



CANVASSING CONTOURS AND RIDGES

Towards Gender Justice in Eastern
and Western Provinces of Zambia
End of Project Evaluation



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SEPTEMBER 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	vi
PROJECT AND EVALUATION DETAILS.....	vii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	viii
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Canvassing Contours and Ridges Project.....	2
1.3 Purpose of the Evaluation	2
1.4 Evaluation Audience.....	2
1.5 The Evaluation Question in Summary	3
2. THE ACTION.....	4
2.1 introduction	4
2.2 Expected Results and Outcomes	4
2.3 Overall Project Objective	4
2.4 Specific Objectives	6
3. METHODOLOGY AND SCOPE OF WORK	7
3.1 Purpose of the evaluation.....	7
3.2 Objectives of the Evaluation	7
3.3 Scope and Focus of the Evaluation.....	7
3.4 Evaluation Questions	8
3.5 Steps of Evaluation Process	9
3.5.1 Literature Review and Development of Survey Instruments.....	9
3.5.2 Development of Survey Instruments.....	9
3.5.3 Mobilisation	9
3.5.4 Field Activities - Data Collection.....	10
3.5.4.1 Key Informant Interviews.....	10
3.5.5 Data Analysis and Report Preparation	10
3.6 Limitations of the Evaluation.....	10
4. FINDINGS	11

4.1	Contextual Background	11
4.2	WLSA’s Suitability to Implement the Project.....	11
4.3	Relevance of the Action	11
4.3.1	Project Design	11
4.3.2	Implementation Challenges	12
4.3.3	Course Correction	12
4.4	Project Achievements.....	14
4.4.1	Overall Objectives	14
4.4.2	Results	14
	Development of a Communications and Visibility Plan	15
	Planning Session with Lifeline.....	16
	Paralegal Training.....	17
	The Pro Bono Advocate Scheme.....	18
	Psychosocial and Marriage Counsellor Training	18
	Case Study: Number of GBV Cases handled in Petauke 2016 - 2019	19
	Engagement of 45 Religious leaders as facilitators of access to justice	22
	Identified Strategic Cases For Public Interest Litigation.....	22
4.4	Effectiveness of the Action.....	25
4.4.1	Management Processes.....	25
4.4.2	Monitoring and Evaluation	25
4.4.3	Strategies and Tools	25
4.4.4	Gender Mainstreaming.....	26
4.4.5	Future Intervention Strategies	27
4.5	Efficiency.....	27
4.5.1	Value for Money	27
4.5.2	Possible Overlap with Other Similar Projects.....	29
4.5.3	Alternate Delivery Options.....	29
4.5.4	Project Implementation SWOT analysis.....	29
4.6	Sustainability	30
4.7	Impact.....	30
4.7.1	Paralegals’ understanding of GBV	30
4.7.2	Causes and Consequences of GBV in their areas.	31

4.7.3	Paralegals Training	31
4.7.4	Frequency of GBV Cases Handled by the Paralegals.....	32
4.7.2	GBV Knowledge	35
4.7.3	Community Members Confidence in GBV Justice Delivery Institutions	39
4.7.4	Level of Confidence in Local Courts’ Ability to Support GBV Victims	41
4.8	Success Story	41
4.8.1	Minor Retrieved from a Child Marriage	41
5.	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	42
5.1	Conclusions	42
5.2	Recommendations.....	42
6.	CHALLENGES.....	44
7.	LESSONS LEARNT	45
	ANNEXES	47
Annex 1:	Terms of Reference	48
Annex 2:	Data Collection Tools.....	57
Annex 3:	List of People Interviewed.....	81
Annex 4:	Documents Reviewed	87
Annex 5:	Special Interview with Petauke Chiefs and Traditional Affairs Officer	91
Annex 6:	Final Logical Framework	93

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1:	Project Evaluation Details	vii
Table 2:	NCA-WLSA Action Specific Objectives.....	6
Table 3:	Evaluation Questions.....	8
Table 4:	Level of Understanding of Anti GBV Act Provisions	31
Table 5:	Paralegals Knowledge – Causes and Consequences of GBV	31
Table 6:	Paralegal Training Trends	32
Table 7:	Paralegal Frequency and Make Up of GBV Cases (2016 – 2019)	34
Table 8:	GBV Knowledge by Respondent.....	35
Table 9:	GBV Rights Knowledge	38
Table 10:	Documents Reviewed	87
Table 11:	Logical Framework	93

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Petauke GBV Cases handled by VSU	20
Figure 2: Project Flowchart	27
Figure 3: Project SWOT Analysis.....	30
Figure 4: Level of Confidence in GBV Justice Delivery Institutions.....	39
Figure 5: Level of Confidence in Local Courts	41

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AU	The African Union
CAMFED	Campaign for Female Education
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
EDF	European Development Fund
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender Based Violence
JCP	Joint Country Programme
LAZ	Law Association of Zambia
MOH	Ministry of Health
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NPA	National Prosecution Authority
OSC	One-Stop Centre
<i>RHs</i>	<i>Rights Holders</i>
SADC	Southern African Development Community
UCZ	United Church of Zambia
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VSU	Victim Support Unit
WLSA	Women and Law in Southern Africa
YWCA	Young Women Christian Association
ZDHS	Zambian Demographic and Health Survey
ZGF	Zambia Governance Foundation
ZP	Zambia Police

PROJECT AND EVALUATION DETAILS

Table 1: Project Evaluation Details

PROJECT/OUTCOME INFORMATION		
Project/outcome title	Canvassing Counters and Ridges – Towards Gender Justice in Eastern and Western Provinces of Zambia	
ID	No. FED/2015/365-985	
Country	Zambia	
Provinces	Eastern Province and Western Province	
Districts/ Sites	Petauke, Ukwimi, Manyika, Sesheke, Mwanzi	
Project dates	Start	End
	29 September 2015	30 March 2019
Commissioned By	Norwegian Church Aid	Joint Country Programme
Evaluator	ATRADE Partners	
Evaluation Period	September 2019	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background: *The Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) in partnership with Women in Law in Southern African- Research & Educational Trust (WLSA) with support from European Union (EU) implemented an Action contributing to increased access to justice for survivors and victims of Gender Based Violence (GBV) in Eastern and Western Provinces of Zambia. This ran from 29 September 2015 to 30 March 2019. The Action built on the Anti-Gender Based Violence Act (2011), National Gender Policy (2011) and the National Action Plan on GBV 2008-2013 on prevention and response to Gender Based Violence (GBV).*

Expected Results and Outcomes: *The Action contributes to JCP's overall vision of a Zambia in which Rights Holders (RHs) have been empowered and as active participants, have achieved economic justice and gender justice through Gender while respecting and upholding their human rights.*

Overall Project Objective: *“To contribute to increased access to justice for survivors and victims of GBV in three districts, namely Petauke, Mwandu, and Sesheke in three years”*

The overall objective had two indicators:

- 1. By the end of year 3 at least 70% of the GBV cases reported would have been processed through the traditional justice systems in the three target districts.*
- 2. By the end of year 3 at least 5% of reported GBV cases would have been processed through the statutory justice system in the 3-targeted districts.*

Purpose of the Evaluation: *To assess the extent to which the project contributed to achieving the set outcomes for the project and assess effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, and impact. The overall objective of the end of project evaluation is to assess the processes and achievements made; draw lessons that will inform the development of future projects; capture effectively lessons learnt and provide information on the nature, extent and where possible, the effect of the Action and emphasis on learning lessons.*

Evaluation Audience: *The Evaluation audience comprises Norwegian Church Aid, Dan Church Aid and Christian Aid and by extension the European Union, the Zambian Governance Foundation. They will utilise this report to inform their decision-making matrix as they consider any follow on activities.*

The Evaluation Question in Summary

- 1. Capacity building of WLSA Staff*
- 2. Empowerment of women, survivors and victims of GBV to know and claim their rights*
- 3. Challenge and empowerment of traditional and religious structures to respect, uphold and be responsive to rights of women*
- 4. Influence legislative and policy reforms and/or implementation towards access to justice for survivors and victims of GBV,*

Steps of Evaluation Process

- 1. Literature Review and Development of Survey Instruments*
- 2. Development of Survey Instruments*
- 3. Mobilisation*
- 4. Field Activities - Data Collection*
- 5. Key Informant Interviews*

6. Data Analysis and Report Preparation

Limitations of the Evaluation

- 1. Attrition in Government Departments*
- 2. Unwillingness of GBV victims and survivors to be interviewed*
- 3. Poor record keeping by some service providers especially at community level*
- 4. ZESCO Load shedding.*

FINDINGS

WLSA's Suitability to Implement the Project: *Its comparative advantage on the use of law to interrogate various forms of injustices, especially GBV put WLSA at the centre stage as a facilitator, capacity builder, mentor, and counsellor within the Action.*

Implementation Challenges

1. *At the set up stage WLSA lost three months of programming due to delays executing administrative issues with NCA resulting in funding from NCA being also late. Thereafter, disbursements were slow.*
2. *One-year suspension of programme activities due to delays in approving the previous period's financial report. The audit queries pertained to disallowed expenses.*
3. *Internal attrition also affected the efficiency of Project implementation.*

Project Achievements

The Action conducted community sensitisation meetings, which reached 2,542 (1,690F, 852M) community members against the target of 9000 people in the three districts.

1,754 GBV cases were reported from the Project sites (Petauke, Lusangazi, Mwandu and Sesheke districts). Of these, 603 (34.4%) were handled through the Traditional Justice system.

RESULTS

1. **Specific Objective 1:** *To strengthen the capacity of WLSA and other service providers to facilitate access to justice for survivors and victims of GBV*

Indicator 1.1 *WLSA timely and efficiently implements and reports on planned activities as scheduled*

NCA capacitated WLSA via Performance Management Meetings, Mentorship, M&E trainings, and learning from other EDF actors, NCA Partner Indaba, and action-research. WLSA staff acquired relevant skill sets on programme activities.

Development of a Communications and Visibility Plan

At the onset of the Action, WLSA and NCA jointly developed a Communications and Visibility Plan and Budget in collaboration with European Delegation in Zambia and Zambia Governance Foundation. The Plan included:

- a) *Printing of brochures and banners*
- b) *Writing of articles for use by the media and in the NCA/JCP Newsletters.*
- c) *Use of Facebook to show-case the work undertaken in the action*

Indicator 1.2 *5% increase in reported GBV cases that have gone through the GBV service provision cycle annually in the 3 districts*

The Action held only nine (09) co-ordination meetings against the planned quarterly meeting due to suspension of funds and insufficient budget line. A total of 90 (39M, 58F) participated in these meetings. The Action trained 60 (26F and 34M) service providers in the GBV justice chain to effectively handle and manage GBV cases comprising medical personnel, National Prosecution Authority/prosecutors, Zambia Police and Victims Support.

Sixty-two (62) client registers were procured, 100 GBV case management guidelines procured and distributed to service providers to assist them in the management of GBV cases in accordance with the Anti GBV Act. As a result, communities became increasingly aware of

where to report GBV cases while stakeholders became aware of each other's roles and competencies in the management of GBV cases.

2. Specific objective 2: To empower women, survivors and victims of GBV to know and claim their rights

Indicator 2.1: *By the end of the year 3 at least 50% of the sensitized or trained women, survivors and victims of GBV are able to clearly articulate the procedure for claiming rights through the formal and informal justice delivery systems*

The Action conducted community sensitisation meetings, which reached 3,368 (2,147F, 1,221M) community members against the target of 7,000 (6,500F and 500M), people in the three districts. The composition of the members sensitized included: men, women, children and the youths. They acquired an increased understanding of GBV and basic human rights of men, women, boys and girls and are able to take action against GBV. The over performance was attributed to the sustained engagement of the community members by WLSA. There was more male reached out representing over 200 percent because, they were willing to be part of the Action against GBV in the three target districts.

Paralegal Training

118 community members (61F, 57M) were trained as paralegals and were equipped with knowledge of basic law and human rights principles in relation to GBV. They were able to provide basic legal advice to victims and survivors of GBV and to accompany them through the different points of service of the justice delivery chain.

Paralegals attended to a total of 210 cases of which 30 (20%) were referred up the formal justice system through the police service. This overachievement was as result of the capacity building of service providers and provision of case registers used to record cases

The Pro Bono Advocate Scheme

45 legal practitioners out of the 68 approached committed to provide pro bono advocate work with WLSA for improved and increased access to justice for vulnerable people.

Psychosocial and Marriage Counsellor Training

The Action trained 55 (30F, 20M) Psychosocial Counsellors from the three districts. These provide first level service for GBV survivors and victims at community level. The Action also trained 55 Female Traditional Marriage Counsellors. These are changing negative customary law practices that promote unequal relations among women and men.

Indicator 2.2: *At least 10% increase annually in number of reported cases of GBV in each of the 3 districts*

488 GBV cases were recorded in the occurrence books with most of these cases being Assault. Of the 25 cases recorded in Petauke up to March 2019 the following was the make-up of the 25.

- 1. Defilement cases: 17 (4 taken to court)*
- 2. Defilement of an imbecile (2 females)*
- 3. Property grabbing- economic abuse (1 female)*
- 4. Threatening violence (2 females)*
- 5. Attempted rape 1*
- 6. Rape 2*

Total 25

Case Study: Number of GBV Cases handled in Petauke 2016 - 2019

GBV cases have been reducing over the period 2016 – 2019 in Petauke. In 2016 Petauke VSU handled 604 cases. It peaked in 2017 at 664, dropping drastically to 215 in 2018 and 62 cases in 2019 (Jan – Jun 2019). This was attributed to increased awareness of human rights by the community and avenues for claiming justice for GBV survivors and victims. Also the engagement of the paralegals, traditional and religious leadership embedded women's right to the social fabric of the Petauke community.

Further, 1,754 out of 6025 recorded GBV cases passed through the traditional and religious justice delivery system with a gender lenses whilst using statutory and traditional bylaws created representing 29%. Traditional, Religious leaders and marriage counsellors handle matrimonial disputes through mediation and refer cases of GBV to the Paralegals, and or to the Police for adjudication. There is strengthened and increased collaboration among police, church and traditional leaders leading to more cases been reported to the police for further action.

Specific objective 3: *To challenge and empower traditional and religious structures to respect, uphold and be responsive to rights of women*

Indicator 3.1: *By the end of year 2 at least 50% of Traditional Leaders in the target communities are aware of the rights of women, survivors and victims of GBV and are making public statements against GBV and report having undertaken action against it*

47 traditional leaders in Mwandia and Sesheke and 26 traditional leaders from Petauke are aware of the rights of women and girls. This is a cumulative total of 73 traditional leaders out of a possible 120 were reached representing a 61% success rate for the indicator.

In Chief Sandwe's realm, Anti GBV laws have been drafted and adopted by Petauke District Council as part of the local authorities by laws. On the other hand, in Sesheke and Mwandia, of Western Province, the by-laws were not aligned due the bureaucratic nature of procedures when dealing with the Royal Khuta, which is the supreme traditional authority in the area.

In addition, 20 traditional leaders (15M 5F) and 10 religious leaders (5M 5W) attended a workshop on GBV organized by WLSA on the 12th to 14th of October 2016 at Jowali Motel in Sesheke Town.

Indicator 3.2: *By the end of year 2 at least 50% of Religious leaders in the 3 target communities are aware of the rights of women, survivors and victims of GBV and are making public statements against GBV and report having undertaken action against it*

The training of 54 (20F, 34M) religious leaders in Mwandia, Sesheke and Petauke strengthened their grasp of gender, GBV and Anti GBV related laws and also allowed them to develop gender and developed action plans, which they implemented including integrating issues of GBV in their sermons. Seven churches in Sesheke set up Legal/ Gender Desks where congregants were able to seek answers solutions to issues related to GBV through counselling and providing referrals for severe GBV cases to relevant authorities such as Police.

Specific objective 4: *To influence legislative and policy reforms and/or implementation towards access to justice for survivors and victims of GBV*

Indicator 4.1: *By the end of year 3 the Penal Code is aligned to the Anti-GBV Act, Gender Equality Act is in place and the Marriage Act is in place*

Although Zambia has adequate statutes and laws on GBV, not all of them have been fully implemented. The Ministry of Health (MOH) adopted the recommendation from to mainstream the One-Stop Centre (OSC) concept for coordinated response of GBV cases. This has not only seen the Ministry working with a number of agencies under the same concept, but more importantly, has improved efficiency and effectiveness in the disposal of GBV cases.

WLSA further actively participated in national processes for the introduction of fast track courts meant to expedite the disposing off of GBV cases. Today, three courts are operational in Kabwe, Lusaka and Choma districts as pilots.

The following are key milestones:

- 1. Penal Code is in draft form 70% complete*
- 2. Marriage Act is being drafted 80% complete*
- 3. Gender and Equality Act has been enacted but not aligned with the penal code.*
- 4. Anti GBV Act does not have penalties but refers to the penal code for penalties.*
- 5. Rules of Court to the Anti Gender Based Violence Act are in place and being utilized to obtain protection orders for several cases.*

Knowledge of GBV

The different stakeholders, community members and Office Bearers had an increased level of understanding about the various forms of GBV. The definition of human rights was not clearly articulated by the respondents though they could name some human rights as asked. This shows that the Action has achieved its overall objective of contributing to increased access to justice for survivors and victims of GBV in 3 districts - Petauke, Mwandia and Sesheke in 3 years. Rights holders can only claim their rights if they are aware of the said rights and how to seek redress. The project activities have contributed to increased awareness of ingredients of GBV.

CONCLUSIONS

- 1. Incidences of GBV in the project area have been reducing with time over the 3-year period.*
- 2. The withdrawal of GBV complaints due to economic pressure by perpetrators also frustrated efforts to prosecute most GBV cases in the formal justice system.*
- 3. The traditional leadership in Chief Sandwe's realm adopted anti GBV policies resulting in an anti GBV guide developed for the Chieftdom. Further, Petauke Council has included anti GBV by laws, which have now formed part of the Council by laws.*
- 4. There is increased awareness of human rights, women rights and GBV has led to a reduction over the project period of GBV reports to the police VSU. Most GBV cases are usually dealt with in – house by families and the traditional justice system.*
- 5. Community confidence of the local courts, police VSU, health department, Ministry of Community Development has increased over the project period. Cases are now documented and evidence better-preserved leading to improved prosecutions of GBV perpetrators.*
- 6. Consequences of GBV include death, suicide, early marriage, divorce, imprisonment, permanent disfigurement and negative impact of child welfare.*
- 7. The leading causes of GBV incidents in the Districts visited are alcohol abuse, poverty, infidelity, traditional customs and beliefs and the use of families and traditional to manage GBV incidents.*

RECOMMENDATIONS

Canvassing Contours and Ridges Project – End of Project Evaluation

1. *Lawyers should be based in the target locations so as to engage the community and offer advice to a large extent more than would be given by the Paralegal.*
2. *In order to mitigate the high rate of attrition in Government Departments, a Trainer of Trainers approach should be adopted whereby the Officer trained by the Project in turn trains his work colleagues and share information on activities being undertaken so that there is continuity in case of transfers.*
3. *The provision of safe spaces (Safe Houses) would ameliorate the anguish suffered by GBV victims who are otherwise sent back to the toxic environment where the abuse took place as the courts decide on GBV cases.*
4. *There is need to provide more training especially for Local Court Justices and Officers who normally rely on Customary Laws to determine GBV cases.*
5. *There is need for further sensitisation of communities to reach out to more people*
6. *It is imperative to strengthen traditional leader's engagements and coordination because they command a large following and utilise their community gatherings to share information to transform negative social norms that contribute to GBV.*
7. *Documentation, record keeping and capturing of stories of change need to be improved by the Paralegals and traditional leaders.*
8. *Transport (Bicycles) be provided to paralegals so that they are able to reach other far areas whilst providing the same services. Victim Support Unit to be provided with fuel in the budget to be able to follow up on cases of GBV in the Villages*

CHALLENGES

1. *Paralegals in the three districts have found it challenging to follow up on cases due to long distances and requested the Action to facilitate their transportation with bicycles.*
2. *Frequent withdrawal of cases by survivors for economic reasons since more often, the perpetrator is also the family breadwinner.*
3. *Lack of shelters to house survivors of GBV is another challenge being experienced by paralegals in all the three districts; some paralegals have had to take desperate clients home with them, which poses a risk to their personal security and which may further expose the survivor to further abuse in some homes.*
4. *Cultural norms still remain a challenge in addressing GBV and despite cases being followed up and frantic efforts made, Child marriages still very high.*
5. *Lack of Transport to follow up cases of GBV still remains a challenge*
6. *Air time for communication and follow up of cases.*
7. *Poor road network in the Project Area made mobility a challenge.*
8. *Traditional Practices and mindset have also posed challenges to the Project. Some community members did not see any problem with child marriages, cattle herders. There is need to engage the community more so as to change the traditional practices and mindset.*

LESSONS LEARNT

1. *Traditional leaders were fully aware the customary law practices, even though they are not documented.*

2. *Working with already existing structures helps to supplement on the initiatives of the action as well as build a critical mass around advocacy issues.*
3. *Internal Audit as a major tool for learning: NCA undertook an audit, which provided insights on areas of improvement in the Actions management of finances.*
4. *Empowerment of Survivors increases the confidence and courage to rights claiming such as ability to report and speak out on various GBV related violations by perpetrators*
5. *Communities are aware of various laws on GBV and are able to claim their rights and hold duty bearers accountable.*
6. *GBV is attributed to a patriarchal culture and negative perception of masculinity. The use of Male Role models as agents of change against GBV has been found to be an effective way of changing negative dominant social norms and shaping attitudes among girls, boys, women and men.*
7. *Deeply rooted cultural practices in Mwandia and Sesheke affected the access to justice for most survivors of GBV cases, which are often taken to the Customary Justice Delivery System (Khuta), which disadvantages mainly females.*
8. *Economic empowerment is a key ingredient to attaining gender justice*
9. *Insufficient resources to fully implement the access to justice for survivors and educational support for those retrieved from child marriages to return to school negatively affected the programme.*
10. *Long distances and lack of means of transport between the community and the service providers, especially paralegals is a problem.*

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Economic development comes about when citizens are given access to education, health and other socio-economic services, which create an environment that enables citizens fully participate in economic activities. However, over the years, there has been a realisation that many development approaches missed out one critical component for them to be truly all-encompassing and lead to economic empowerment and development. These approaches did not take into account issues of gender and how this affects people's abilities to access education and economic activities. The assumption was that by simply making developmental activities available, all members of society would equally access these and better their lives.

