(Nchifukwa chani munakhutitsidwa?)</b>		<input type="checkbox"/>

E19	Why were you not satisfied? (Nchifukwa chani simunakhutitsidwe?)		<input type="checkbox"/>
E20	Did you experience any change after you sought the advice? (Kodi munaona kusintha mutathandizidwa?)	1=Yes      2=No	<input type="checkbox"/>
E21	What sort of change did you experience? (Kusintha kwanjikomwe munaona inu?)		
<b>SECTION F: PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE WITH INTIMATE PARTNERS</b> Nkhanza zomwe ndikufuna tikambirane tsopano, tizokhudzana kwambiri ndi mmaganizo a munthu. Nkhazazi zimamukhudza munthumumtimakapenamaganizomwakeosatikuthupingatitakambiranakaleposachedwapa. Zina mwankhazazoterezindimonga, kutukwanidwa, kumanidwachakudya, kutembeleredwa, kunyozedwa, kutchulidwa maina osakhalabwino, osakulankhula, kumangochita zithukuti uwawidwemtima mongakukhalandizibwezi, kubwerapakhomo mochedwa ndi zina zongaizi. Tsopano ndikufunsani zokhudzankhaza monga ndatchulazi.			
F01	Have you ever suffered any kind of psychological Violence in the last 12 months? (Kodi mwachitiridwapo nkhanza monga ndatchula zija miyezi 12 yapitayi?)	1=Yes      2=No → G01	<input type="checkbox"/>
F02	What kind of psychological abuse did you suffer? (Ndi nkhanza yanji yomwe munachitilidwa?)  (Hint: Multiple responses are allowed, maximum of 3 only)	1 = Partner reporting home late 2 = Partner not interested in having sex with me 3 = Partner no longer talking to me or ignoring me when I talk 4 = Partner verbally abusing me 5 = Partner openly having more than one sexual partner 6 = Being stigmatized and/or discriminated against (Please specify) _____ 7 = Being refused food 8 = Not being given what is otherwise provided such as money for household use or medication 9 = Other (Please specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
F03	Under what circumstances did this abuse occur? (Kodi nkhanza zimenezizinachitika chifukwa chani?)		<input type="checkbox"/>
F04	How many times has this psychological abuse occurred in the past 12 months? (Kodi zimenezizachitika kangati miyezi 12 yapitayi?)	1 = Once    2 = Twice    3 = Three times 4 = More than 3 times    5 = Never occurred	<input type="checkbox"/>
F05	Did you or any other person report the psychological abuse? (Kodi inu kapena munthu wina aliyense anakanena zankhazikwina kulikonse?)	1=Yes      2=No → G01	<input type="checkbox"/>

<b>F06</b>	Where was the abuse reported first?  <b>((Kodi munakasuma kwandani?))</b>	1 = Marriage Counsellor(Ankhoswe) 2 = Police Victim Support Unit(VSU) 3 = My Relative(Specify) 4 = My Spouse's relative (Specify) 5 = VillageChief 6 = Court 7 = ReligiousLeader 8 = Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>F07</b>	Why did you report this violence to the one mentioned?( <b>Nchifukwa chani munakanena kwa amene mwatchulawa?</b> )		
<b>F08</b>	Apart from the one mentioned,did you report elsewhere, later?( <b>Kupatulakumene munanenako, kodi munakanenanso kwina?</b> )	1=Yes      2=No→ <b>G01</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>F09</b>	Where was the abuse reported second?  <b>(Kodi munakasuma kwandani?)</b>	1 = Marriage Counsellor(Ankhoswe) 2 = Police Victim Support Unit(VSU) 3 = My Relative(Specify) 4 = My Spouse's relative (Specify) 5 = Village Chief 6 = Court 7 = Religious Leader 8 = Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>F10</b>	Why did you report this violence for the second time to the one mentioned?( <b>Nchifukwa chani munakanenanso kwa amene mwatchulawa?</b> )		<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>F11</b>	Were you satisfied with the support you were given? <b>(Kodi munakhutitsidwandi chithandizo chomwe anakupatsani?)</b>	1=Yes      2=No→ <b>F13</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>F12</b>	If you were satisfied, what made you satisfied? <b>(Nchifukwa chani munakhutitsidwa?)</b>		<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>F13</b>	Why were you not satisfied? ( <b>Nchifukwa chani simunakhutitsidwe?</b> )		<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>F14</b>	Did you experience any changeafter you sought the advice?( <b>Kodi munaona kusintha mutathandizidwa?</b> )	1=Yes      2=No→ <b>G01</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>F15</b>	What sort of changedid you experience?( <b>Kusintha kwanji komwe munaona inu?</b> )		