The women's movement was, however, gaining momentum and they argued that development approaches needed to take into account issues of gender if they were to bring about real development. This came to a head at the 4th World Women's Conference, held in Beijing in 1995. The Beijing conference "established that the lives and realities of women and men, girls and boys are often shaped very differently." (Gender Status Report 2012-2014)

The last census conducted in Zambia in 2010 showed that Zambia population stood at 13,092,666. This number was made up of 50.7% women and 49.3% males. (Gender Status Report 2012-2014) Going by the above figures it is critical to address issues of women because they affect well over more than half the population.

Central to women's participation in economic activities are not only issues of health and education, but also security. For this reason, issues such as Gender Based Violence (GBV) need to be addressed so that women feel safe and are able to freely live and engage in economic activities without fear and prejudice. The increasing cases of GBV have been worrisome in terms of how it affects the way that women access developmental and economic activities.

Statistics have shown that GBV cases have increased over the years, while at the same time the law and other systems where victims and survivors can seek justice or redress have been slow in their response. Laws, service providers, and procedures have been playing "catch up" to the increasing GBV cases. GBV survivors and victims are the ones who have paid the price for this gap. Lack of knowledge on the part of victims or survivors, legal advice, collection and preservation of evidence, and other related services has led to failure to capture pertinent details to GBV cases, and sometimes cases are thrown out because of this thereby denying GBV survivors and victims justice.

GBV is compounded by the fact that women generally lack access to means of economic production such as land as they occupy a lowly status in society. In addition, few women are in positions of power in institutions such as the Judiciary, traditional leadership, and religious leadership to mention a few. The 2012 – 2014 Gender Status Report showed that out of 288 chiefs in Zambia, 258 were male and 30 were female.

With a rural population of 56%, the foregoing statistics are very concerning because the majority of Zambia's live in rural areas where traditional leaders wield a lot of sway on the populace. Further, the dual nature of the law in Zambia (traditional and formal justice systems) means that more often than not, the traditional leadership has a lot of influence how cases of GBV are handled.

Most GBV cases are handled at family or village level rather than through the formal justice system. Therefore, the fact that women lack representation in this powerful group is an issue of great concern.

In the Judiciary, there are 23 female judges and 22 male judges. While the number of females surpassed that of males, the concern here is on issues of legal framework that have a bearing on how women access justice.

1.2 Canvassing Contours and Ridges Project

In order to understand the context of the “Canvassing Contours and Ridges: Towards Justice in Eastern and Western Provinces of Zambia.” Action, the foregoing introduction to Gender dynamics is extremely helpful. The Action was implemented by the NCA in partnership with the Zambia chapter of Women in Law in Southern Africa—Research and Educational Trust (WLSA). The Action was financed jointly by the JCP and the European Union. The Action commenced on 29 September 2015 and closed down on 30 March 2019.

Subsequent to the end of the Action, the Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) commissioned an End of Action Evaluation to gauge the success or lack thereof of the Action outcomes versus the benchmarks as set out in the initial baseline. In addition, lessons learned from the Action were also documented.

Africa Trade Advancement and Development Partners Limited were selected to undertake the End Evaluation. This Evaluation Report sets out the findings of the End Evaluation of the Action Canvassing Contours and Ridges: Towards Justice in Eastern and Western Provinces of Zambia.

1.3 Purpose of the Evaluation

The main purpose of the evaluation is to assess the extent to which the project contributed to achieving the set outcomes for the project and assess effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, and impact. The overall objective of the end of project evaluation is to assess the processes and achievements made; draw lessons that will inform the development of future projects; capture effectively lessons learnt and provide information on the nature, extent and where possible, the effect of the Action. The emphasis on learning lessons speaks to the issue of understanding what has and what has not worked as a guide for future planning and replication.

1.4 Evaluation Audience

The Joint Country Programme for Zambia (JCP) is a consortium of three international faith-based Non-Governmental Organizations comprising of Norwegian Church Aid, Dan Church Aid and Christian Aid. By extension the European Union as co – financiers of the Action are also party to the End Evaluation. Lastly, the Zambian Governance Foundation is also a stakeholder in the End Evaluation.

The above mentioned audience will utilise the report to inform their decision making matrix as they consider any follow on Actions in the Access to Justice for Victims and Survivors of Gender Based Violence.

1.5 The Evaluation Question in Summary

The Evaluation was centred on the following result areas of the Action.

1. Capacity building of WLSA Staff
2. Empowerment of women, survivors and victims of GBV to know and claim their rights
3. Challenge and empowerment of traditional and religious structures to respect, uphold and be responsive to rights of women
4. Influence legislative and policy reforms and/or implementation towards access to justice for survivors and victims of GBV.

This End Evaluation Report is structured as follows:

1. **Introduction:** Giving an overview of the gender dynamics of Zambian society and how the GBV advocacy is trying to redress the imbalances and provide access to justice for victims and survivors of GBV.
2. **The Action:** Which gives an overview of the project (Action), rationale, objectives, outcomes and indicators of the same.
3. **Evaluation Scope and Objectives:** This sets out the evaluation objectives, scope, questions, and criteria.
4. **Evaluation Approach and Methodology:** Sets out data sources, sample and sampling frame, data-collection procedures and instruments, stakeholder participation, background information on evaluators, and major limitations of the methodology
5. **Data Analysis:** Describes the procedures used to analyse the data collected to answer the evaluation questions
6. **Findings:** Structured around the evaluation questions asked and what was found.
7. **Conclusions:** Which will be based on the findings and the evaluation questions.
8. **Recommendations:** Based on the findings and recommendations from the discussions with the various stakeholders.
9. **Challenges:** Faced by the key players in the Project.
10. **Lessons Learnt:** Introspection on what worked well and can be replicated in other projects.

2. THE ACTION

2.1 introduction

The NCA in partnership with Women in Law in Southern African- Research & Educational Trust (WLSA) with support from European Union implemented an Action contributing to increased access to justice for survivors and victims of GBV in Eastern and Western provinces in Zambia. This ran from 29 September 2015 to 30 March 2019.

The action built on the Anti-Gender Based Violence Act (2011), National Gender Policy (2011) and the National Action Plan on GBV 2008-2013 on prevention and response to Gender Based Violence (GBV).

The Action worked closely with a range of faith-based and secular partners in Zambia within two overall strategic priorities of Gender Justice and Economic Justice, focused in 4 programmes: Resource Governance, Economic Empowerment, Gender Justice – free of GBV and Emergency Preparedness & Response. The programme falls under the merger of Christian Aid (CA), Dan Church Aid (DCA) and Norwegian Church Aid (NCA).

2.2 Expected Results and Outcomes

The Action contributes to JCP's overall vision of a Zambia in which Rights Holders have been empowered and as active participants, have achieved economic justice and gender justice through Gender while respecting and upholding their human rights. The project result areas include:

1. Capacity building of WLSA Staff
2. Empowerment of women, survivors and victims of GBV to know and claim their rights
3. Challenge and empowerment of traditional and religious structures to respect, uphold and be responsive to rights of women
4. Influence legislative and policy reforms and/or implementation towards access to justice for survivors and victims of GBV,

2.3 Overall Project Objective

The overall project objective was:

“To contribute to increased access to justice for survivors and victims of GBV in three districts, namely Petauke, Mwandia, and Sesheke in three years”

This objective had two indicators, namely:

3. By the end of year 3 at least 70% of the GBV cases reported would have been processed through the traditional justice systems in the three target districts.
4. By the end of year 3 at least 5% of reported GBV cases would have been processed through the statutory justice system in the 3-targeted districts.

2.4 Specific Objectives

Specific Objectives and the corresponding indicators are given at table 1.

Table 2: NCA-WLSA Action Specific Objectives

NO	OBJECTIVE	INDICATORS
1	To strengthen the capacity of WLSA and other service providers to facilitate access to justice for survivors and victims of GBV	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WLSA timeously and efficiently implements and reports on planned activities. 2. 5% increase in reported GBV cases that have gone through the GBV service provision cycle annually in the 3 districts.
2	To empower women survivors and victims of GBV to know and claim their rights.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By the end of year 3 at least 50% of the sensitized or trained women, survivors and victims of GBV are able to clearly articulate the <i>procedure</i> for claiming rights through the formal and informal justice delivery systems. 2. At least 10% increase annually in each of the 3 districts.
3	To challenge and empower traditional and religious structures to respect, uphold, and be responsive to rights of women.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By the end of year 2, at least 50% of traditional leaders in the target communities are aware of the rights of women, survivors, and victims of GBV and are making public statements against GBV and report having undertaken action against it. 2. By the end of year 2, at least 50% of religious leaders in the target communities are aware of the rights of women, survivors, and victims of GBV and are making public statements against GBV and report having undertaken action against it.
4	To influence legislative and policy reforms and/or implementation towards access to justice for survivors and victims of GBV.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By the end of year 3, the penal code is aligned to the Anti GBV Act, the Gender Equality Act as well as the Marriage Act are in place

3. METHODOLOGY AND SCOPE OF WORK

3.1 Purpose of the evaluation

The Project “*Canvassing Contours and Ridges: Towards Gender Justice in Eastern and Western Provinces of Zambia*” has been implemented for 3 years (September 2015 –March 2019). The overall objective of the Project is to contribute to increased access to justice for 6500 women, survivors and victims of GBV in 03 districts Petauke (Eastern Province), Mwandi and Sesheke (Western Province). This evaluation was conducted as an end of project evaluation focussing on the implementation period of 3 years plus a six-month ‘no cost extension’.

The main purpose of the evaluation is to assess the extent to which the project contributed to achieving the set outcomes for the project and assess effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, and impact.

3.2 Objectives of the Evaluation

The overall objective of the end of project evaluation is to assess the processes and achievements made; draw lessons that will inform the development of the next project; capture effectively lessons learnt and provide information on the nature, extent and where possible, the effect of the Action. The emphasis on learning lessons speaks to the issue of understanding what has and what has not worked as a guide for future planning and replication.

3.3 Scope and Focus of the Evaluation

The evaluation looked at the following areas: Project management: project activities: reflection on coordination engagement, partnerships and capacity and approaches. This involved meeting stakeholders, partners, beneficiaries and other likeminded individuals and institutions in the project areas of Petauke, Lusangazi¹, Mwandi and Sesheke.

The evaluation looked at the following areas:

1. Project management;
2. Project activities;
3. Reflection on coordination engagement,
4. Partnerships and
5. Capacity and approach.

¹ Petauke district was delineated in 2018 and a new district, Lusangazi created. The Ukwimi, Mawanda and Mwanika areas originally in Petauke district ended up in the newly created Lusangazi District.

3.4 Evaluation Questions

The Evaluation questions are given at the table below.

Table 3: Evaluation Questions

Relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess design and focus of the project • To what extent did the Project achieve its overall objectives? • What and how much progress has been made towards achieving the overall outputs and outcomes of the project? • To what extent were the results (impacts, outcomes and outputs) achieved? • Were the inputs and strategies identified, and were they realistic, appropriate and adequate to achieve the results? • Was the project relevant to the identified needs?
Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the management processes and their appropriateness in supporting delivery of justice • Was the project effective in delivering desired/planned results? • To what extent did the Project’s M&E mechanism contribute in meeting project results? • How effective were the strategies and tools used in the implementation of the project? • How effective has the project been in responding to the needs of the beneficiaries, and what results were achieved? • What are the future intervention strategies and issues?
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was the process of achieving results efficient? • Specifically did the actual or expected results (outputs and outcomes) justify the costs incurred? • Were the resources effectively utilized? • Did project activities overlap and duplicate other similar interventions (funded nationally and /or by other donors)? • Are there more efficient ways and means of delivering more and better results (outputs and outcomes) with the available inputs? • Could a different approach have produced better results? • How did the project financial management processes and procedures affect project implementation? • What are the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the project’s implementation process?
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent are the benefits of the projects likely to be sustained after the completion of this project? • What is the likelihood of continuation and sustainability of project outcomes and benefits after completion of the project? • How effective were the exit strategies, and approaches to phase out assistance provided by the project including contributing factors and constraints • Describe key factors that will require attention in order to improve prospects of sustainability of Project outcomes and the potential for replication of the approach? • How were capacities strengthened at the individual and organizational level (including contributing factors and constraints)? • Describe the main lessons that have emerged? • What are the recommendations for similar support in future? (The recommendations should provide comprehensive proposals for future interventions based on the current evaluation

	findings).
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are the unintended consequences (positive and negative) resulted from the project?
Knowledge Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are the key lessons learned that can be shared with other practitioners on reducing Gender Based Violence• Are there any promising practices? If yes, what are they and how can these promising practices be replicated in other projects what outstanding advocacy and implementation priorities still require action and commitment from district and national-level stakeholders?

3.5 Steps of Evaluation Process

3.5.1 Literature Review and Development of Survey Instruments

This involved a deep dive into the reports and documentation availed to get a deeper overall understanding of Canvassing Contours and Ridges Project, its background, objectives, areas of operation, progress made during the implementation of the project.

3.5.2 Development of Survey Instruments

Survey instruments were developed in collaboration with NCA, which ended with questionnaires and a checklist for Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) as follows:

1. Police – VSU Questionnaire
2. Magistrates and Court Officers Questionnaire
3. Health Workers Questionnaire
4. Religious Leaders Questionnaire
5. Traditional Leaders Questionnaire
6. Marriage/ Psychosocial Counsellors Questionnaire
7. Paralegal Questionnaire
8. Focus Group Discussion Guide

3.5.3 Mobilisation

Appointments were made for one – on – one meetings with the project partners and stakeholders as follows:

1. The Programme Officer for the Project
2. Zambia Governance Foundation - Lusaka
3. WLSA - Lusaka
4. Ministry of Justice - Lusaka
5. Zambia Police – Victim Support Unit (Petauke, Mwanzi, Sesheke)
6. Ministry of Gender
7. Magistrate Courts in Petauke, Mwanzi and Sesheke
8. Traditional Leaders in the project areas in Petauke, Mwanzi and Sesheke
9. Paralegals in the project areas in Petauke, Mwanzi and Sesheke
10. Religious Leaders in the project areas in Petauke, Mwanzi, and Sesheke
11. Health Workers in the project areas in Petauke, Mwanzi, and Sesheke
12. Marriage Counsellors
13. Beneficiaries (Men and Women that interacted with the Project).

3.5.4 Field Activities - Data Collection

Data Collection was two pronged: quantitative and qualitative investigation. As mentioned, quantitative investigations elicited discrete data on the progress made in meeting the deliverables and benchmarks. Qualitative investigations obtained information on the quality, efficiency and level of success or lack thereof in meeting the aspirations of the stakeholders and beneficiaries. On the whole, the data collection - field activities attempted to provide answers to the evaluation questions as set out in table 2 above.

3.5.4.1 Key Informant Interviews

The interviews targeted policy makers, opinion leaders, programme managers and other stakeholders with wide knowledge of Gender Access to Justice in Zambia as set out in 3.5.3 (Mobilisation). Given at Annex 2 are the data collecting tools.

It was proposed to reach out to a sample size of 180 Community members in the Project areas i.e. 60 community members in each of the districts i.e. Petauke - Lusangazi, Mwandu, and Sesheke.

3.5.5 Data Analysis and Report Preparation

Our Data Analysts will review and perform the data entry and analysis of the survey instruments using a pre-designed SPSS template. The Data Analyst run preliminary summaries (tables and frequencies, which form the basis of the Findings).

3.6 Limitations of the Evaluation

The Evaluation team faced a number of challenges in conducting the evaluation. These are briefly outlined below.

5. **Attrition in Government Departments;** On more than three occasions the evaluation team was confronted with the situation where Government Officers who were trained and or interacted with the Project were transferred leaving new Officers who were not trained or interacted with the Project. More often than not, the new Officers did not have any knowledge or interaction with the Project.
6. **Lack Willing Victims and Survivors of GBV to be interviewed;** the few that were approached were not willing to discuss their ordeal.
7. **Poor record Keeping;** Most of the service providers except for the Police VSU and the judiciary had some had records of GBV cases handled throughout the Project period.
8. **ZESCO Load shedding;** the erratic power supply due to load shedding by ZESCO had a drastic effect on the pace of data analysis.

4. FINDINGS

4.1 Contextual Background

In the third quarter of 2018, Zambia Police recorded 6,114 cases of Gender Based Violence countrywide compared to 5,096 recorded during the same period in 2017 showing an increase by 1,018 translating to 16.7%. A total of 664 cases of Child Defilement were recorded representing 10.9% of the total reported cases out of which three (03) cases were against boys while 661 were against girls. According to the 2013/2014 Zambian Demographic and Health Survey (ZHDS), 43% of Zambian women (age 15-49) experienced physical violence since age 15, with current or former husbands/ partners as the main perpetrators of physical, emotional and sexual violence. 47% of women and 33% of men agreed that a husband was justified in beating his wife; and that from all women who had experienced any type of physical or sexual violence, only 43% of women sought help to stop the violence, 9% never sought help but told someone; and 42% did not seek help and never told anyone. The 2015 Zambia Health and Wellbeing Survey reports further revealed that 50% of young people aged 18-24 had witnessed physical violence in the home prior to the age of 18 – signaling that the normalisation of violence happens at a young age in the household, leading to entrenchment of its acceptability in adulthood. 40.1% of young men age 18-21 had experienced physical violence prior to age 18, but only 4.3% received support, while 20.3% of young women age 18-24 had experienced sexual abuse prior to age 18 and none of these young women received support. Through the various interventions, the Action directly and indirectly contributed to the achievement of SGD 5 “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”; the Zambia National strategy on Ending Child Marriages; the Anti GBV Act among others.