### **SECTIONG:SEXUAL VIOLENCEWITHINTIMATEPARTNERS**

**Now you need to continue being nice and affirming to the respondent:**

**Tsopano ndikufuna tikambirane mtundu wina wa nkhaa zomwe anthu amatha kukuma nazo. Ndikupemphani kuti**

mupitilizekukhalaomasukamongamwachitirakoyambilirakuja.Nkhazazomwetikambiranetsopanondizokhudzanandi kugonana.Nkhazazimenezi ndimongakukukanira kutimugonanenayemunthu,kukukakamiza kutiugonanenaye, kuchepetsa nthawi kapena masikuomwe mumagonana,kukakamizidwa kuchita zinthuzokhudzakugonana iwe usakufuna mongakuyamwaabambo,kukakamizidwakugonanaosagwiritsantchitokondomu,kukakamizidwakuchotsapakati,ndi zina zambiri zonga izi.

<b>G01</b>	Have you ever suffered any kind of sexual violence In the last 12months?( <b>Kodimwachitiridwapo nkhanza monga ndatchula zijamiyezi12 yapitayi?</b> )	1=Yes      2=No→H01	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>G02</b>	What kind of sexual abuse did you suffer?( <b>Ndi nkhaiza yansi yomwe munachitilidwa?</b> )	1 = Total refusal to have sex with partner 2 = Reduce sexual activity with partner 3 = Proposal to have sex outside marriage 4 = Forced to perform certain sexual acts against your will 5 = Being forced to have sex without a condom 6 = Being forced to abort 7 = Other (Please specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>G03</b>	Under what circumstances did this abuse occur?  ( <b>Kodi nkhaiza zimenezizinachitika chifukwa chani?</b> )		<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>G04</b>	How many times has this sexual abuse occurred in the past12 months?  ( <b>Kodi zimenezizachitika kangati miyezi12 yapitayi?</b> )	1 = Once    2 = Twice    3 = Three times 4 = More than 3 times    5 = Never occurred	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>G05</b>	How did you handlethis incidence? ( <b>Nde inu manapangapochani?</b> )		
<b>G06</b>	Did you or any other person report the sexual abuse?( <b>Kodi inu kapena munthu wina aliyense anakanena zankhazikwina kulikonse?</b> )	1=Yes      2=No→H01	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>G07</b>	Where was the abuse reported first?  ( <b>Kodi munakanena kwa ndani?</b> )	1 = Marriage Counsellor(Ankhoswe) 2 = Police Victim Support Unit(VSU) 3 = My Relative(Specify) 4 = My Spouse's relative (Specify) 5 = Village Chief 6 = Court 7 = Religious Leader 8 = Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>G08</b>	Why did you report this violence to the one mentioned?( <b>Nchifukwa chani munakanena kwa amene mwatchulawa?</b> )		
<b>G09</b>	Apart from the one mentioned, did you report elsewhere, later?( <b>Kupatulakumene munanenako, kodi munakanenanso kwina?</b> )	1=Yes      2=No→H01	<input type="checkbox"/>

<b>G10</b>	Where was the abuse reported second? (Kodi munakanenanso kwa ndani?)	1 = Marriage Counsellor(Ankhoswe) 2 = Police Victim Support Unit(VSU) 3 = My Relative(Specify) 4 = My Spouse's relative (Specify) 5 = Village Chief 6 = Court 7 = Religious Leader 8 = Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>G11</b>	Why did you report this violence for the second time to the one mentioned?(Nchifukwa chani munakanenanso kwa amene mwatchulawa?)		<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>G12</b>	Were you satisfied with the support you were given? (Kodi munakhutitsidwandi chithandizo chomwe anakupatsani?)	1=Yes      2=No→G14	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>G13</b>	If you were satisfied, what made you satisfied? (Nchifukwa chani munakhutitsidwa?)		<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>G14</b>	Why were you not satisfied?(Nchifukwa chani simunakhutitsidwe?)		<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>G15</b>	Did you experience any changeafter you sought the advice?(Kodi munaona kusingha mutathandizidwa?)	1=Yes      2=No→H01	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>G16</b>	What sort of changedid you experience?(Kusingha kwanji komwe munaona inu?)		<input type="checkbox"/>

### **SECTIONH:REDRESS MECHANISMS:AVAILABILITY AND USAGE**

Tsopanotikupitakumalechelechekwazokambiranazathuzi.Ndimafunatikambiranepang'ononkhanizokhudzazomwe zimachitika tikakanena za nkhanza kwa anthuosiyanasiyana kapena kuboma kapenanso kumabungwe.