4.2 WLSA’s Suitability to Implement the Project

WLSA own comparative advantage on the use of law to interrogate various forms of injustices, especially GBV put WLSA at the centre stage as a facilitator, capacity builder, mentor, and counsellor within the Action. WLSA as a learning organisation is thus empowered from its own process of pursuing change. Although capacity support was undertaken by ZGF, EU and cross-learning with other actors, NCA as the main applicant of the Action remains deliberately positioned to continue building the capacity of WLSA to increase technical/ programme and management effectiveness.

4.3 Relevance of the Action

The Action was relevant in all aspects, as it sought to right a skewed system that by its very nature encouraged and in some cases espoused gender inequality which most often than not, leads to conditions where GBV.

4.3.1 Project Design

The design of the Canvassing Contours and Ridges Project was well suited to promoting access to justice for victims and survivors of GBV in the selected districts namely Petauke, Lusangazi, Sesheke, and Mwandia districts. The Project focus was well articulated,

responding to the high prevalence of GBV, and inaccessible justice system coupled with strong religious and traditional justice delivery system. Initially, the geographical footprint for the Project was Petauke, Sesheke, and Isoka.²

Alas, this changed in the course of the Project as the two districts namely Petauke and Sesheke were delineated and the subsequent creation of Lusangazi and Mwandu districts increased the Project geographical footprint to five districts from the initial three. It was decided to remove Isoka due to the distance from Lusaka, which would have made it more expensive in terms of logistics and administrative expenses.

In terms of ‘boots on the ground’, the Project did not have Officers in the districts but had rather periodic activities and monitoring visits from the Lusaka office. In light of the challenges experienced during the Project cycle, the absence of Project Officers in the district meant that there was a vacuum in between the activities and visits.

4.3.2 Implementation Challenges

1. While the Contract between the Contracting Authority and NCA was concluded on 29th September 2015, the contract between WLSA and NCA to define the responsibilities and obligations of each party in the implementation of the Action was only concluded on 23rd November 2015. The delay was as a result of aligning the new Project Agreement with the NCA partnership guidelines. This delayed disbursement of funds to the implementing partner by three months and resulted in adjustment of the implementation plan to reflect the new time lines.
2. At the set up stage WLSA lost three months of programming due to delays in receiving funds from NCA. Thereafter, disbursements were slow.
3. One-year suspension of programme activities due to delays in approving the previous period’s financial report. The audit queries pertained to disallowed expenses.
4. Internal attrition also affected the efficiency of Project implementation. Of the five staff members dedicated to the Project, only one staff member remained with the Project throughout the implementation period. The other four had to be replaced due to resignations.

4.3.3 Course Correction

A Review and Re-Planning Workshop was held at Mika Lodge on 27th September 2016 with 6 WLSA staff and 6 NCA staff in attendance. This workshop provided an opportunity to pull together various needs for moving the project forward, especially in view of disturbances/delays that came with the 2016 elections processes. Political violence during the period leading up to the highly contested General Elections and the political tension following the announcement of the results and filing of the electoral petition rendered the target areas not

² The geographical spread of Petauke and Sesheke initially covered Mwandu, and Lusangazi. After the delineation, these two districts were divided into two (Petauke > Lusangazi, Sesheke > Mwandu) thereby increasing the number districts inadvertently increasing the districts into four instead of the initial two. According to WLSA, this led to the strategic decision to drop Isoka from the list and concentrate on the two areas, Eastern and Western Provinces.

conducive for meetings and other activities that could be mistaken for political forums. Additionally, Government officials were not in a position to travel outside their duty stations to attend trainings or workshops until the president was inaugurated.

Due to the foregoing, NCA had to request the EU for leave to extend implementation period for the first year by 21 days, which was granted.

In year 3 it was mutually decided to revise the project budget and subsequent activities and benchmarks. For example, the final number of paralegals that were to be trained reduced from 240 to 120. Conversely, the number of religious and traditional leaders trained was lower than budgeted. The Project only managed to train 61 paralegals (34W 27M), Petauke (21), Mwandu (20) and Sesheke (20) out of the planned 120. This represented a 51% success rate.

4.4 Project Achievements

4.4.1 Overall Objectives

The project's overall objective was as follows:

To contribute to increased access to justice for survivors and victims of GBV in 3 districts - Petauke, Mwandia and Sesheke in 3 years

The indicator was:

By the end of year 3, at least 70% of the GBV cases reported will have been processed through the Traditional Justice Systems in the 3 target districts

The Action conducted community sensitisation meetings, which reached 2,542 (1,690F, 852M) community members against the target of **1,500** people in the three districts. The composition of the members sensitized included; men, women, children and the youths. They acquired an increased understanding of GBV and basic human rights of men, women, boys and girls and are able to take action against GBV.

1,754 GBV cases were reported from the Project sites (Petauke, Lusangazi, Mwandia and Sesheke districts). Of these, 603 (34.4%) were handled through the Traditional Justice system.

4.4.2 Results

Specific Objective 1: To strengthen the capacity of WLSA and other service providers to facilitate access to justice for survivors and victims of GBV

Indicator 1.1: *WLSA timely and efficiently implements and reports on planned activities as scheduled*

NCA capacitated WLSA via Performance Management Meetings, Mentorship, M&E trainings, and learning from other EDF actors, NCA Partner Indaba, and action-research. WLSA staff acquired relevant skill sets on programme activities.

Specifically, the following support was provided.

1. Development of Terms of Reference (TORs) and selection of a consultant for the baseline survey as well as in providing feedback to the consultant on the draft baseline report
2. The NCA Procurement Officer worked with WLSA to review WLSA's procurement policy to align it with the EU and NCA procurement guidelines as well as to ensure adherence in all procurement processes for the Action
3. Training on procurement was organised for all NCA partners, including WLSA in Zambia on 4th to 7th October 2016. The 3 - day training, which was held at the NCA conference room was facilitated by the NCA Global Head of Procurement.

4. WLSA also received capacity support from the NCA Communications Officer in the development of a visibility plan for the Action including specific practical training on how to capture and tell stories of change using various media.
5. NCA worked with WLSA to develop a monitoring matrix for the Action that has been instrumental in the collection of data that has fed into various reports.
6. WLSA finance staff participated in a capacity building workshop for finance officers organised by NCA during the reporting period.
7. WLSA programme staff participated in the NCA Gender Justice Partner Platform Meeting held at Golf View Hotel on 31st August 2016 where among other things partners under the thematic group received capacity building on *Addressing Dominant Social Norms that Perpetuate GBV*.

Development of a Communications and Visibility Plan

At the onset of the Action, WLSA and NCA jointly developed a Communications and Visibility Plan and Budget in collaboration with European Delegation in Zambia and Zambia Governance Foundation, which was approved by the European Delegation in Zambia. The Plan aimed at standardising the system of communicating information regarding the Action (objectives, location, implementation period, donors, ZGF Support unit and target group) and GBV to stakeholders and the public.

Part of the plan was to induct the NCA and WLSA teams on the importance of visibility linked to capturing and documenting stories of change in a creative manner. The Visibility Plan outlined various communication and visibility activities for the three-year period. Activities in the plan included:

1. Printing of brochures and banners
2. Writing of articles for use by the media and in the NCA/JCP Newsletters.
3. Use of Facebook to show-case the work undertaken in the action

The Communication and Visibility Plan was also meant bring out voices of not only rights holders, but also duty bearers and other stakeholders and networks working with WLSA Zambia and NCA at national, district and community levels.

Materials on anti-GBV Law and messages identified, translated printed and distributed. The distribution of the 200 GBV investigators and prosecutors' checklists (Manuals) provided guidance and procedure on the management of GBV cases among police officers. 10 copies of the Rules of Court were distributed to service providers that include prosecutors, health workers, Victim Support Unit. They reported that the materials were useful in the follow up and litigation of GBV cases. All three project bill boards were mounted in Mwandu Sesheke and Petauke. Below are some of the materials produced:

1. 1500 copies simplified brochures on the Anti-GBV Act
2. 1500 copies of A4 GBV fact sheet
3. 1500 A4 Policy briefs

4. 200 A4 Full Colour Fact sheet on Anti GBV laws
5. 2000 copies of simplified version of the Anti-GBV Act translated into Lozi (1000 copies) and Chewa (1000)
6. 200 copies of checklists of key stages in handling GBV cases for service providers
7. 1500 posters on the Intestate Succession Act translated into Chewa (400 copies) and Lozi (800 copies)
8. 250 T –Shirts with anti-GBV messages that will be distributed to the paralegals
9. 100 Stickers/ Asset stickers/ tags

Planning Session with Lifeline

Planning sessions with Lifeline were conducted and the platform created a space where the following issues were shared with other civil society

1. Importance of birth certificates in addressing GBV. Birth certificates provide official proof about one exact age, which is important for protecting the rights of children. It can be used as proof against child exploitation, child labour and child marriage, and it can even protect the rights of children in prison.
2. The promotion of the 116 Toll Free Telephone counselling and guidance service. This service aims at promoting a child protection and is accessible for both child callers and those calling on behalf of children and 933 provides counselling guidance to adults.
3. Linkages of GBV and reporting. The Action provided some GBV figures to lifeline
4. Strengthened coordination and referral systems in handling GBV cases at community levels.

Challenges

Grant management was another factor that caused delays in the implementation of the Action for one-and-a-half-year period and consequently forcing NCA to implement the remaining activities during the No cost extension period (September 2018 to March 2019) through Accompanier mode. The log frame matrix remained the same throughout the Actions implementation. High levels of attrition of trained government officers affected the action.

As stated above, the weakness in WLSA financial and fiduciary systems led to suspension of funding for the period 2017 – 2018. This was resolved after a 12-month hiatus and resulted in much if not all of the activities for 2017 – 2018 being suspended.

Indicator 1.2: *5% increase in reported GBV cases that have gone through the GBV service provision cycle annually in the 3 districts.*

The Action held only nine (09) co-ordination meetings against the planned quarterly meeting due to suspension of funds and insufficient budget line. A total of 90 (39M, 58F) participated in these meetings which included officials from the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs, Ministry of Community Development, the office of the District Commissioner, Department of Social Welfare, Judiciary represented by the Magistrates and Local Court representatives, District Medical Office as well civil society organizations. These meetings were organized jointly with the District Administration office.

The Action trained 60 (26F and 34M) service providers in the GBV justice chain to effectively handle and manage GBV cases comprising medical personnel, National Prosecution Authority/prosecutors, Zambia Police and Victims Support.

Topics covered included

1. Understanding GBV in the context of dominant social norms and the Anti-GBV Act;
2. Gender and Power Relations;
3. Specific roles of the different service providers in GBV response in facilitating access to justice for survivors and victims of GBV;
4. Medical examination of a GBV survivor, filing of the medical report form ZP 32 and preservation of evidence;
5. Preparation of survivors of GBV and other witnesses for the judicial process;
6. Basic prosecutorial skills in GBV cases and other sexual offences
7. Development of a coordinated response to GBV by the different service providers.

Sixty-two (62) client registers were procured and distributed to Paralegals in three districts. This strengthened data capturing mechanism for GBV cases within the Action.

One hundred (100 GBV) case management guidelines procured and distributed to service providers to assist them in the management of GBV cases in accordance with the Anti GBV Act. As a result, communities became increasingly aware of where to report GBV cases while stakeholders became aware of each other's roles and competencies in the management of GBV cases

Specific objective 2: To empower women, survivors and victims of GBV to know and claim their rights

Indicator 2.1: By the end of the year 3 at least 50% of the sensitized or trained women, survivors and victims of GBV are able to clearly articulate the procedure for claiming rights through the formal and informal justice delivery systems

The Action conducted community sensitisation meetings, which reached 3,368 (2,147F, 1,221M) community members against the target of 7,000 (6,500F and 500M), people in the three districts. The composition of the members sensitized included; men, women, children and the youths. They acquired an increased understanding of GBV and basic human rights of men, women, boys and girls and are able to take action against GBV. The over performance was attributed to the sustained engagement of the community members by WLSA. There was more male reached out representing over 200 percent because, they were willing to be part of the Action against GBV in the three target districts.

Paralegal Training

In the period under review 118 community members (61F, 57M) were trained as paralegals from the target districts. They were equipped with knowledge of basic law and human rights principles in relation to GBV and able to provide basic legal advice to survivors of GBV and to accompany them through the different points of service of the justice delivery chain thereby facilitating their access to justice. The paralegals trained were representative of farmers, women's groups, Safe

Motherhood Action Groups, traditional leadership and religious leadership. Topics covered included a brief on the Anti-GBV Act, Gender Equity and Equality Act, Matrimonial Causes Act, Wills and Administration of Testate Estates Act and the Intestate Succession Act. The training also covered Criminal Procedure, the Penal Code, Land Law, Customary and Constitutional Law in relation to GBV. There was increased confidence among the 118 trained paralegals in their role.

Paralegals attended to a total of 210 cases of which 30 (20%) were referred up the formal justice system through the police service. These overachievements was as result of the capacity building of service providers and provision of case registers used to record cases

The Pro Bono Advocate Scheme

The Action engaged the Legal Aid Board and the Law Association of Zambia to litigate GBV cases with private law firms. 45 legal practitioners out of the 68 approached committed to provide pro bono advocate work with WLSA for improved and increased access to justice for vulnerable people. The private practitioners also requested to be involved in capacity building programmes on gender so that they were kept abreast on the new laws and procedures that relate to GBV

Psychosocial and Marriage Counsellor Training

With Support from Ministry of Community Development; Department of Social Welfare, the Action trained 55 (30F, 20M) Psychosocial Counsellors from the three districts. These provide first level service for GBV survivors and victims at community level.

The Action also trained 55 Female Traditional Marriage Counsellors. These are changing negative customary law practices that promote unequal relations among women and men.

Indicator 2.2: *At least 10% increase annually in number of reported cases of GBV in each of the 3 districts*

488 GBV cases were recorded in the occurrence books with most of these cases being Assault. Of the 25 cases recorded in Petauke up to March 2019 the following was the make-up of the 25.

1. Defilement cases: 17 (4 taken to court)
2. Defilement of an imbecile (2 females)
3. Property grabbing- economic abuse (1 female)
4. Threatening violence (2 females)
5. Attempted rape 1
6. Rape 2

Total	25
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Case Study: Number of GBV Cases handled in Petauke 2016 - 2019

GBV cases have been reducing over the period 2016 – 2019 in Petauke. In 2016 Petauke VSU handled 604 cases. It peaked in 2017 at 664, dropping drastically to 215 in 2018 and 62 cases in 2019 (Jan – Jun 2019). This was attributed to increased awareness of human rights by the community and avenues for claiming justice for GBV survivors and victims. Also the engagement of the paralegals, traditional and religious leadership embedded women’s right to the social fabric of the Petauke community.

Unfortunately, the Evaluation team could not obtain data from Sesheke and Mwanzi due to poor record keeping and the high rate of attrition and transfers in Government Departments more so the Police VSU and the NPA. Even the NPA headquarters in Lusaka could not furnish the Evaluation team with data from Sesheke and Petauke.

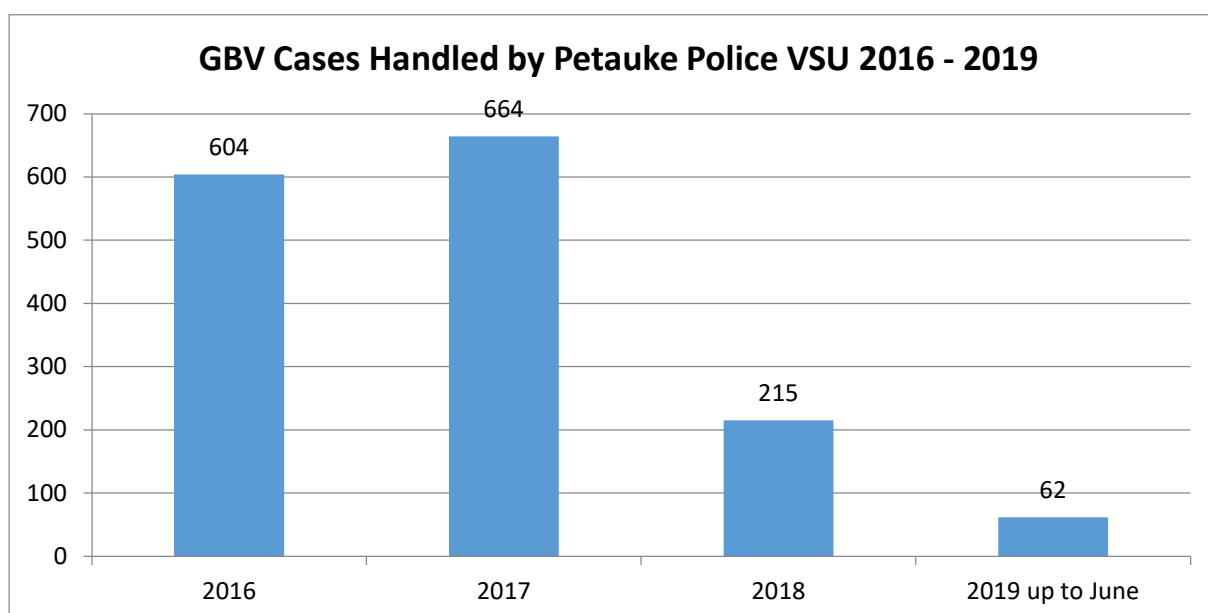


Figure 1: Petauke GBV Cases handled by VSU

On the other hand, the lack of economic opportunities limited the ability of individuals to avoid or leave an abusive relationship and/or impacting the victim's decision regarding whether to report the incident – given that the perpetrator is often the primary breadwinner.

Further, 1,754 (29%) out of 6025 recorded GBV cases passed through the traditional and religious justice delivery system with a gender lens whilst using statutory and traditional bylaws. Traditional and religious leaders, and marriage counsellors handle matrimonial disputes through mediation and refer cases that are GBV in nature to the Paralegals, and or to the Police for adjudication. There is strengthened and increased collaboration among police, health, church and traditional leaders leading to more cases been reported to the police for further action.

Specific objective 3: To challenge and empower traditional and religious structures to respect, uphold and be responsive to rights of women

Indicator 3.1: *By the end of year 2 at least 50% of Traditional Leaders in the target communities are aware of the rights of women, survivors and victims of GBV and are making public statements against GBV and report having undertaken action against it*

In Zambia Customary and faith-based justice delivery systems remain the primary and key systems used to redress GBV at local levels. In the period under review, a total of 47(14F and 34M) drawn from across the district's chiefdoms were trained in concepts of gender and Anti GBV Act for them to understand gender from a religious perspective and to be able to provide a safety net to women in their congregations that have suffered GBV.

Through the engagement of 47 traditional and 54 religious' leaders, 1,722 GBV cases were determined through the traditional and justice delivery system in the three target districts.

47 traditional leaders in Mwandu and Sesheke and 26 traditional leaders from Petauke are aware of the rights of women and girls. This is a cumulative total of 73 traditional leaders out of a possible 120 were reached representing a 61% success rate for the indicator.

In Chief Sandwe's realm, Anti GBV laws have been drafted and adopted by Petauke District Council as part of the local authorities by laws. On the other hand, in Sesheke and Mwandu, of Western Province, the by-laws were not aligned due the bureaucratic nature of procedures when dealing with the Royal Khuta, which is the supreme traditional authority in the area.

In addition, 20 traditional leaders (15M 5F) and 10 religious leaders (5M 5F) attended a workshop on GBV organized by WLSA on the 12th to 14th of October 2016 at Jowali Motel in Sesheke Town.

The traditional leadership comprised of village headmen and head women and village chairpersons drawn from the Royal Khuta in Mwandu District while the religious leaders were comprised of members of the clergy or church elders from the main churches in Sesheke. At the said workshop participants had an opportunity to interrogate their local customary laws

and their different church doctrines in light of the Anti-GBV Act and basic Human Rights principles. The role of the traditional and religious leadership in GBV prevention and response was discussed at length including identification and referral of cases of GBV. Other topics covered by facilitators include *Gender roles, sex roles and gender stereotyping* as well as *Addressing dominant harmful social norms that perpetuate GBV*. Religious leaders were quick to admit that they had not utilized their position and moral authority to promote respect for the rights of women and girls and condemn GBV. At the end of the three-day workshop, Pentecostal Assemblies of God committed to set up Gender Desks in all their churches in Sesheke where survivors of GBV could go to seek advice.

Indicator 3.2: *By the end of year 2 at least 50% of Religious leaders in the 3 target communities are aware of the rights of women, survivors and victims of GBV and are making public statements against GBV and report having undertaken action against it*

Engagement of 45 Religious leaders as facilitators of access to justice

The training of 54 (20F, 34M) religious leaders in Mwandia, Sesheke and Petauke strengthened their grasp of gender, GBV and Anti GBV related laws and also allowed them to develop gender and developed action plans, which they implemented including integrating issues of GBV in their sermons. Further, the religious leaders' improved capacities on gender, GBV and Anti GBV related laws culminated in seven churches in Sesheke set up Legal/ Gender Desks referred to as Family counselling groups within their churches where congregants were able to seek answers solutions to issues related to GBV through counselling and providing referrals for severe GBV cases to relevant authorities such as Police.

The improved understanding and uptake of Anti GBV is attributed to the close collaboration and coordination of WLSA and the Pastors' Fellowship of Sesheke, which represents the Pentecostal churches in Sesheke and thus has outreach programmes. The establishment of the Legal/ Gender Desks is the natural progression to provide spiritual and secular guidance to church members. This is an effective way of harnessing the existing structures and leveraging synergies among and between WLSA and the religious leaders.

Specific objective 4: *To influence legislative and policy reforms and/or implementation towards access to justice for survivors and victims of GBV*

Indicator 4.1: *By the end of year 3 the Penal Code is aligned to the Anti-GBV Act, Gender Equality Act is in place and the Marriage Act is in place*

Although Zambia has adequate statutes and laws on GBV, not all of them have been fully implemented. The Ministry of Health (MOH) adopted the recommendation from to mainstream the One-Stop Centre (OSC) concept for coordinated response of GBV cases. This has not only seen the Ministry working with a number of agencies under the same concept, but more importantly, has improved efficiency and effectiveness in the disposal of GBV cases.

Through concerted efforts, the draft penal code, a key piece of legislation to support the implementation of the Anti GBV Act was drafted and submitted to Ministry of Justice for review and adoption. WLSA participated in the Processes to Ending Child Marriage, a forum through which the Marriage Bill is discussed. WLSA further actively participated in national processes for the introduction of fast track courts meant to expedite the disposing off of GBV cases. Today, three courts are operational in Kabwe, Lusaka and Choma districts as pilots.

WLSA was recognised during the 2018 International Women's Day celebrations as an organisation that played an active role in increasing access to justice for women and men in Petauke district.

Identified Strategic Cases For Public Interest Litigation

WLSA using legal interns helped in litigating a number of cases for vulnerable people to accord them redress against GBV cases. One of the cases was concluded through a Consent Judgment regarding Custody and Maintenance of Children, which the matter was tried through the pro bono scheme established by the Action. The other case was yet to be commenced in the Livingstone High Court, as the survivor had not yet given complete instructions to proceed with its commencement.

Another case of strategic litigation identified by WLSA at national level was that of Chief Liteta. The judgements shall be used as case for public interest litigation at national level that will inform new legislation as part of deliverables of the project despite the case being outside the project sites.

The following are key milestones:

1. Penal Code is in draft form 70% complete
2. Marriage Act is being drafted 80% complete
3. Gender and Equality Act has been enacted but not aligned with the penal code.
4. Anti GBV Act does not have penalties but refers to the penal code for penalties.
5. Rules of Court to the Anti Gender Based Violence Act are in place and being utilized to obtain protection orders for several cases.
6. WLSA using the rules of court obtained a Protection Order against Chief Liteta of the Lenje people of Chibombo³ who was constantly assaulting his wife. This case has potential to inform the change of law for the country despite the case being outside the project areas
7. One of the case was concluded through a Consent Judgment regarding Custody and Maintenance of Children which the matter was tried through the pro bono scheme established by the Action⁴
8. WLSA participated in national processes for the introduction of fast track courts meant to expedite the disposing off of GBV cases. Today, three courts are operational in Kabwe, Lusaka and Choma districts as pilots.
9. Rules of Court that provide specific guidelines on the adjudication and handling of GBV matters in relation to the Anti-GBV Act have since been drafted and adopted on 22nd January 2016 through Statutory Instrument No. 8 of 2016 as a result of sustained lobbying and engagement of duty bearers by WLSA and other interested Civil Society Organisations (CSOs).
10. WLSA submitted a Proposal to have the One-Stop Centre concept adopted by the Ministry of Health as part of their core responsibilities submitted by WLSA to the Ministry during the development of their new strategy

³ See the case of Prisca Malembeka v Charles Mulando 2018/CRMP/Po/21 in which the Lusaka Subordinate Court issued a Protection Order

⁴ See - Khadija Deedat v Mohammed Bashir 2018/CRMP/MO/03

Canvassing Contours and Ridges Project – End of Project Evaluation

The overall programmatic approach and strategy of working with existing organs, institutions and stakeholders was appropriate and adequate for the Action. All parameters evolved on one key element ‘*Ceteris Paribus*⁵.’ Unfortunately, the implementation was stalled for 12 months while the Financial Report was being audited, leading to an effective implementation period of 30⁶ months against a planned project horizon of 36 months.

The programme activities were also adversely affected by Presidential elections of 2015 and by elections in Sesheke where any gathering would have been construed as a political campaign meeting, which would require police permission.

Further, the last 12 months were characterised by a Joint Implementation with WLSA conducting the activities while being chaperoned by NCA Officers who made all the financial transactions for the Project.

⁵ Latin Expression – ‘All other things being equal’

⁶ Inclusive of the 6 month No Cost Extension

Further, the fact that the last six months of the Action was a ‘catch up’ phase meant that the level and depth of engagement was cursory at best. Psychosocial Counsellors, Religious Leaders training in Mwanika was conducted in March 2019 as the Project was closing down. All this made it difficult to monitor the efficacy of the training and the utility of the newly trained Psychosocial Counsellors, and Religious Leaders trained by the Project.

4.4 Effectiveness of the Action

The Action was effective in some aspects and not effective in others. In the following sections these are briefly discussed.

4.4.1 Management Processes

By design, the Action was managed from Lusaka by WLSA with forays into the project sites for trainings, sensitisations, and follow-ups. The level of engagement was supposed to be sustained throughout the Implementation Period. This meant that there were no physical WLSA structures and indeed Officers stationed in the Project sites. WLSA dedicated the following staff to the Action:

1. Project Officer x 1
2. Assistant project officer x 1
3. Finance Officer x 1
4. Interns x 2

As alluded to earlier, the lack of funding for one year made sustained engagement impossible, as there were no implementation activities for one year. Going by the synoptic view, the action was 50% effective in supporting the delivery of justice for GBV survivors and victims.

4.4.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

Inasmuch as there was Monitoring and Evaluation training of WLSA Officers undertaken in the project ‘kick off’ phase, the Action did not have a dedicated M and E Officer. This therefore means that the M and E function was not effective and NCA was responsible for the M and E function.

4.4.3 Strategies and Tools

Strategies employed by WLSA were to some extent effective in the implementation of the Project. However, the tools that were developed to aid in the Project implementation were not effective. For instance, the Client Referral and Tracking Tool and the Gender Analytical Tools were not rolled out as envisaged due to one – year suspension of funding leading to a halt in implementation activities.

Despite the challenges of stated above, the Project responded to the needs of the beneficiaries as it drew on its experience and networks in the Access to Justice for Women agenda. The Project design wholly assimilated the conditions as they obtained on the ground.

4.4.4 Gender Mainstreaming

WLSA mainstreamed gender in its intervention through training and engagement of various stakeholders through policy analysis, programme delivery, and technical assistance activities. The opportunities and processes were different for each area of work.

For example, an important challenge and opportunity in technical assistance activities was to identify how gender dimensions are relevant and then established constructive dialogue with various stakeholders on gender equality issues. During the project implementation period gender mainstreaming was a key component of ensuring that the discussion on the alignment of customary law practices alongside statutory law had gender principles in chief Sandwe’s area.

4.4.5 Future Intervention Strategies

With hindsight, future intervention strategies will as an absolute necessity need to have WLSA Officers attached to the implementation activities on the ground. Secondly, WLSA should have an in – house M and E Officer and will adopt a Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy.

4.5 Efficiency

WLSA and NCA created a mechanism for achieving the desired results for the Action. WLSA was the main implementing partner with NCA providing oversight and capacity building to WLSA with the ultimate goal being that WLSA would have in – house capabilities to implement Projects and Actions of the same magnitude as the ‘Canvassing Contours and Ridges’ Project either as a Prime and not as a sub grantee as was the case in question.

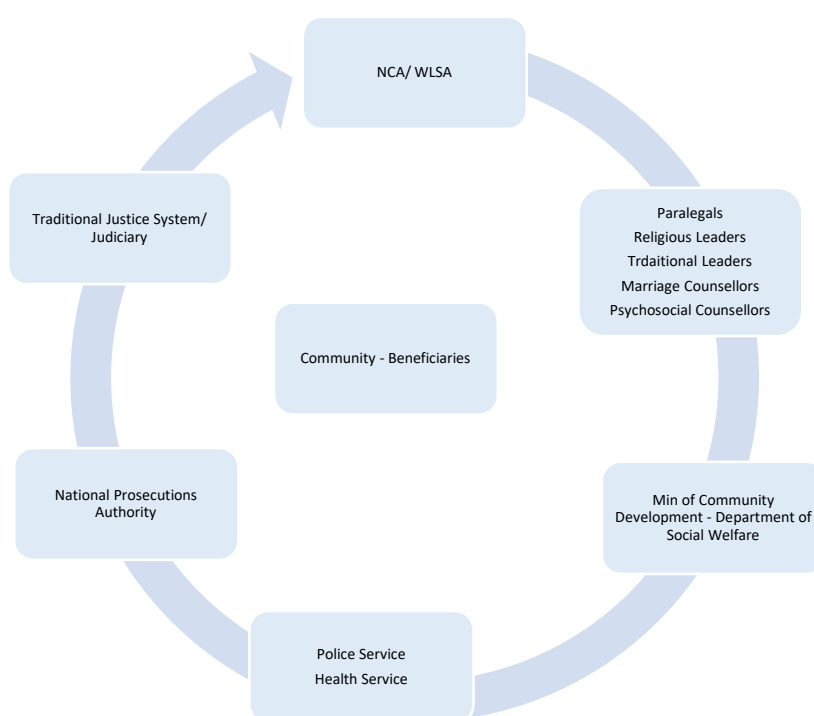


Figure 2: Project Flowchart

4.5.1 Value for Money

The total budget for the Project was 450,000 Euros over a 36-month period reaching out to women, law enforcement officers, magistrates and judges, traditional marriage counsellors, lawyers, traditional leaders, religious leaders, civic leaders, Faith Based Organisations with women and children being the final beneficiaries.

The Project reached 3,368 (2,147 females and 1,221 males) stakeholder during the implementation period against the set target of 7,000 (6,500F and 500M), the following achievements were noted: There was more male reached out representing over 200% because, they were willing to be part of the Action against GBV in the three target districts.

However, the Action's other outputs and indicators showed reasonable traction with the benchmark outputs and indicators. According to the records and documents reviewed the Project's resources were effectively utilised.

4.5.2 Possible Overlap with Other Similar Projects

There was no overlap with other similar projects save for Petauke. As mentioned earlier in this report, the Project had to change the strategic approach and location of the Project activities once it was discovered during Project start-up that the Government run and UNDP funded 'He for She' anti GBV Project was already established in Petauke, the Project sites were extended to Mawanda, Ukwimi, and Mwanika in Chief Sandwe's realm.

This was further complicated by the delineation of Petauke: creating Lusangazi District covering Mawanda, Ukwimi, and Mwanika areas.

In Western Province, a similar situation arose with Sesheke being split into Mwandu and Sesheke districts. This led to the Project reaching further than originally planned.

4.5.3 Alternate Delivery Options

The project would have produced better results with available inputs by adopting the following inputs:

1. Adopt a "hands – on" approach when implementing a similar project. The presence of an Officer will increase visibility of the project and thus engendering beneficiary empathy and buy in. It is easier to walk into a static safe space for solace and advice for GBV justice.
2. A more aggressive style of utilising paralegals would yield better results as these would not be passive, waiting for GBV cases and these become 'advocates' for women and child rights. These paralegals would need additional training in psychosocial counselling so as to equip them with the correct skills set to enable them be the first point of contact for the GBV survivors and victims.
3. Establishing Safe Spaces for GBV victims such as Safe House as done by the 'He for She' Project.
4. A project with fewer sites would achieve better results, as the project resources would not be spread thin.

4.5.4 Project Implementation SWOT analysis

The Action implementation was subjected to a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) Analysis. The results are set out in figure 3 overleaf.

	HELPFUL to Achieving the Objective	HARMFUL to Achieving the Objective
Internal Origin (Attributes of the organisation)	STRENGTHS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unique technical competence in women’s rights • Advocates for Gender Equality • Well versed in law and other statutes • Part of the regional Women’s rights network 	WEAKNESSES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Physical Presence in project sites • Fiduciary discipline • Small workforce • Limited financial capacity of sub grantee
External Origin (Attributes of the environment)	OPPORTUNITIES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network with EDF Partners in anti GBV agenda • Synergies with Government Departments on GBV survivor justice delivery service 	THREATS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General elections • Delimitation of districts

Figure 3: Project SWOT Analysis

4.6 Sustainability

The project benefits are mainly knowledge sharing between the projects through the various nodes (paralegals, health workers, psychosocial counsellors, marriage counsellors, religious and traditional leaders) as set out in figure 1 above. Based on the premise that Canvassing Contours and Ridges Project would work with already existing structures and community members performing paralegal, and all allied services. This will hold the legacy structures in good stead, as these will continue with the advocacy for GBV survivors and victims in claiming their rights. The involvement of traditional and religious leaders in sensitisation of the community on GBV avoidance and acknowledging women as important members of society free from abuse and persecution by their spouses.

As these are community level structures and people are already *in – situ*, the activities can and will continue even after the completion of the project.

4.7 Impact

4.7.1 Paralegals’ understanding of GBV

Paralegals from Petauke could name three provisions of the Anti GBV Act while Sesheke paralegals stated that they had not read the Act. It is important to note that not naming any provision of the Anti GBV Act does not necessarily mean that the paralegals from Sesheke are not as good as the Petauke paralegals in terms of application of the access to justice parameters to their advocacy work.

Table 4: Level of Understanding of Anti GBV Act Provisions⁷

Response	District	
	Petauke	Sesheke.
Equal rights	1	
Have not read it		2
To report the case to victim support unit	1	
Right to choice	1	

Note: Responses are independent

4.7.2 Causes and Consequences of GBV in their areas.

As regards the causes and consequences of GBV in their areas, the Petauke paralegals indicated that alcohol, jealousy, and poverty (lack of money) were the highest causers of GBV and Sesheke Paralegals also ranked them as highest causers of GBV. Other causes were listed as lack of knowledge, lack of love, (Petauke), Laziness, and poverty leading to prostitution in Sesheke.

Consequences of GBV were stated as death, divorce, and imprisonment in both Petauke and Sesheke. Others include hatred, Assault and Injuries, and permanent damage.

Table 5: Paralegals Knowledge – Causes and Consequences of GBV

Response	District	
	Petauke	Sesheke.
Causes and consequences of GBV		
a) Alcohol	2	2
b) Jealousy	2	2
c) Lack of money	2	2
d) Lack of knowledge	1	0
e) Lack of love	1	0
f) Laziness	0	1
g) Poverty, prostitution	0	1
What are the consequences of GBV		
Death	1	1
Divorce	0	1
Imprisonment	1	0
Hatred	1	1
Assaults and injuries	0	1
Permanent damage	1	0

Note: Responses are independent

4.7.3 Paralegals Training

⁷ Independent answers – means that the respondents can select as many answers as they could remember

The Paralegals were asked whether they had been trained, when, and by whom. All paralegals from Petauke and Sesheke were trained in basic law and the Anti GBV Act. The Sesheke and Mwandia paralegals were also trained Psychosocial Counsellors. This gave them the added skill of being a Counsellor as well. They were trained in 2016 (Sesheke), 2016 – 2017 (Petauke), 2017 (Sesheke) and 2018 (Petauke).

With regard to who trained the paralegals, Sesheke Paralegals were trained by WLSA, CAMFED, and Action – Aid while the Petauke Paralegals were trained by WLSA. Table 4 shows the training trends for the Paralegals.

The paralegals said the training they received was very relevant, beneficial and helpful in handling cases on personal level. They were able to train the communities on GBV issues which resulted in huge positive impact.

Table 6: Paralegal Training Trends

Response	District	
	Petauke	Sesheke.
Have you received training in paralegal		
Yes	2	2
When did you received training in paralegal		
2016	0	1
2016-2017.	1	0
2017	0	1
2018	1	0
Who trained you in paralegal		
Action-aid, CAMFED and WLSA.	0	1
WLSA	2	1

Note: Responses are independent

4.7.4 Frequency of GBV Cases Handled by the Paralegals

The Paralegals were asked the frequency of GBV cases and kinds of GBV cases handled. The responses were varied: Petauke Paralegals handled GBV cases daily, and monthly in the three sites. Sesheke Paralegals handled GBV cases monthly.

The kinds of GBV cases handled from 2016 to date were assaults, physical abuse, and verbal abuse for Sesheke and Petauke had Physical abuse, attempted murder, Economic abuse, Defilement, Marital disputes, and Cattle herding.

Cattle herding is a new phenomenon in Eastern Province. The province has practiced cropping from time immemorial. With the migration of pastoralists into the province, cattle rearing have also become one of the main agricultural activities.

Whereas in traditional cattle rearing areas the owner of the cattle uses the juvenile family members to look after the cattle, the Eastern Province scenario is totally different. Non

relatives of the cattle owner gives them a relative male child (nephew, or son) who then moves to the cattle owner's homestead and looks after the cattle for a four (4) year period, after which the juvenile is given one (1) cow and returns to his original home with the animal.

During the 4-year period, he does not go to school and may further lose out when the cattle owner claims that the promised animal died. In other instances, the father or uncle may forcibly get the cow given and sells it without giving the juvenile the proceeds of the sale. This is a form of GBV and is being addressed by several NGOs. The juveniles in servitude are being retrieved and put back in school. One such project is Empower Zambia Project being implemented in Eastern Province and managed by Winrock International.

Table 7: *Paralegal Frequency and Make Up of GBV Cases (2016 – 2019)*

Response	District	
	Petauke	Sesheke.
How often do you handle cases related gender based violence		
Daily	1	0
Monthly	1	2
What kind of GBV cases have you handled from 2016 to date		
Assaults	0	1
Physical abuse	1	2
Attempting murder.	1	0
Economical abuse	1	0
Defilement cases.	1	0
Marital disputes.	1	0
Verbal abuses	0	1
Cattle herding	1	0

Note: Responses are independent

4.7.2 GBV Knowledge

The different stakeholders, community members and Office Bearers had an increased level of understanding about the various forms of GBV. The definition of human rights was not clearly articulated by the respondents though they could name some human rights as asked. This shows that the Action has achieved its overall objective of contributing to increased access to justice for survivors and victims of GBV in 3 districts - Petauke, Mwandia and Sesheke in 3 years. Rights holders can only claim their rights if they are aware of the said rights and how to seek redress. The project activities have contributed to increased awareness of ingredients of GBV.