<b>H01</b>	Have you ever reported any HIV-related violence or abuse involving yourself or intimate partner that you know of?(Kodi munayamba mwakanenako nkhasa yamtundu wina uliwonse yokhudzana ndi HIV yomwe inakukhudzani inu kapena wapamtima wanu?)	1=Yes      2=No→I1	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>H02</b>	Where did you report this violence/abuse?(Kodi munakanena kuti za nkhasazi?)	1 = MarriageCounsellor(Ankhoswe) 2 = PoliceVictimSupport Unit(VSU) 3 = My Relative(Specify) 4 = My Spouse's relative (Specify) 5 = VillageChief 6 = Court 7 = ReligiousLeader 8 = Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>H03</b>	Were you satisfied with the support you were given? (Kodi munakhutitsidwandi chithandizo chomwe anakupatsani?)	1=Yes      2=No→I1	<input type="checkbox"/>

H03	How satisfied were you in terms of quality of reception?(Munali okhutirabwanji ndi mmene anakulandilirani?)	1 = Not satisfactory 2 = Somewhat Satisfactory 3 = Satisfactory 4 = I am not sure	<input type="checkbox"/>
H04	How satisfied were you in terms of quality of Handling your complaint?(Munali okhutira bwanji ndi mmene anakuthandizirani pa nkhani yanu?)	1 = Not satisfactory 2 = Somewhat Satisfactory 3 = Satisfactory 4 = I am not sure	<input type="checkbox"/>
H05	How satisfied were you in terms of the overall performance of the institution you reported (mention here what respondent said above)? (Munali okhutira bwanji ndi mmene munathandizidwira pa nkhani yonse?)	1 = Not satisfactory 2 = Somewhat Satisfactory 3 = Satisfactory 4 = I am not sure	<input type="checkbox"/>
H06	How satisfied were you in terms of follow up of your complaint?(Munali okhutira bwanji ndi mmene nkhani yanu amayiyendetsera kuti ifike pamapeto?)	1 = Not satisfactory 2 = Somewhat Satisfactory 3 = Satisfactory 4 = I am not sure	<input type="checkbox"/>

### SECTION I: IMPACT OF PARTNER VIOLENCE ON VICTIM'S HEALTH

Pomalizapenipeni, pali timafunso tingapo kupitilizankhaniyomweyi ya nkhanza.

I01	How did the violence (whatever form) affect your health when it as perpetrated to you by your partner?(Kodi ndizotsatirazanji zomwe zinakhudza umoyo wanu zomwe zinadza kaamba ka nkhanza zomwe zinakuchitiikirani?)	1 = inconsistent adherence to ART guidelines 2 = Poor management of Opportunistic Infections 3 = Unplanned Pregnancies 4 = Poor household and self-management 5 = Becoming promiscuous 6 = Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
I02	What cultural practices still exist that fuel Violence of intimate partner in this area? (Ndi zikhalidwe ziti zomwe zimachitikabe mdera lanu lino zomwe zimalimbikitsa kuchitiranankhaza pa banja?)	1 = Kulowa kufa 2 = Bzade or kulowetsa mwana kumphasa 3 = kusasa fumbi 4 = kupondelamoto, ngozi or bwato 5 = Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
I03	What cultural practices still exist that fuel spread of HIV in this area?(Ndi zikhalidwe zanzizomwe zimachitikabe mdera lino zomwe zikulimbikitsa kufala kwa kachiroambo ka HIV)	1 = Kulowakufa 2 = Bzade or kulowetsa mwana kumphasa 3 = kusasa fumbi 4 = kupondelamoto, ngozi or bwato 5 = Other _____	<input type="checkbox"/>

### SECTION J: FINISH

Tsopanotafikapamtsilizirowa zokambiranazathuzi. Nkuthakakutimulindimafunso, ndikupepmanikuti mundifunsetsopano.

Did the respondent demonstrate they are Mentally fit throughout the interview?	1 = Yes                      2 = No	<input type="checkbox"/>
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At end, thank the respondent for sparing their time to have a discussion with you.

**ZIKOMOKWAMBIRI**

## KII GUIDE FOR POLICE VICTIM SUPPORT UNIT AND COURTS

**Instruction:** Please request if you can record your conversation with the Respondent. If they do not consent, please use the sheets provided to take your detailed notes.

SECTION A: RESPONDENT'S IDENTIFICATION			DATE: (DD/MM/YR)	
Respondent's Name			Hint: If Respondent does not want to give name Respondent ID	
Respondent's position / designation				
District	1=Karonga 2 = Rumphi 3 = Mzimba 4 = Nkhatabay	5 = Salima 6 = Ntchisi 7 = Lilongwe 8 = Dedza	9 = Balaka 10 = Blantyre 11 = Thyolo 12 = Nsanje	

Name of Institution	1 = Police Victim Support Unit 2 = Community Victim Support Unit 3 = Court	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
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1. How many cases of the following type were reported to VSU and Handled in Court?