Table 8: GBV Knowledge by Respondent

a) Human Rights Mentioned	Police Officers	Traditional Leaders	Religious Leaders	Political Leaders	Paralegal	Marriage Counsellors	Magistrates And Local Court Justices	FGD: Community Women And Men	Health Workers
Right to education (8/9)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Right to life (8/9)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Freedom of speech (6/9)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
Right to shelter (6/9)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Right to food (5/9)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Right to good health (3/9)	✓					✓			✓
Right to clean water (2/9)		✓		✓					
Freedom of worship (2/9)					✓			✓	
Right to Justice (2/9)	✓								✓
Right to belong to a nation (1/9)		✓				✓			
Right to birth rights						✓			

a) Human Rights Mentioned	Police Officers	Traditional Leaders	Religious Leaders	Political Leaders	Paralegal	Marriage Counsellors	Magistrates And Local Court Justices	FGD: Community Women And Men	Health Workers
(1/9)									
Right to be heard before judgment (1/9)							✓		
Right to access justice (1/9)							✓		
Right to contribute in decision making at household (1/9)							✓		
Right to family (1/9)							✓		
Right to confidentiality (1/9)									✓
Right to be respected (1/9)									✓
Some Rights Mentioned									
Right to ask my wife to do anything for me (1/9)		✓							
Freedom of action (1/9)		✓							
Freedom to respect (1/9)		✓							
Access to health services (2/9)			✓	✓					
Rights are freedoms that I can exercise (1/9)					✓				
Freedom at home (1/9)						✓			
Freedom to live on your own without issues (1/9)						✓			

a) Human Rights Mentioned	Police Officers	Traditional Leaders	Religious Leaders	Political Leaders	Paralegal	Marriage Counsellors	Magistrates And Local Court Justices	FGD: Community Women And Men	Health Workers
Time to do things at the right time (1/9)								✓	
Human rights are things I can do without force (1/9)								✓	
Rights that belong to people (1/9)								✓	
Doing things with your own authority (1/9)								✓	

As can be seen from the table, the right to life, right to education are well known across all the respondents, followed by freedom of speech, right to shelter, and right to food. The table analysing the frequency is given below.

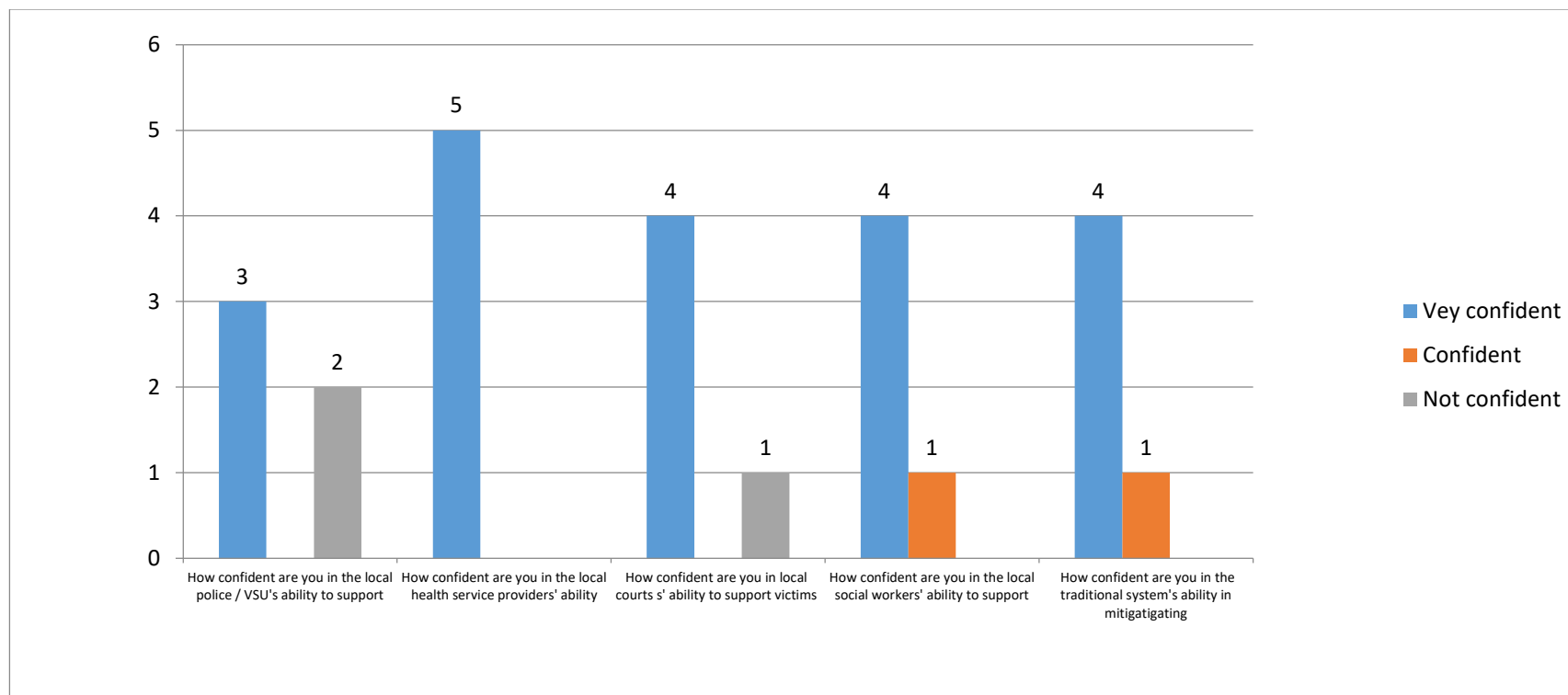
Table 9: GBV Rights Knowledge

Right	Total Respondents	Frequency	%
Right to education (8/9)	9	8	89
Right to life (8/9)	9	8	89
Freedom of speech (6/9)	9	6	67
Right to shelter (6/9)	9	6	67
Right to food (5/9)	9	5	56
Right to good health (3/9)	9	3	33
Right to clean water (2/9)	9	2	33
Freedom of worship (2/9)	9	2	33
Right to Justice (2/9)	9	2	33

4.7.3 Community Members Confidence in GBV Justice Delivery Institutions

Across all communities met with the level of confidence in the different GBV Justice Delivery Institutions has increased over the project period. The improved service delivery is attributable to the trainings conducted by the project and the coordination between the various nodes of the GBV Justice Delivery System.

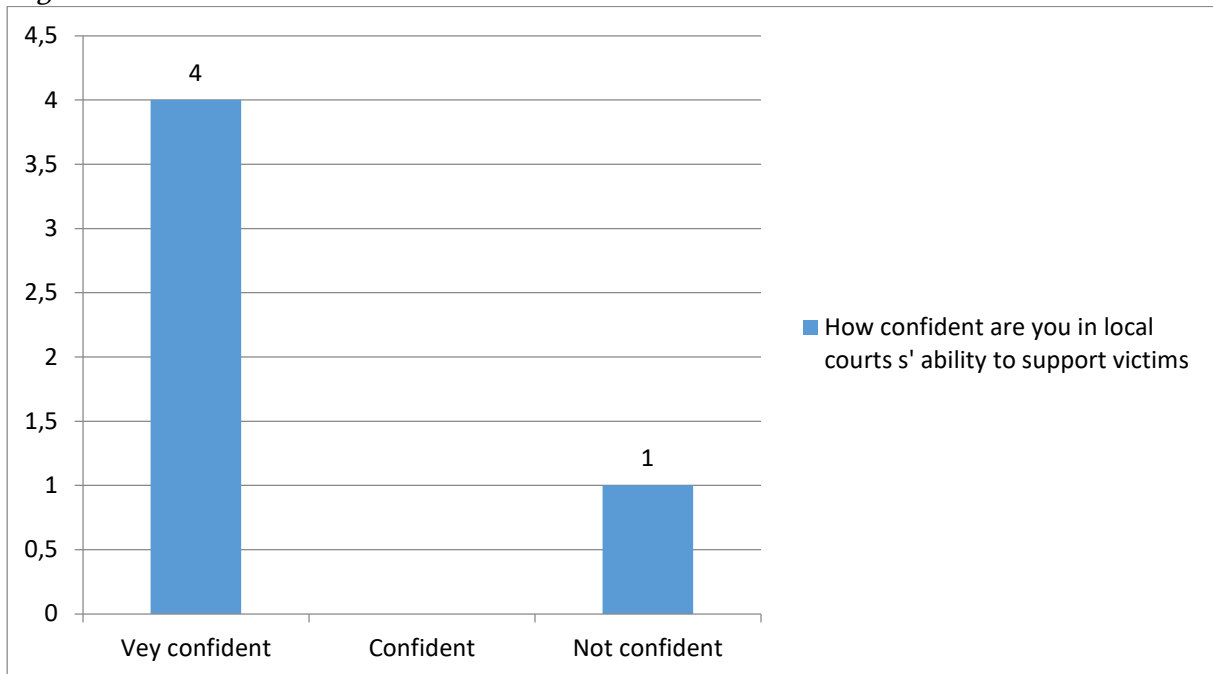
Figure 4: *Level of Confidence in GBV Justice Delivery Institutions*



4.7.4 Level of Confidence in Local Courts' Ability to Support GBV Victims

The community's level of confidence in the Local Courts' ability to support GBV victims. 4 (80%) were very confident of the local courts' decision.

Figure 5: Level of Confidence in Local Courts



4.8 Success Story

4.8.1 Minor Retrieved from a Child Marriage

Minor Retrieved from a Child Marriage

Trained paralegals in Mawanda area of Lusangazi district received a report of a girl who had been forced into marriage by her grandparents who could not afford to pay for her school fees. The paralegals retrieved the girl and referred her case to the Ministry of Community Development, who were able to help the girl and put her back into school

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

1. Incidences of GBV in the project area have been reducing with time over the 3-year period. This is attributed to the trainings that increased awareness of ingredients of GBV and also increased interaction and coordination between the paralegals, traditional and religious leaders with the GBV justice delivery service providers (police, health, National Prosecutions Authority).
2. The withdrawal of GBV complaints due to economic pressure by perpetrators also frustrated efforts to prosecute most GBV cases in the formal justice system.
3. The traditional leadership in Chief Sandwe's realm adopted anti GBV policies resulting in an anti GBV guide developed for the Chieftom. Further, Petauke Council has included anti GBV by laws, which have now formed part of the Council by laws.
4. There is increased awareness of human rights, women rights and GBV has led to a reduction over the project period of GBV reports to the police VSU. Another aspect is that most GBV cases are usually dealt with in – house by families and the traditional justice system. For instance, in Western Province (Mwandi and Sesheke districts) most GBV cases are adjudicated by the Royal Khuta, which has great influence with the communities.
5. Community confidence of the local courts, police VSU, health department, Ministry of Community Development has increased over the project period. This is attributed to the trainings conducted by the Project, which increased the empathy to GBV survivors and victims. Cases are now documented and evidence better-preserved leading to improved prosecutions of GBV perpetrators.
6. Consequences of GBV include death, suicide, early marriage, divorce, imprisonment, permanent disfigurement and negative impact of child welfare.
7. The leading causes of GBV incidents in the Districts visited are Alcohol abuse, poverty, infidelity, traditional customs and beliefs and the use of families and traditional to manage GBV incidents.

5.2 Recommendations

1. Lawyers should be based in the target locations so as to engage the community and offer advice to a large extent more than would be given by the Paralegal coupled with the ability to advise and encourage GBV survivors and victims during the court sessions.
2. In order to mitigate the high rate of attrition in Government Departments, a Trainer of Trainers approach should be adopted whereby the Officer trained by the Project in turn trains his work colleagues and share information on activities being undertaken so that there is continuity in case of transfers.
3. The provision of safe spaces (Safe Houses) would ameliorate the anguish suffered by GBV victims who are otherwise sent back to the toxic environment where the abuse took place as the courts decide on GBV cases.
4. There is need to provide more training especially for Local Court Justices and Officers who normally rely on Customary Laws to determine GBV cases. Most are unaware that

- they can use the Penal Code to adjudicate cases and refer up to Magistrates Courts if they are unable to pass appropriate sentences.
5. ZGF should facilitate exchange visits to other projects under the 10th EDF to enhance learning and sharing among implementing CSOs. This will further promote sharing of best practices among the different projects. WLSA and NCA shall also continue to participate in the ZGF gender learnings and sharing events that have been beneficial to the team.
 6. Need for further sensitisation of communities to reach out to more people

 7. Strengthen traditional leader's engagements and coordination because they command a large following and utilize their community gatherings to share information to transform negative social norms that contribute to GBV in communities
 8. Documentation, record keeping and capturing of stories of change need to be improved by the Paralegals and traditional leaders
 9. Conduct more sensitization on affirmative laws among community members in the project sites
 10. Transport (Bicycles) be provided to paralegals so that they are able to reach other far areas whilst providing the same services.
 11. Victim Support Unit to be provided with fuel in the budget to be able to follow up on cases of GBV in the Villages

6. CHALLENGES

1. Paralegals in the three districts have found it challenging to follow up on cases due to long distances and requested the Action to facilitate their transportation with bicycles.
2. In Sesheke District which borders Namibia, the police and traditional justice system has been frustrated by the fact that many perpetrators of GBV had been running off to the neighbouring Namibia to hide out after they had been summoned by either the police or by the traditional justice system.
3. Frequent withdrawal of cases by survivors for economic reasons since more often, the perpetrator is also the family breadwinner. This has been a source of frustration for both the Paralegals and the Police Service since a lot of work goes into processing a GBV case only for it to be prematurely withdrawn.
4. Lack of shelters to house survivors of GBV is another challenge being experienced by paralegals in all the three districts and some of the paralegals have had to take desperate clients home with them which poses a risk to their personal security and which may further expose the survivor to further abuse in some homes.
5. The Local Court in Mwandji is currently under renovation hence all cases are being heard under a tree, which offers no privacy in sensitive matters of GBV, and during the rainy season the court could not convene.
6. Suspension of funding for the second year has greatly affected implementation of the Action and almost all planned activities could not be implemented. WLSA however has revised the plan to ensure that they double up the action to accelerate the implementation process.
7. Cultural norms still remain a challenge in addressing GBV and despite cases being followed up and frantic efforts made, Child marriages still very high.
8. Lack of Transport to follow up cases of GBV still remains a challenge
9. Air time for communication and follow up of cases and coordinating with the One stop Centre at Petauke General hospital is affecting the work of paralegals
10. Poor road network in the Project Area made mobility a challenge. For instance, the Livingstone Sesheke road is a terrible state of disrepair such that it takes at least 3 hours to traverse a 179 km stretch with some sections being dangerous with deep craters. The roads from Petauke to Mawanda, Ukwimi, and Mwanika are gravel, which is corrugated, making movement a big challenge for most motorists.
11. Traditional Practices and mindset have also posed challenges to the Project. Some community members did not see any problem with Child Marriages, Cattle herders. There is need to engage the community more so as to change the traditional practices and mindset.

7. LESSONS LEARNT

1. Traditional leaders were fully aware the customary law practices, even though they are not documented. The lack of documentation fragmented concerted efforts in the traditional systems of justice to manage GBV cases.
2. Working with already existing structures helps to supplement on the initiatives of the action as well as build a critical mass around advocacy issues. For instance, Petauke district trained service providers have been key in lobbying for a shelter or a One Stop Centre within the district to help GBV victims and survivors, as they do not have anywhere to lodge them when they leave their abusive environments.
3. Internal Audit as a major tool for learning: NCA undertook an audit, which provided insights on areas of improvement in the Actions management of finances.
4. Empowerment of Survivors increases the confidence and courage to rights claiming such as ability to report and speak out on various GBV related violations by perpetrators
5. Communities are aware of various laws on GBV and are able to claim their rights and hold duty bearers accountable.
6. The use of Male Role models as agents of change against GBV has been found to be an effective way of changing negative dominant social norms and shaping attitudes among girls, boys, women and men.
7. Through the three years of implementing Gender Justice programme, it was discovered that economic empowerment is a key ingredient to attaining gender justice yet throughout the Project, there was collaboration with the economic empowerment programme (the two programmes were working in isolation). Moving forward, the two programmes should be integrated so as to leverage synergies.
8. Relation Building at various levels with various structures. For example, Family level, CAGs, Traditional leaders, Political leadership (Councillors), Faith leaders, school Management, is a strategic way of addressing negative social norms in communities while Multi-sectoral approach to the GBV problem and addressing negative social norms and use of existing community-based spaces for campaign e.g. School, faith-based structures, Community meetings reaches to more people at minimal cost
9. GBV is attributed to a patriarchal culture and negative perception of masculinity. It is for this reason the WLSA/ NCA recognises that engaging men and boys in gender transformative behaviour is critical. The use of Male Role models as agents of change against GBV has been found to be an effective way of changing negative dominant social norms and shaping attitudes among girls, boys, women and men
10. Deeply rooted cultural practices in Mwandia and Sesheke affected the access to justice for most survivors of GBV cases, which are often taken to the Customary Justice Delivery System (Khuta), which disadvantages mainly females.
11. Insufficient resources to fully implement the access to justice for survivors and educational support for those retrieved from child marriages to return to school negatively affected the

programme. More attention and funds need to be committed to the prevention of SGBV, especially as changing behaviour and social norms related to SGBV is a complex and lengthy process.

12. A Coordinated Response Centre providing a comprehensive package of support services to SGBV survivors appears an adequate approach when the limited understanding among service providers about SGBV and referral between different services is also improved but the absence of such facilities in Mwandia and Sesheke affected service delivery
13. It needs to address risk factors and barriers
14. Most survivors of SGBV will seek help from relatives and friends, demonstrating the importance of informal support groups.
15. Long distances and lack of means of transport between the community and the service providers, especially paralegals.

ANNEXES

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Background

The Joint Country Programme for Zambia (JCP) is a fully merged consortium of three international faith-based Non-Governmental Organizations comprising of Norwegian Church Aid, Dan Church Aid and Christian Aid. We work closely with a range of faith-based and secular partners in Zambia within two overall strategic priorities i.e. Gender Justice and Economic Justice, focused in 4 programmes: Resource Governance, Economic Empowerment, Gender Justice – free of GBV and Emergency Preparedness & Response. The programme falls under the merger of Christian Aid (CA), Dan Church Aid (DCA) and Norwegian Church Aid (NCA). JCP invites applications for a Consultancy for the end of project evaluation.

The JCP Zambia in partnership with Women in Law in Southern African- Research & Educational Trust (WLSA) with support from European Union have been implementing an Action contributing to increased access to justice for survivors and victims of GBV in Eastern and Western provinces in Zambia since September 2015. The action builds on the existing legal and policy frameworks such as the Anti-Gender Based Violence Act (2011), National Gender Policy (2011) and the National Action Plan on GBV 2008-2013 on prevention and response to Gender Based Violence (GBV). The Action contributes to JCP's overall vision of a Zambia in which Rights Holders have been empowered and as active participants, have achieved economic justice and gender justice through Gender while respecting and upholding their human rights. The project result areas include:

1. Capacity building of WLSA Staff
2. Empowerment of women, survivors and victims of GBV to know and claim their rights
3. Challenge and empowerment of traditional and religious structures to respect, uphold and be responsive to rights of women
4. Influence legislative and policy reforms and/or implementation towards access to justice for survivors and victims of GBV,

Purpose of the evaluation

The main purpose of the evaluation is to assess whether and how JCP Zambia achieves the goals that have been set out for the strategic period and to assess the relevance of the present objectives in light of the current Zambian context and give recommendations to the objectives of the new JCP multiyear Country Plan. Where relevant, the evaluation should assess whether JCP's mode of operation (the joint country program approach) contributes to its intended effectiveness and efficiency of program implementation.

The Project “*Canvassing Contours and Ridges: Towards Gender Justice in Eastern and Western Provinces of Zambia*” has been implemented for 3 years (September 2015 –September 2018). The overall objective of the Project is to contribute to increased access to justice for 6500 women, survivors and victims of GBV in 03 districts Petauke (Eastern province), Mwandu and Sesheke (Western province). This evaluation is being conducted as an end of the project and will focus at the entire implementation of 3 years. The overall objective of the end of project evaluation is to assess the processes and achievements made; draw lessons that will inform the development of the next project; capture effectively lessons learnt and provide information on the nature, extent and where possible, the effect of the Action. The emphasis on learning lessons speaks to the issue of understanding what has and what has not worked as a guide for future planning and replication.

The specific objectives of the Evaluation are:

- a) To evaluate the entire project in terms of effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability, and impact, with strong focus on assessing the results at the outcome and project goals levels
- b) To generate key lessons and identify promising practices for learning
- c) To identify areas for continued advocacy and intervention at the district and national level, for reducing GBV

Scope and Focus of the Evaluation

The evaluation will look at the following areas: Project management; project activities: reflection on coordination engagement, partnerships and capacity and approach.

The Evaluation Questions:

Relevance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess design and focus of the project • To what extent did the Project achieve its overall objectives? • What and how much progress has been made towards achieving the overall outputs and outcomes of the project? • To what extent were the results (impacts, outcomes and outputs) achieved? • Were the inputs and strategies identified, and were they realistic, appropriate and adequate to achieve the results? • Was the project relevant to the identified needs?
Effectiveness-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the management processes and their appropriateness in supporting delivery of justice • Was the project effective in delivering desired/planned results? • To what extent did the Project’s M&E mechanism contribute in meeting project results? • How effective were the strategies and tools used in the implementation of the project? • How effective has the project been in responding to the needs of the beneficiaries, and what results were achieved? • What are the future intervention strategies and issues?
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was the process of achieving results efficient? • Specifically did the actual or expected results (outputs and outcomes) justify the costs incurred? • Were the resources effectively utilized? • Did project activities overlap and duplicate other similar interventions (funded nationally and /or by other donors)? • Are there more efficient ways and means of delivering more and better results (outputs and outcomes) with the available inputs? • Could a different approach have produced better results? • How did the project financial management processes and procedures affect project implementation? • What are the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the project’s implementation process?
Sustainability:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent are the benefits of the projects likely to be sustained after the completion of this project? • What is the likelihood of continuation and sustainability of project outcomes and benefits after completion of the project? • How effective were the exit strategies, and approaches to phase out assistance provided by the project including contributing factors and constraints • Describe key factors that will require attention in order to improve prospects of sustainability of Project outcomes and the potential for replication of the approach? • How were capacities strengthened at the individual and organizational level

	<p>(including contributing factors and constraints)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the main lessons that have emerged? • What are the recommendations for similar support in future? (The recommendations should provide comprehensive proposals for future interventions based on the current evaluation findings).
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the unintended consequences (positive and negative) resulted from the project?
Knowledge Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key lessons learned that can be shared with other practitioners on reducing Gender Based Violence • Are there any promising practices? If yes, what are they and how can these promising practices be replicated in other projects what outstanding advocacy and implementation priorities still require action and commitment from district and national-level stakeholders?

Evaluation methodology

1) Proposed evaluation design

The evaluation will use a non-experimental pre- and post- single-group design to compare baseline and ending findings, using both quantitative and qualitative data in order to triangulate findings.

2) Data sources

An end line assessment will be conducted prior to the evaluation, including a knowledge, attitude, and practice survey implemented among GBV survivors, focus group discussions held with community groups, parents, traditional and religious leaders, paralegals, care givers, Victim support Unit personnel, and other key stakeholder groups. The results of this assessment are expected to feed directly into the final evaluation, and preference will be given to a consultant with the ability to conduct both the end line assessment and final evaluation as one contiguous piece of work.

Additional sources of data for the evaluation will include:

- Project reports
- Project monitoring data, in the form of quarterly review reports, continuous monitoring forms, and other project data
- Case management reports case register and occurrence books.
- Interviews with key stakeholders, including project and partner staff, district officials, government staff.

3) Proposed data collection methods and analysis

Joint Country Programme will facilitate the end line assessment, with support from an external consultant, and the results will be made available for the evaluation. In addition, JCP will provide key reports, documents, and monitoring data at the start of the assignment. The consultant will be expected to visit project sites and conduct key informant interviews during fieldwork, to validate and interrogate the end line findings. Secondary data should also be used to support the process.

4) Proposed sampling methods

A simple random sample of three project sites will be taken from the targeted communities. Key informants will be purposively selected in discussion with the consultant.

5) Field visits

The consultant will spend 5 days in each project district of Petauke, Mwandu and Sesheke, viewing project activities and meeting with project participants, beneficiaries and district government staff.

Deliverables

	Deliverable	Description of Expected Deliverables	Timeline August 2019
1	Evaluation inception report	The inception report provides the grantee organization and the evaluators with an opportunity to verify that they share the same understanding about the evaluation and clarify any misunderstanding at the outset. An inception report must be prepared by the evaluator before going into the technical mission and full data collection stage. It must detail the evaluator's 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. 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.	Within 5 days after data collection
2	Report writing and analysis	Report Preparation and data analysis	5 days
3	Draft evaluation report	Evaluators must submit draft report for review and comments by all parties involved. The report needs to adhere to the structure and meet the minimum requirements. The grantee and key stakeholders in the evaluation must review the draft evaluation report to ensure that the evaluation meets the required quality criteria.	5 days after inception report
4	Validation Workshop	A validation meeting will be held for comments and JCP will organize the meeting but to be led by evaluator.	2 days
5	Final evaluation	Relevant comments from key stakeholders must be well integrated into the final version, and the final report submitted	Within 5 days of submitting the Draft report

Required Competencies

- Evaluation experience at least 5 years in conducting external evaluations, with mixed methods evaluation skills and having flexibility in using participatory evaluation methods.
- Expertise in gender and human rights based approaches to evaluation and issues of Gender Based Violence against women and girls.
- Specific evaluation experiences in the areas of ending violence against women and girls.
- Knowledgeable in various gender related laws and instruments
- Understanding of ethical issues and approaches to informed consent with regards to collecting information from children.
- 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.
- Language proficiency: fluency in English is mandatory but Nyanja and Lozi will be an added advantage

Timelines for the Evaluation process

Stage of evaluation	Key task	Responsible	Number of days
Preparation	Prepare and finalize TOR Evaluation	Evaluation Task Manager	3 Days
	Compile key documents and existing data	Evaluation Task Manager	1 - On going
	Recruitment of external evaluator/Consultant	JCP	N/A
Inception	Briefing of the evaluator	Evaluation Task Manager	1 Day
	Desk review of key documents	Consultant	
	Finalize evaluation design and methods	Consultant	1 Day
	Prepare inception report	Consultant	1 day
	Review inception report and provide feedback	PMER/JCP	1 day
Data collection and analysis	Prepare final schedule for fieldwork and interviews; arrange necessary logistics including transport and accommodation	GJ coordinator and WLSA staff and Fieldwork Coordination Team	5 days
	Review and analyse data tools provided	Consultant	
	Data collection (field visits, interviews)	Consultant	
Synthesis and reporting	Analysis and interpretation of findings	Consultant	6 days
	Prepare draft report	Consultant	
	Review of draft report, consolidation of comments, and feedback provided	JCP, WLSA, ZGF, EU	
	Incorporate comments and revise evaluation report	Consultant	
	Submission of final report to management	Consultant	
	Final approval of report	JCP	
Dissemination and follow-up	Prepare management responses to recommendations	PMER	1 day
	Disseminate report to key stakeholders	Programme Coordinator	
	Stakeholders feedback meeting		2 days
	Incorporation of comments and submitting a well bound document to JCP		

Annex 2: Data Collection Tools

PARALEGAL

Date

Researcher:

Location:

Time

Do you consent for this interview?

Yes No

Name of Respondent:

Respondent's Sex

Respondent's Age

Below 35

35 – 45

Above 45

Respondent's Title

Respondent's Cell Number:

Respondent's Email Address:

A. KNOWLEDGE

1. What are human rights? Name 3 examples of rights?
2. Name rights that protect women?
3. Explain what gender based violence (GBV) means?
 - a) Physical abuse
 - b) Verbal abuse
 - c) Emotional abuse
 - d) Economic abuse
 - e) Sexual abuse
 - f) Cultural
 - Child marriage
 - Sexual cleansing
 - Widow inheritance
 - Other _____
 - g) Don't Know
4. Have you heard about the Anti-GBV Act?
 - a) Yes b) No
5. Can you name two provisions from the Anti-GBV Act?
6. What are the causes GBV in this district?
 - h) Alcohol
 - i) Jealousy
 - j) Lack of money
 - k) Other _____
7. What are the consequences of GBV?

8. Explain your answer
9. Have you received training in paralegal?
10. When?
11. Who trained you
 - i) How relevant was the training and materials given to you?
 - ii) Do you have a GBV action checklist developed by WLSA?
 - iii) How often do you use it?

B. PREVALENCE

1. How often do you handle cases related gender based violence?
a) Daily b) Weekly c) Monthly d) Other _____
2. What kind of gender based violence cases have you handled from 2016 to date
3. How many cases of gender based violence have you handled from 2016 to date
4. Have you referred any cases other persons, institutions, or structure?
 - (i) Which structures
 - (ii) How many were referred
5. Are you sharing GBV information with your community?
Yes No

C. ATTITUDE

1. What motivated you to be a paralegal
2. What are the things you are expected to do as a paralegal?
3. Why should the survivors and victims of GBV should be helped?
a) Yes b) No
 - l) Explain your reasons
4. Are there any instances where GBV is justified? Please, expand.
5. How do you handle GBV cases done by a traditional leader

D. PRACTICE

1. When providing paralegal services what guides your actions? Please, explain.
2. Who do you refer your cases to?
3. Are people aware of your role as a paralegal
4. How do you coordinate with other service providers when handling GBV-related cases?

Name and address of Service Provider	Coordination

5. In what instances do you use customary law when making decisions?
6. In what instances do you use statutory law when making decisions?
7. Has anyone in your court been trained on GBV? When? By whom?
8. What are the main challenges you encounter when dealing with GBV cases?
9. Did you handle any cases relating to people with disabilities?
 - a. How many?

10. What do you think can be done to help you improve services for gender based violence?

THANK YOU!!!!

POLICE OFFICERS

Date

Researcher:

Location:

Time:

Do you consent for this interview?

Yes No

Name of Respondent:

Respondent's Sex:

Respondent's Age

Below 35

35 – 45

Above 45

Respondent's Title:

Respondent's Cell Number:

Respondent's Email Address:

A. KNOWLEDGE

1. What are human rights? Name 3 examples of rights?
 - Right to life
 - Right to food
 - Right to accommodation
 - Right to have a name
2. Name rights that protect women?
 - Gender Equity and Equality
3. Explain what gender based violence (GBV) means?

An act which causes pain to the victim in various ways@

 - a) Physical abuse
 - b) Verbal abuse
 - c) Emotional abuse
 - d) Economic abuse
 - e) Sexual abuse
 - f) Cultural
 - Child marriage
 - Sexual cleansing
 - Widow inheritance
 - Other _forced marriage_____
 - g) Don't Know
4. Have you heard about the Anti-GBV Act of 2011?
 - a) Yes b) No
5. Can you name two provisions from the Anti-GBV Act?

Sexual abuse (women), Domestic abuse (men)
6. What are the causes GBV in this district?

- m) Alcohol
 - n) Jealousy
 - o) Lack of money
 - p) Other Access and control – Men control marketing of crops despite the whole household providing labour during cultivation
 - q) Extra marital affairs
7. What are the consequences of GBV?
 8. Explain your answer
 9. Have you received training in GBV matters?
 10. When?
 11. Who trained you
 - i) How relevant was the training and materials given to you?
 - ii) Do you have a GBV action checklist developed by WLSA?
 - iii) How often do you use it?

B. PREVALENCE

1. How often do you handle cases related gender based violence?
a) Daily b) Weekly c) Monthly d) Other _____
2. What kind of gender based violence cases have you handled from 2016 to date?
3. How many cases of gender based violence have you handled from 2016 to date?
4. Have you received referral cases from paralegals, traditional leaders, and religious leaders?
Yes No
5. How many cases?
6. Have you referred any cases other persons, institutions, or structure?
 - i. Which structures
 - ii. How many were referred
7. How do you handle GBV cases done by a traditional leader

C. ATTITUDE

1. In your opinion, do you think the survivors and victims of GBV should be helped? If not, why not?
a) Yes b) No
2. Are there any instances where GBV is justified? Please, expand.
3. Do the staff in your police station think that GBV is a serious issue? Please, expand.

D. PRACTICE

1. Do you have laid down guidelines on how to deal with GBV cases?
2. Do you refer to the Anti-GBV Act when classifying cases? Please, explain.
3. Does the station have a written list of organizations/service providers that a victim or survivor of GBV can be referred to?
4. How do you coordinate with other service providers when handling GBV-related cases?

Name and address of Service Provider	Coordination
--------------------------------------	--------------

5. Are there regular stakeholder meetings amongst the various actors involved with GBV within your district? Please, expand.
6. Has anyone at your station been trained on GBV? When? By whom and what kind of training?
7. What are the main challenges you encounter when dealing with GBV cases?
8. How are GBV cases relating to people with disabilities handled at your station?
9. What do you think can be done at this police station to improve services for gender based violence?

THANK YOU!!!!

HEALTH WORKERS

Date

Researcher:

Location:

Time

Do you consent for this interview?

Yes No

Name of Respondent:

Respondent's Sex

Respondent's Age

Below 35

35 – 45

Above 45

Respondent's Title

Respondent's Cell Number:

Respondent's Email Address:

A. KNOWLEDGE

1. What are human rights?
2. Please, give 3 examples of rights.
3. Do you know of any rights that protect women?
4. Name 1 such woman's right
5. What is Gender Based Violence (GBV)?
6. What type of GBV do you know of
 - a) Physical abuse
 - b) Verbal abuse
 - c) Emotional abuse
 - d) Economic abuse
 - e) Sexual abuse
 - f) Cultural
 - o Child marriage
 - o Sexual cleansing
 - o Widow inheritance
 - g) Other _____
 - h) Don't Know
7. Have you heard about the Anti-GBV Act?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
8. Can you name two provisions from the Anti-GBV Act?
9. What are the causes of GBV in this district?
 - a) Alcohol
 - b) Jealousy
 - c) Lack of money
 - d) Other _____

- e) Don't know
10. What are the consequences of GBV?

B. PREVALENCE

1. How often do you handle cases related gender based violence?
a) Daily b) Weekly c) Monthly d) Other _____
2. What kind of gender based violence cases have you handled from 2016 to date?
3. How many cases of gender-based violence have you handled from 2016 to date?

C. ATTITUDE

1. In your opinion, do you think the survivors and victims of GBV should be helped? If not, why not?
a) Yes b) No
2. Are there any instances where GBV is justified? Explain.
3. Do the staff at your work place think that GBV is a serious issue? Explain.
4. How do you handle GBV cases done by a traditional leader

D. PRACTICE

1. Does your department have the necessary resources for mitigating GBV?
2. Have you or any of your colleagues received GBV training? If so, what kind of training and when?
3. Do you have laid down guidelines on how to deal with GBV cases?
4. Do you use the Anti-GBV Act as a guide when classifying cases? Please, explain.
5. Does the health post have a written list of organizations/service providers that a victim or survivor of GBV can be referred to? (YWCA, Safe House?)
6. Who are the different actors (state and non-state) involved in the referral system for GBV cases?
7. How do you coordinate with other service provides when handling GBV-related cases?

Name and address of Service Provider	Coordination

8. Are there regular stakeholder meetings amongst the various actors involved with GBV within your district? Please, expand.
9. Has anyone at your place of work been trained on GBV? When? By whom?
10. Are there any officers specifically designated to deal with GBV cases?
11. What are the main challenges you encounter when dealing with GBV cases?
12. How are GBV cases relating to people with disabilities handled at your health station?
13. What do you think can be done at your work place to improve services for gender-based violence?

THANK YOU!!!!

MAGISTRATES AND LOCAL COURT JUSTICES

Date

Researcher:

Location:

Time

Do you consent for this interview?

Yes No

Name of Respondent:

Respondent's Sex

Respondent's Age

Below 35

35 – 45

Above 45

Respondent's Title

Respondent's Cell Number:

Respondent's Email Address:

A. KNOWLEDGE

1. What are human rights? Name 3 examples of rights?
2. Name rights that protect women?
3. Explain what gender based violence (GBV) means?
 - h) Physical abuse
 - i) Verbal abuse
 - j) Emotional abuse
 - k) Economic abuse
 - l) Sexual abuse
 - m) Cultural
 - Child marriage
 - Sexual cleansing
 - Widow inheritance
 - Other _____
 - n) Don't Know
4. Have you heard about the Anti-GBV Act?
 - a) Yes b) No
5. Can you name two provisions from the Anti-GBV Act?
6. What are the causes GBV in this district?
 - r) Alcohol
 - s) Jealousy
 - t) Lack of money
 - u) Other _____
7. What are the consequences of GBV?
8. How do you handle GBV cases done by a traditional leader?

B. PREVALENCE

1. How often do you handle cases related gender based violence?
a) Daily b) Weekly c) Monthly d) Other _____
2. What kind of gender based violence cases have you handled from 2016 to date?
3. How many cases of gender based violence have you handled from 2016 to date?

C. ATTITUDE

1. In your own opinion, do you think the survivors and victims of GBV should be helped? If not, why not?
a) Yes b) No
2. Are there any instances where GBV is justified? Please, expand.
3. Does the staff in your court feel that GBV is a serious issue? Please, expand.

D. PRACTICE

1. Do you use the Anti-GBV Act as a guide when classifying cases? Please, explain.
2. How do you ensure that your rulings are aligned with the following:
 - a) Anti-GBV Act
 - b) Marriage Act
 - c) Gender Equality Act
 - d) Penal Code
3. Does the court have a written list of organizations/service providers that a victim or survivor of GBV can be referred to?
4. How do you coordinate with other service providers when handling GBV-related cases?

Name and address of Service Provider	Coordination

5. In what instances do you use customary law when making decisions?
6. Has anyone in your court been trained on GBV? When? By whom?
7. Are there any officers specifically designated to deal with GBV cases?
8. What are the main challenges you encounter when dealing with GBV cases?
9. How do you handle cases relating to people with disabilities?
10. What do you think can be done at this court to improve services for gender based violence?

THANK YOU!!!!

RELIGIOUS LEADERS

Date

Researcher:

Location:

Time

Do you consent for this interview?

Yes No

Name of Respondent:

Respondent's Sex

Respondent's Age

Below 35

35 – 45

Above 45

Respondent's Title

Respondent's Cell Number:

Respondent's Email Address:

A. KNOWLEDGE

1. What are human rights? Name 3 examples of rights?
2. Name rights that protect women?
3. Explain what gender based violence (GBV) means?
 - a) Physical abuse
 - b) Verbal abuse
 - c) Emotional abuse
 - d) Economic abuse
 - e) Sexual abuse
 - f) Cultural
 - Child marriage
 - Sexual cleansing
 - Widow inheritance
 - Other _____
 - g) Don't Know
4. Have you heard about the Anti-GBV Act?
 - a) Yes b) No
5. Can you name two provisions from the Anti-GBV Act?
6. What are the causes GBV in this district?
 - a) Alcohol
 - b) Jealousy
 - c) Lack of money
 - d) Other _____
 - e) Don't know
7. What are some of the consequences associated with GBV?
8. How do you handle GBV cases done by a traditional leader?

B. PREVALENCE

1. How often do you handle cases related gender based violence?
a) Daily b) Weekly c) Monthly d) Other _____
2. What kind of gender based violence cases have you handled from 2016 to date?
3. How many cases of gender based violence have you handled from 2016 to date?

C. ATTITUDE

1. In your own opinion, do you think the survivors and victims of GBV should be helped? If not, why not?
a) Yes b) No
2. Are there any instances where GBV is justified? Please, expand
3. Do the members in your congregation feel that GBV is a serious issue? Please, expand.

D. PRACTICE

1. Do you have laid down guidelines on how to deal with GBV cases?
2. Do you refer to the Anti-GBV Act when classifying cases? Please, explain.
3. Does the church have a written list of organizations/service providers that a victim or survivor of GBV can be referred to?
4. How do you coordinate with other service providers when handling GBV-related cases?

Name and address of Service Provider	Coordination

5. Are there regular stakeholder meetings amongst the various actors involved with GBV within your district? Please, expand.
6. Has anyone at your church been trained on GBV? When? By whom and what kind of training?
7. Are there any church officers specifically designated to deal with GBV cases?
8. What are the main challenges you encounter when dealing with GBV cases?
9. What do you think can be done at this church to improve services for gender based violence?