No.	Type or description of case	Frequency		
		2012	2013	2014
1.	Maltreatment of partner or household member			
2.	Failure to render assistance to wife and children			
3.	Wife battery and assaults			
4.	HIV related Intimate Partner Violence			
5.	Deserting a spouse			
6.	Property grabbing			

2. What collaboration exists between your office and community structures such as paralegals or community VSUs? (*Probe: Do you work with COWLHA structures such as their coordinators, their paralegals? How do you work with COWLHA? What other non-governmental organisations do you work with?*)
3. Between men and women, who often report cases of violence? (*Probe: Who are the main perpetrators? Why? Do children report too? Are cases of child abuse reported too?*)
4. What main challenges do you encounter in handling cases of intimate partner violence?
5. How has the project helped you in your role in the reduction of Gender based violence?
6. If **COWLHA** was to implement a similar project what areas do you suggest need consideration and/ improvement?

## KII GUIDE FOR POLICE VICTIM SUPPORT UNIT AND COURTS

**Instruction:** Please request if you can record your conversation with the Respondent. If they do not consent, please use the sheets provided to take your detailed notes.

SECTION A: RESPONDENT'S IDENTIFICATION			DATE: (DD/MM/YR)	
Respondent's Name		Hint: If Respondent does not want to give name Respondent ID	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	
Respondent's position / designation				
District	1=Karonga 2 = Rumphi 3 = Mzimba	5 = Salima 6 = Ntchisi 7 = Lilongwe	9 = Balaka 10 = Blantyre 11 = Thyolo	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>



	4 = Nkhatabay	8 = Dedza	12 = Nsanje	
Name of Institution	1 = Police Victim Support Unit 2 = Community Victim Support Unit 3 = Court			

1. How many cases of the following type were reported to VSU and Handled in Court?

No.	Type or description of case	Frequency		
		2012	2013	2014
7.	Maltreatment of partner or household member			
8.	Failure to render assistance to wife and children			
9.	Wife battery and assaults			
10.	HIV related Intimate Partner Violence			
11.	Deserting a spouse			
12.	Property grabbing			

2. What collaboration exists between your office and community structures such as paralegals or community VSUs? (**Probe: Do you work with COWLHA structures such as their coordinators, their paralegals? How do you work with COWLHA? What other non-governmental organisations do you work with?**)
3. Between men and women, who often report cases of violence? (**Probe: Who are the main perpetrators? Why? Do children report too? Are cases of child abuse reported too?**)
4. What main challenges do you encounter in handling cases of intimate partner violence?
5. How has the project helped you in your role in the reduction of Gender based violence?
6. If **COWLHA** was to implement a similar project what areas do you suggest need consideration and/ improvement?

## KII GUIDE FOR PARALEGAL AND COWLHA COORDINATORS

**Instruction:** Please request if you can record your conversation with the Respondent. If they do not consent, please use the sheets provided to take your detailed notes.

SECTION A: RESPONDENT'S IDENTIFICATION			DATE: (DD/MM/YR)	
Respondent's Name		Hint: If Respondent does not want to give name Respondent ID		
Respondent's position / designation				
District	1=Karonga	5 = Salima	9 = Balaka	

	2 = Rumphi 3 = Mzimba 4 = Nkhatabay	6 = Ntchisi 7 = Lilongwe 8 = Dedza	10 = Blantyre 11 = Thyolo 12 = Nsanje	
Role of respondents	1 = Paralegal 2 = Coordinator 3 = Paralegal and Coordinator			_

1. Have you been trained in any gender based related issues?
2. When were you trained?
3. How many cases of the following type have you handled in the past year?

No	Type or description of case	2014	Cases Referred
1.	Maltreatment of partner or household member		
2.	Failure to render assistance to wife and children		
3.	Wife battery and assaults		
4.	HIV related Intimate Partner Violence		
5.	Deserting a spouse		
6.	Property grabbing		

4. What collaboration exists between you and community structures such as Police VSU, courts or community VSUs? (**Probe: What other non-governmental organisations do you work with?**)
5. Between men and women, who often report cases of violence? (**Probe: Who are the main perpetrators? Why? Do children report too? Are cases of child abuse reported too?**)
6. What main challenges do you encounter in handling cases of intimate partner violence?
7. How do you support advocacy at grass root level?
8. If COWLHA was to implement a similar project what areas do you suggest need consideration and/ improvement?



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