THANK YOU!!!!

MARRIAGE COUNSELLORS

Date

Researcher:

Location:

Time

Do you consent for this interview?

Yes No

Name of Respondent:

Respondent's Sex

Respondent's Age

Below 35

35 – 45

Above 45

Respondent's Title

Respondent's Cell Number:

Respondent's Email Address:

A. KNOWLEDGE

1. What are human rights? Name 3 examples of rights?
2. Name rights that protect women?
3. Explain what gender based violence (GBV) means?
 - a) Physical abuse
 - b) Verbal abuse
 - c) Emotional abuse
 - d) Economic abuse
 - e) Sexual abuse
 - f) Cultural
 - Child marriage
 - Sexual cleansing
 - Widow inheritance
 - Other _____
 - g) Don't Know
4. Have you heard about the Anti-GBV Act?
 - a) Yes b) No
5. Can you name two provisions from the Anti-GBV Act?
6. What are the causes GBV in this district?
 - a) Alcohol
 - b) Jealousy
 - c) Lack of money
 - d) Other _____
7. What are the consequences of GBV?
8. Explain your answer

9. Have you received in paralegal?
10. When?
11. Who trained you
 - i) How relevant was the training and materials given to you?

B. PREVALENCE

1. How often do you handle cases related gender based violence?
a) Daily b) Weekly c) Monthly d) Other _____
2. What kind of gender based violence cases have you handled from 2016 to date?
3. How many cases of gender based violence have you handled from 2016 to date?
4. Have you referred any cases other persons, institutions, or structure?
 - iii. Which structures
 - iv. How many were referred

C. ATTITUDE

1. What motivated you to be a marriage counsellor
2. What are the things you are expected to do as a marriage counsellor?
3. Why should the survivors and victims of GBV should be helped?
 - a) Yes b) No
 - e) Explain your reasons
4. Are there any instances where GBV is justified? Please, expand.
5. Concrete examples of change in attitude.

D. PRACTICE

1. When providing marriage counselling services what guides your actions? Please, explain.
2. Who do you refer your cases to?
3. Are people aware of your role as a marriage counsellor
4. How do you coordinate with other service providers when handling GBV-related cases?

Name and address of Service Provider	Coordination

5. In what instances do you use customary law when making decisions?
6. In what instances do you use statutory law when making decisions?
7. Has anyone in your group been trained on GBV? When? By whom?
8. What are the main challenges you encounter when dealing with GBV cases?
9. Did you handle any cases relating to people with disabilities?
 - a. How many?
10. What do you think can be done to help you improve services for gender based violence?

THANK YOU!!!!

TRADITIONAL LEADERS

Date

Researcher:

Location:

Time

Do you consent for this interview?

Yes No

Name of Respondent:

Respondent's Sex

Respondent's Age

Below 35

35 – 45

Above 45

Respondent's Title

Respondent's Cell Number:

Respondent's Email Address:

A. KNOWLEDGE

1. What are human rights? Name 3 examples of rights?
2. Name rights that protect women?
3. Explain what gender based violence (GBV) means?
 - h) Physical abuse
 - i) Verbal abuse
 - j) Emotional abuse
 - k) Economic abuse
 - l) Sexual abuse
 - m) Cultural
 - o Child marriage
 - o Sexual cleansing
 - o Widow inheritance
 - o Other _____
 - n) Don't Know
4. Have you heard about the Anti-GBV Act?
 - a) Yes b) No
5. Can you name two provisions from the Anti-GBV Act?
6. What are the causes GBV in this district?
 - f) Alcohol
 - g) Jealousy
 - h) Lack of money
 - i) Other _____
 - j) Don't know
7. What are some of the consequences associated with GBV?

B. PREVALENCE

1. How often do you handle cases related gender based violence?
 a) Daily b) Weekly c) Monthly d) Other _____
2. What kind of gender based violence cases have you handled from 2016 to date?
3. How many cases of gender based violence have you handled from 2016 to date?
4. Have you referred any cases other persons, institutions, or structure?
 i. Which structures
 ii. How many were referred

C. ATTITUDE

1. In your own opinion, do you think the survivors and victims of GBV should be helped? If not, why not?
 a) Yes b) No
2. Are there any instances where GBV is justified? Please, expand
3. Do the members in your area feel that GBV is a serious issue? Please, expand.

D. PRACTICE

1. Do you have laid down guidelines on how to deal with GBV cases?
2. Do you refer to the Anti-GBV Act when classifying cases? Please, explain.
3. Does the church have a written list of organizations/service providers that a victim or survivor of GBV can be referred to?
4. How do you coordinate with other service providers when handling GBV-related cases?

Name and address of Service Provider	Coordination

5. Are there regular stakeholder meetings amongst the various actors involved with GBV within your district? Please, expand.
6. Has anyone at your church been trained on GBV? When? By whom and what kind of training?
7. Are there any of your officers specifically designated to deal with GBV cases?
8. What are the main challenges you encounter when dealing with GBV cases?
9. What do you think can be done at this church to improve services for gender based violence?
10. How many by laws involving anti GBV matters have been developed?
11. What actions are put in place to deal with GBV cases are reported to you
12. Have you included GBV matters in your traditional laws?
 Yes No

THANK YOU!!!!

POLITICAL LEADERS

Date

Researcher:

Location:

Time

Do you consent for this interview?

Yes No

Name of Respondent:

Respondent's Sex

Respondent's Age

Below 35

35 – 45

Above 45

Respondent's Title

Respondent's Cell Number:

Respondent's Email Address:

A. KNOWLEDGE

1. What are human rights? Name 3 examples of rights?
2. Name rights that protect women?
3. Explain what gender based violence (GBV) means?
 - a) Physical abuse
 - b) Verbal abuse
 - c) Emotional abuse
 - d) Economic abuse
 - e) Sexual abuse
 - f) Cultural
 - Child marriage
 - Sexual cleansing
 - Widow inheritance
 - Other _____
 - g) Don't Know
4. Have you heard about the Anti-GBV Act?
 - a) Yes b) No
5. Can you name two provisions from the Anti-GBV Act?
6. What are the causes GBV in this district?
 - k) Alcohol
 - l) Jealousy
 - m) Lack of money
 - n) Other _____
 - o) Don't know
7. What are some of the consequences associated with GBV?

B. PREVALENCE

1. How often do you handle cases related gender based violence?
a) Daily b) Weekly c) Monthly d) Other _____
2. What kind of gender based violence cases have you handled from 2016 to date?
3. How many cases of gender based violence have you handled from 2016 to date?
4. Have you referred any cases other persons, institutions, or structure?
 - iii. Which structures
 - iv. How many were referred

C. ATTITUDE

1. In your own opinion, do you think the survivors and victims of GBV should be helped? If not, why not?
a) Yes b) No
2. Are there any instances where GBV is justified? Please, expand
3. Do the members in your community feel that GBV is a serious issue? Please, expand.

D. PRACTICE

1. Do you have laid down guidelines on how to deal with GBV cases?
2. Do you refer to the Anti-GBV Act when classifying cases? Please, explain.
3. Does the church have a written list of organizations/service providers that a victim or survivor of GBV can be referred to?
4. How do you coordinate with other service providers when handling GBV-related cases?

Name and address of Service Provider	Coordination

5. Are there regular stakeholder meetings amongst the various actors involved with GBV within your district? Please, expand.
6. Has anyone at your church been trained on GBV? When? By whom and what kind of training?
7. Are there any church officers specifically designated to deal with GBV cases?
8. What are the main challenges you encounter when dealing with GBV cases?
9. What do you think can be done at this church to improve services for gender based violence?

THANK YOU!!!!

FGD: COMMUNITY MEMBERS (WOMEN OR MEN)

Date

Researcher:

Location:

Time

Names of Respondent:

of male # of Female *Respondent's Age*

Consent for Interview

A. KNOWLEDGE

1. What human rights mean to you?
2. Name 3 examples of rights?
3. Name human rights that protect women
4. What does gender based violence means? Please give examples.
 - a) Physical abuse
 - b) Verbal abuse
 - c) Emotional abuse
 - d) Economic abuse
 - e) Sexual abuse
 - f) Cultural
 - g) Other _____
 - h) Don't Know
5. From your experiences, what are the consequences/effects of GBV
6. Is GBV common in your community?
 - a) Very common b) Common c) Not Common d) Don't know
7. Which forms of GBV are common in your community?
 - a) Physical abuse
 - b) Verbal abuse
 - c) Emotional abuse
 - d) Economic abuse
 - e) Sexual abuse
 - f) Cultural
 - g) Child marriage
 - h) Sexual cleansing
 - i) Widow inheritance
8. Other _____
9. Don't Know
4. What do you think causes GBV in this community?

B. ATTITUDE

1. If you saw someone subjected to GBV, would you be willing to help her/him. Please explain.
 - a) Number of people saying YES:
 - b) Number of people saying NO:
2. Are there any instances when GBV is justified? Please, explain
3. Who, in your opinion, is responsible for GBV
4. How safe do you feel in your community? Please, explain

D. PRACTICE

1. What are most common actions taken by survivors of GBV in your community?
 - Report to the police
 - Go to the hospital/health post
 - Move out/Leave marriage
 - Tell family/friends
 - Tell religious leader
 - Tell a paralegal
 - Do Nothing
 - Fight back
 - Don't Know
 - Other _____
2. What action did you take as a community when you experienced GBV?
 - Report to the police
 - Go to the hospital/health post
 - Tell family/friends
 - Tell religious leader
 - Tell a paralegal
 - Do Nothing
 - Don't Know
 - Other _____
3. What government structures are in place to support victims of GBV?
4. What traditional structures are in place to support victims of GBV?
5. Where do GBV survivors first seek help (police post? Health post? Paralegal?)

A. OTHER

1. How confident are you in the local police / VSU's ability to support victims of GBV?
 - a) Very confident b) Confident c) Not confident d) Not sure
2. How confident are you in the local health service providers' ability to support victims of GBV?
 - a) Very confident b) Confident c) Not confident d) Not sure
3. How confident are you in local courts s' ability to support victims of GBV?
 - a) Very confident b) Confident c) Not confident d) Not sure
4. How confident are you in the local social workers' ability to support victims of GBV?
 - Very confident b) Confident c) Not confident d) Not sure
5. How confident are you in the traditional system's ability in mitigating GBV?
 - a) Very confident b) Confident c) Not confident d) Not sure
6. What do you think should be done to mitigate GBV cases in this district?

THANK YOU!!!!

Annex 3: List of People Interviewed

PETAUKE AND LUSANGAZI DISTRICTS

1. Petauke

No	Name	Position	Phone No.	Email
1.	Dr. Bondo Allan	Medical officer in charge	0978312954	bondompiana@gmail.com
2.	Lukas Mbewe	District Local Court officer	0953041073	lukasmbewe24@gmail.com
3.	Mathews Mulenga	Inspector – Coordinator Victim Support Unit	0977882510	mulenga@gmail.com
4.	Margret Phiri	Paralegal		
5.	Paul Simon Lungu	Paralegal	0957424111	
6.	Steve G. Mumba	Traditional leader	0968840509	
7.	Mandumbwa Fred	Chiefs and Traditional Affairs	0977760771	fredmandumbwa@yahoo.com
8.	Daka Moses-Major Sali	Headman	0095654206	
9.	Everson Mbewe	Headman	0968166932	
10.	Catherine Mwanza	Marriage Counsellor		
11.	Elizabeth Lungu	Marriage Counsellor	0957639191	
12.	Phiri Bathromel	Church Elder	0965415249	
13.	Diana Zulu	Parish Leader (Anglican Church)	0961926764	
14.	Thayo Zulu Jones	Farmers Committee Chairman	0965663967	
15.	Patrick Joseph Nyirenda	Professional Assistant	0955149795	Pjnyirenda@Parliament.gov.zm

2. Mawanda FGD

22/08/2019

No	Name	Position	Phone No.
1.	Harrison Chiselembwe	Paralegal	0953355486
2.	James Mwanza	Headman	
3.	Jaston Banda	Senior/ Headman	0953440508
4.	Kenneth Banda	Paralegal/ Secretary	0953421273
5.	Philip Banda	Paralegal/ Chairman	0956543003
6.	Elasto Mvula	Paralegal	
7.	Banda Chilenga Patrick	Headman	0957489239
8.	Nyuzanu Banda	Paralegal	0954801067
9.	Mbewe Ackson T.	Church Elder	0956242308
10.	Esther Tembo	Azibungu	
11.	Lydia Nyirenda	Paralegal	0953345899
12.	Catherine Zulu	Paralegal	
13.	Mary Sakala	Paralegal	0953179752
14.	Margret Phiri	Paralegal/ Chair Person	0950661833
15.	Besita Mbewe	Head Woman	0950347238
16.	Monica Tembo	Paralegal	0956244251
17.	Elizabeth Lungu	Phungu	
18.	Eli Zulu	Phungu	
19.	Maliselina Mvula	Phungu	0963750915
20.	Million Bafwamba	Nduna	0955558558
21.	Joyce Zulu	Phungu	
22.	Diana Zulu	Musongari	
23.	Daka Moses Major	Headman	0956542506

3. Ukwimi FGD

22/08/2019

No	Name	Position	Phone No.
1.	Isaac Phiri	ACDD	0978904201
2.	Kondwelani Phiri	Paralegal	0973100542
3.	Mwale Azifi	Paralegal	0974975354
4.	Godwin Banda	Paralegal	0961207155
5.	Eunice Tembo	Paralegal	0967975998
6.	Soko John	Psychosocial Counsellor	0971523468
7.	Mwanza William		0962415378
8.	Tembo Batmell	Psychosocial Counsellor	0974140819
9.	Munuba G. Stephen	Nduna	0968840509
10.	Iforce Zulu	Paralegal	
11.	Paul Lungu	Paralegal	0957424111
12.	Musongo Linos	Psychosocial Counsellor	0954599210
13.	Ades Banda		
14.	Grece Phiri		
15.	Beatrice Zulu		
16.	Friday Mwanza		
17.	Mary Njobvu	Psychosocial Counsellor	0976007676
18.	Elina Mwanza	Psychosocial Counsellor	0968184841
19.	Beatrice Mwanza	Paralegal	0962052125
20.	Stella Phiri	Paralegal	0950463295
21.	Angelina Banda	Psychosocial Counsellor	0976761312
22.	Linna Mapunda	Psychosocial Counsellor	0962166205
23.	Elizabeth Phiri	Psychosocial Counsellor	
24.	Aida Mwanza	Traditional Counsellor	
25.	Daisi Mbewe	Traditional Counsellor	
26.	Catherine Mwanza	Traditional Counsellor	
27.	Mary Nyendule	Traditional Counsellor	
28.	Catherine Phiri	Traditional Counsellor	
29.	Thayo James Zulu	FCC Chairman	
30.	Elizabeth Banda	Psychosocial Counsellor	0961283710
31.	Sara Phiri	Traditional Counsellor	0967748185
32.	Martha Phiri	Traditional Counsellor	
33.	Mwale Mary Doris	Counsellor	0973191008
34.	Tamara Mwanza		0960977791
35.	Ireen Zulu		
36.	Tisilile Banda		0955770607
37.	Anthony Manyinda	Paralegal	0953882406

4. Mwanika FGD

23/08/2019

	Name	Position	Phone No.
1.	Phiri Batrumeyo	Preacher	0965415249
2.	Zulu Winfrider	Chair lady	0964532236
3.	Daka Jacob	Elder RCZ	0964158722
4.	Ngoma Everson	Pastor	0966563829
5.	Tembo Allan	COMACO	0950322258
6.	Zulu Ireen		0973307691
7.	Njovu Katelian		
8.	Christine Miti		
9.	Banda Eliza		0762339363
10.	Mwanza Million	Counsellor	0960979531
11.	Mbewe Everson	Senior. Nduna	0968166932
12.	Esineli Tembo	SWL CBV	0975941093
13.	Leya Zulu	WFC	0961219240
14.	Aida Banda		
15.	Christopher Tembo	Member	0973306981

SESHEKE AND MWANDI DISTRICTS

1. Sesheke

No	Name	Position	Phone No.	Email
1.	Barclay Chapasuka	Clinical Officer	0977830387	barclaychaps@gmail.com
2.	Kebby Sebetwane	Resident Magistrate	0977612953	lsebetwane77@gmail.com
3.	Sharon Soko	VSU Counsellor	0974437340	sharonsoko60@gmail.com
4.	Alice Nchindo - Induna Afungateka	Traditional Leader	0976467932	
5.	Sianga Nzekwa	Priest	0971607902	
6.	Albertinah Kabatana	District Administrative Officer	0977105108	albertinahmaliwa@yahoo.com

2. Zambezi Sawmill Compound FGD

No	Name	Position	Phone No
1	Bmbila Mubiana		0971543232
2	G Liswaniso		
3	G Malama		
4	M Katukui		0971578036
5	M Kanyonga		0973084120
6	M Misika		09773439534
7	Masule Maleka		0973255031
8	Nduwa Mishengo		
9	Namuchana Maleka		0972526539
10	Monica Luchi		
11	Mwanei Musheba		
12	Mrs Muchuli		0977489553
13	Jane Munyonga		0973306534
14	Dorothy Mwangala Nsekwa		
15	Pumulo Mishengo		
16	Joseph Munkombwe		
17	Margaret Mwangala Mubiana		0979724554

2. Sesheke Pastors Fellowship

No	Name	Position	Phone No
1	Rev Moses N Yamba		0962636096
2	Senior Pastor Imonga Imonga		0979753775
3	Pastor Lackson Mudenda		0978003460
4	Rev Sternford Silekingombe		0975245883/ 09692588115
5	Pastor Aketata Kenneth		0972951435

3. Mwandu Psychosocial Counsellors

No	Name	Position	Phone No.
1.	Paul Lubinda	Psychosocial Counsellor/ Paralegal-Mwandu Mission Hospital	0973295703
2.	Mukatimui Rawala	Psychosocial Counsellor/ Paralegal-Mwandu Kaiko	0977302157
3.	Barbara Mwangana	Psychosocial Counsellor/ Paralegal – Mwandu Yeta A	0961302486
4.	Tebuho Silenga	Psychosocial Counsellor/ Paralegal – Mwandu Etangambuyu	0978629952

Annex 4: Documents Reviewed

Table 10: Documents Reviewed

ITEM NO.	Document	Capacity Building WLSA Objective 1	Empowerment of Women Survivors of GBV Objective 2	Challenge & Empower Religious and Traditional Leaders Objective 3	Influence Legislative Policy Objective 4	Comments
1	ZGF Technical Monitoring Report 20 th June 2016	Baseline survey for service providers i.e. Medical Personnel, Police, and Victim Support Unit ZGF Training in Gender Mainstreaming in the workplace and in programmes Participated in Environmental Issues workshop Participated in Resource Mobilization workshop		Courtesy calls paid on traditional leaders His Royal Highness Chief Inyambo Yeta, Snr. Chief Nyamphande, Snr Chief Kalindawalo	WLSA lobbying and advocating for the Marriage Act and Compliance with international and regional instruments accepted and ratified by Government	Challenges: Delay in signing of Partnership Agreement Inadequate funds allocated for the baseline The monitoring tool was blank on questions to do with data and record management, financial reporting, and controls
2	NCA – Monitoring Report May 2017	Paralegals work counsel perpetrators and survivors of GBV	Meeting Service providers who had been trained in the Q4 2016 Strengthened coordination among service providers Medical experts now sign medical reports on defilement daily	Traditional counsellors in Mawanda now conduct their training in holidays and changed syllabus for young girls	After UKSA training, medical reports are now free and can be used as evidence in court	Challenges: Withdrawal of cases due to economic reasons by women Lack of temporary shelter to house survivors and their children Lack of transport; no airtime for communication Conclusions: Women could also be sensitized on civil route for assault and battery WLSA and NCA to apply to use contingency funds to buy bicycles Link survivors and economic projects

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ITEM NO.	Document	Capacity Building WLSA Objective 1	Empowerment of Women Survivors of GBV Objective 2	Challenge & Empower Religious and Traditional Leaders Objective 3	Influence Legislative Policy Objective 4	Comments
3	NCA Project Monitoring Report 22 nd and 23 rd February 2017 Mwandu & Sesheke	Paralegals presented reports on cases that they had so far handled since being trained in 2016 Better coordination between service providers now facilitating timely access to justice for survivors of GBV		Meeting the Royal Khuta with his royal Indunas 2 female Indians who were trained in 2016 very knowledgeable about basic law and human rights and the Khuta on issues of GBV and refer criminal cases to the police and guide survivors on legal procedures		Challenges: Local court under renovation; court held in open; no privacy Lack of shelter for survivors No transport to follow up cases (long distances) No reliable mobile phones and airtime for follow ups
4	ZAR Monitoring Report February 2018 Petauke & Mawanda	Improved counselling techniques for survivors of GBV	Increased awareness of GBV by community members Several children withdrawn from early marriages Paralegals have developed a robust mechanism for monitoring and keeping records	Increased awareness of GBV by community members Traditional counsellors conducting their lessons during holidays and changed their syllabus to suit young girls		Challenges: Understanding of affirmative laws weak hence need to translate the Anti GBV Act and other policies into local languages Lack of ways to directly empower survivors Comment: Utilize goodwill with many stakeholders to enhance work of project

Canvassing Contours and Ridges Project – End of Project Evaluation

ITEM NO.	Document	Capacity Building WLSA Objective 1	Empowerment of Women Survivors of GBV Objective 2	Challenge & Empower Religious and Traditional Leaders Objective 3	Influence Legislative Policy Objective 4	Comments
5	WLSA-EU Half-Year Report October 2017 – March 2018	From 1 st January to 31 st December 2017 Sesheke VSU recorded 120 cases in the Occurrence Books supplied by WLSA	7 pro-bono advocates, 380 (197 women & 183 men) community members of Sichilima Village in Petauke sensitized 40% of the sensitized and trained women, survivors, and victims of GBV clearly articulated the procedure for claiming rights through the formal and informal justice delivery systems	Traditional leaders confidently and competently handle matrimonial disputes and refer cases of GBV to community paralegals or police for redress Traditional leaders and paralegals working well together	Lobbied and advocated for the inclusion of ending child marriage curriculum in the training syllabus of police service Influenced Members of Parliament to enact the Marriage Bill. WLSA lobbied for documentation and alignment of by-laws with statutory law. Engaged policy members to enforce Gender Equity and Equality Act enacted in 2015.	Delayed approval of Financial Report of October 2016 – September 2017 hence very few activities took place Most cases here are not taken to court. Parties prefer the Khuta system under customary law.

Annex 5: Special Interview with Petauke Chiefs and Traditional Affairs Officer

Interviewer: What do you know about WLSA?

Interviewee: WLSA was working in Petauke before Lusangazi was born. Six chiefdoms managed by MCTA

- 1 Sandwe
- 2 Nyamphande
- 3 Mumbi
- 4 Mwanjawanthu
- 5 Kalindawalo
- 6 Nyanje

WLSA was working from Sandwe; at the time the WLSA came in we had women for change working in the fire districts. Sandwe wasn't considered by women for change.

WLSA and women for change were both doing the same project though methodologies were different. His excellence the president launched "He" for "She" project. That is how Sandwe was picked to be the only place where a similar project was implemented.

Physical space for one stop centre in communities by UNDP. Whilst WLSA had a different approach of not having a physical office in the community. Mawanda is their focal place.

Interviewer: Which one worked better?

Interviewee: Both worked well, the strength is one with the physical presence is the feasible or well accessed than the one who used the presence of the committees. Offices are there and operational, though everything was left to be managed by government.

There is an improvement in the fight against GBV downward. Most cases are now reported than it used to be before the project came, it's a plus.

Interviewer: How would you treat GBV perpetrated by traditional leaders?

Interviewee: GBV has no eyes to see who has done or perpetrated it. If the traditional leader has committed this crime, we deal with them without boundaries.

Interviewer: If you look at WLSA project, do you think it was a success?

Interviewee: Yes, it was a success a lot of people have been trained, paralegal and a lot of stakeholders have the knowledge of GBV.

Interviewer: How many people did WLSA reach?

Interviewee: They reached about 90% of the head persons.

Interviewer: What wasn't well done?

Interviewee: WLSA had no physical presence in the district, which was not good; this reduced the project interaction with the community.

Interviewer: How many By laws have been developed to reduce GBV

Interviewee:

- With WLSA – we have the Anti-GBV act
- Plan came to help us to develop the By- law (chiefdom By-laws)
- The BY laws have been rectified by the full Petauke council.

Interviewer: How is the coordination?

Interviewee: Anti-GBV task force at district level comprise of different offices. Survivors help too Nyamphande has built a safe place for survivors in the chiefdom which should help the district to combat the vice.

Annex 6: Final Logical Framework

Table 11: Logical Framework

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX FOR THE PROJECT						
Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators of Achievement	Means of Verification	Achievements to Date	Progress Made	% Of Achievement	Narrative/ Explanation
Overall Objective						
To contribute to increased access to justice for survivors and victims of GBV in 3 districts - Petauke, Mwandu and Sesheke in 3 years						
	By the end of year 3, at least 70% of the GBV cases reported will have been processed through the Traditional Justice Systems in the 3 target districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional leaders case registers. Occurrence registers in Mwandu, Petauke and Sesheke police stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> So far a total of 1754 GBV cases referred from Mwandu and Sesheke districts passed through Traditional Justice system while 32 cases were recorded in the formal justice system The trained traditional leaders sensitised other communities and raised awareness on forms of GBV and how to report cases to relevant authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened relationship between traditional leaders and paralegals ensuring proper management of GBV cases within the traditional justice system Increased reported GBV cases in the project sites to both paralegals and the police. Traditional leaders are able to confidently and competently handle matrimonial disputes through mediation and refer cases of GBV to the Community Paralegals and or to the Police for redress. Strengthened referral services between paralegals and relevant authorities especially police (VSU) Enhanced collaboration between public service providers and the community where the project is being implemented. 	35% (603) of the GBV cases reported have been processed through the Traditional Justice Systems in the 3 target districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 50% of the target achieved due to some cases being withdrawn and others not being followed through. This result was the result of the intervention training, tools and sensitization. Some figures could have also been lost in the gap year. Due to the distance between Lusaka and implementation site it was difficult to oversee the implementation of the project. Lack of physical presence it was difficult for the trained to follow-up on cases. 2017-2018 is the field gap year due to audit query over

Canvassing Contours and Ridges Project – End of Project Evaluation

						<p>2016 -2018 financial report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Had funding been disbursed the target of trained paralegals would have been 120 for each year. Target reduced from 240 to 120.
	<p>By the end of year 3, at least 5% of reported GBV cases will have been processed through the Statutory Justice System in the 3 targeted districts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Magistrates courts records Paralegal client registers Semi-annual and annual reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sesheke and Mwandu VSU had a total of 152 cases recorded in the Occurrence Book supplied by WLSA and 30 cases pending in the subordinate courts while 2 convictions were recorded To ensure coordination and collaboration between VSU officers and paralegals, WLSA held three (03) separate meetings with them to review case registers and how best to document success stories. The meetings also discussed the management of GBV cases by different service providers in the dispensation of justice 	<p>A total of 30 cases out of the 152 cases were pending in Court, while 2 convictions were recorded (1 for unlawful wounding and another for child neglect/failure to provide necessities during the period under review</p>	<p>20 % (30) cases are in the statutory justice system (subordinate courts) in Sesheke and Mwandu.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The over achievement was due to increased awareness of rights and Anti GBV support system established by the Project
Specific Objectives	Indicators	Sources of information	Achievements to Date	Progress made	% Of Achievement	Narrative/ Explanation
<p>Specific objective 1:</p> <p>To strengthen the capacity of WLSA and other service providers to facilitate access to justice for survivors and victims of GBV</p>	<p>WLSA timely and efficiently implements and reports on planned activities as scheduled</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WLSA periodic and annual reports NCA quarterly Monitoring Reports. Reports from meetings and trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WLSA staff enhanced their knowledge and skills in procurement, visibility, M and E and anti-GBV programming which has contributed to improved quality and efficiency in the implementation of the action. The legal officer on the action convened meetings with the three VSU officers in target districts to look at the case registers and provides support on how the cases could be litigated through the National Prosecutions Authority. The legal officer also followed up on cases that required strategic litigation and provide legal advice on cases that required legal advice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WLSA staff acquired in depth understanding of project management including adherence to donor requirements in reporting and capturing stories of change. Most WLSA staff are able to deal and manage GBV cases efficiently and know where to refer survivors when necessary Petauke District civic leaders recognised WLSA staff on their critical role in sensitizations, and access to justice in the district during 2018 International Women’s Day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70% - but there is need to conduct orientation for new staff on the project after the some left WLSA 	<p>However, Staff turnover affected project continuity</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WLSA supported the paralegals in the three project sites in GBV case management Improved record keeping especially programme staff but challenges experienced due to high staff turnover and limited tools in financial management. Used Excel instead of Pastel especially in the last year of implementation relying on Excel data entry instead of PASTEL. <p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High staff turnover of the trained staff affecting institutional sustainability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved quality of report because of technical support from NCA Improved data collection from the project sites and improved coordination with district project people 	
5% increase in reported GBV cases that have gone through the GBV service provision cycle annually in the 3 districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paralegal case registers Client referral forms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a consequence of positioning paralegals and other service providers at community level and the confidence that communities have in them, the action as witness an increase in the reporting of GBV cases. For example, the Khuta which is the overall traditional court in Western Province has recognised the work of the paralegals and is receptive to engagement working closely with them Paralegals continued to register their cases using client registers and a total of 210 cases were attended to in the different justice system. 152 cases recorded by Mwandu and Sesheke district VSU which is an increase from 120 in last reporting period giving a 27% success rate Improved coordination among service providers There were increased GBV cases in three target districts. 1,754 out of 6025 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased numbers of GBV cases are being reported to the newly trained community paralegals who are providing basic legal advice and referring relevant cases to the Victim Support Unit (VSU) within the Police Service and health centres Paralegals posted their contact details at the Police Stations for reference and improved the relationship between VSU and paralegals. They are also used as informers to the VSU The draft tracking tool is in place and it will enhance the referral system for stakeholders in through the GBV service provision cycle annually in the 3 districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% (30) of the reported cases have passed through the justice delivery system, especially the police service. The overachievements are as result of the capacity building of service providers and provision of cash registers used to record cases Increased awareness on GBV among RHs leading to increased reporting of GBV cases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over achievement due to increased levels of awareness on women's rights and Anti GBV Reporting systems and structures.

			<p>recorded GBV cases passed through the traditional and religious justice delivery system with a gender lenses whilst using statutory and traditional bylaws created representing 34%.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 488 GBV cases were recorded in the occurrence books with most of these cases being Assault. 		contrary to the baseline.	
<p>Specific objective 2: To empower women, survivors and victims of GBV to know and claim their rights</p>	<p>By the end of the year 3 at least 50% of the sensitized or trained women, survivors and victims of GBV are able to clearly articulate the procedure for claiming rights through the formal and informal justice delivery systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline and mid-term Surveys End of project evaluation report WLSA annual reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of Community sensitization targeting 2,542 (1,690F, 852M) community members against the target of 1500 people in the three districts were undertaken representing an over achievement. 60% (1,525) of the sensitised, women, men, girls, boys, survivors and victims of GBV were able to clearly articulate the procedures for claiming rights through the formal and informal justice delivery systems. The trained paralegals, marriage councillors, religious and traditional leaders from the target districts are equipped with knowledge of basic law and human rights principles in relation to GBV and are able to provide basic legal advice to survivors of GBV and to accompany them through the different points of service of the justice delivery chain thereby facilitating their accessing justice 	<p>The others will continue to be mentored and supported by the Paralegals as the project ends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBV cases have been reducing over the period 2016 – 2019 in Petauke. In 2016 a total of 604 cases were handled by Petauke VSU, while 664 were recorded in 2017. The cases dropped to 215 in 2018 and 62 cases were recorded from January to June 2019 	<p>170% Success against the reduced indicator of 1,500</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The loss of 12 month programme activates drastically affected this indicator as there was no activities for 12 months.

Canvassing Contours and Ridges Project – End of Project Evaluation

	2.2-At least 10% increase annually in number of reported cases of GBV in each of the 3 districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Victim Support Unit Occurrence Books Paralegal Client Registers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,754 out of 6025 recorded GBV cases passed through the traditional and religious justice delivery system with a gender lenses whilst using statutory and traditional bylaws created. 34% (603) of the GBV cases reported were processed through the Traditional Justice Systems in the 3 target districts. 	Increased collaboration among Police, Church and religious and traditional leaders leading to more cases been reported to the police for further action.	30% success in achieving the benchmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased collaboration by the GBV stakeholders
Specific objective 3: To challenge and empower traditional and religious structures to respect, uphold and be responsive to rights of women	By the end of year 2 at least 50% of Traditional Leaders in the target communities are aware of the rights of women, survivors and victims of GBV and are making public statements against GBV and report having undertaken action against it.	WLSA periodic and annual reports Records of initiatives taken by traditional leaders against GBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional leaders are able to provide the much-needed social protection to survivors and victims of GBV. Cases of sexual nature are referred to the Police for investigations and possible prosecution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 47 traditional leaders in Mwandia and Sesheke and 26 traditional leaders from Petauke are aware of the rights of women and girls and are able to provide the much-needed social protection to survivors and victims of GBV. Further, knowledge of the Anti-GBV law has enhanced their capacity to identify and competently handle or refer GBV cases to the relevant authorities. 26 (5F, 21M) Traditional leaders Chief Sandwe is aware of the rights of women and girls and is able to provide the much-needed social protection to survivors and victims of GBV. Further, knowledge of the Anti-GBV law has enhanced their capacity to identify and competently handle or refer GBV cases to the relevant authorities. By-laws in Chief Sandwe area have been aligned to statutory laws and 20 senior headmen (3F, 17M) from the entire chiefdom were trained on the laws on marriage, inheritance, land rights, Gender analysis and 	67 traditional leaders are aware of women's' rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong outreach activities undertaken by WLSA at the start of the Project Gap year adversely affected the outreach On the other hand, in Sesheke and Mwandia, of Western Province, the by-laws were not aligned due to bureaucratic procedures in dealing with the Royal Khuta, the supreme traditional authority in the area.

				<p>GBV.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Action aligned Chief Sandwe by-laws and customary practices to statutory laws. 		
	<p>By the end of year 2 at least 50% of Religious leaders in the 3 target communities are aware of the rights of women, survivors and victims of GBV and are making public statements against GBV and report having undertaken action against it.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WLSA periodic and annual reports Records of initiatives taken by religious leaders against GBV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The capacities of 54 (20F, 34M) Religious leaders in Mwand, Sesheke and Petauke were strengthened on gender and they integrated GBV issues in their sermons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The religious leaders have taken the gender-based violence message to their congregants hence increasing awareness on the subject among the followers 07 churches in Sesheke have since set up Legal /Gender Desks within their churches where congregants can seek answers to issues related to GBV and survivors of GBV can get basic legal advice and counselling. These desks have been managed by trained paralegals. The Gender Desks are managed by trained paralegals from the community who were trained under the Action who ensure that survivors are linked to support services that they require. 	<p>60% (7) are aware and are taking action on GBV in their communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong outreach by the Project Presence of Pastors Fellowship provided a strong vehicle for Anti GBV messages to reach communities Legal/ Gender Desks increased pathways for addressing GBV
<p>Specific objective 4:</p> <p>To influence legislative and policy reforms and/or implementation towards access to justice for survivors and victims of GBV</p>	<p>By the end of year 3 the Penal Code is aligned to the Anti-GBV Act, Gender Equality Act is in place and the Marriage Act is in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Gazette Media reports National Assembly website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall focus of policy engagement was lobbying for the inclusion of ending child marriages curriculum in the training syllabus of Police Service; The action also influenced Members of Parliament for the enactment of the Marriage Bill. Another policy advocacy included engaging with various policy makers to enforce the Gender Equity and Equality Act enacted in 2015. However, the Act is not yet in force as there is no Statutory Instrument for its 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WLSA has continued to participate in the on-going processes for aligning the Penal Code to the Anti-GBV Act and to provide leadership on the Network for Ending Child Marriage. It is within this forum that the proposed Marriage Bill is under discussion. The Network is also engaged in discussions on developing a monitoring and tracking mechanism of the SADC model law by Zambia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Penal Code is in draft form 70% complete Marriage Act is being drafted 80% complete Anti GBV Act does not have penalties but refers to the penal code for penalties. The Gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a slow and long process. Funding speeds up some of these processes.

			<p>enforcement and operationalization. WLSA will utilise the lobby meetings with Parliamentarians to advocate for its enforcement and implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At local level, through the trained traditional leaders, WLSA lobbied for documentation and alignment of bylaws with statutory law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WLSA has continued to provide information on tracking of the SADC gender protocol through the citizens score card, agenda 2030 SADC Protocol on Gender and Development Quiz and the Gender Attitude survey whose publications will form part of the SADC gender barometer for 2018. Rules of Court to the Anti Gender Based Violence Act are in place and being utilized to obtain protection orders for several cases. WLSA using the rules of court obtained a Protection Order against Chief Liteta of the Lenje people of Chibombo⁸ who was constantly assaulting his wife. This case has potential to inform the change of law for the country despite the case being outside the project areas 	<p>Equity and Equality Act was enacted in December 2015, which gives effect to the CEDAW, the AU Protocol and the SADC Protocol.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender and Equality Bill enacted but not aligned with the penal code. 	
		<p>Documented and reviewed traditional by-laws WLSA periodic and annual reports NCA monitoring reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alignment of Customary By-Laws to statutory law was done and By-laws for Chief Sandwe’s area adopted by Petauke Council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional by laws for Chief Sandwe’s area have been documented and aligned to statutory laws. 	50% achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Barotse Royal Establishment through the Khuta procrastinated in allowing the Project to commence the documentation exercise. By the time the approval was given, the Project had ended its activities in the area. Can be taken up by a willing NGO in

⁸ See the case of Prisca Malembeka v Charles Mulando 2018/CRMP/Po/21 in which the Lusaka Subordinate Court issued a Protection Order

<p>Result 1.1 Improved competence of service providers in the GBV justice chain and effectively handle and manage GBV cases</p>	<p>At least 70% of reported GBV cases are processed by health care providers and the Police in adherence to the agreed upon guidelines.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed Client registers at points of service NCA and WLSA annual reports 	<p>Well-documented GBV case records are available for case follow-up and data collected feeds into the statistics on GBV in the target areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 152 GBV cases reported as processed by the Health Care and Police VSU. WLSA 		<p>future.</p>
<p>1.1.1 Training of medical personnel, National Prosecution Authority/prosecutors, Zambia Police and Victims Support Unit</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 service providers trained in year 1 have continued to provide support to survivors of GBV and referring cases to the necessary authorities. During the regular stakeholder meetings, challenges experienced were also discussed with corresponding suggestions for improving their work. The trained service providers were introduced to the referral tool for easy tracking of cases from one office to another 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An assessment of the service delivery process has shown that service providers are increasingly demonstrating enhanced competence in GBV case management including effective coordination shown by regular coordination meetings and communication as well as sharing of information, lessons and best practices within the justice value chain. There is enhanced collaboration between the national prosecutions authority and the trained personal in the districts in following up of cases and management of the cases at district level. 		
<p>1.1.2 Capacity support to WLSA</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WLSA staff received technical support from the partners (ZGF and NCA) especially in managing grants WLSA staff, through the enhanced knowledge and skills on procurement, visibility & M&E, were able to address dominant social norms and implement project activities effectively and efficiently whilst adhering to all project documents and finance manuals. Improved quality of report because of technical support from NCA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The action built capacity within the WLSA on financial management through the verification exercise that was done to monitor income and expenditure on the report which provided recommendations on the best way to provide accountability in the process of project implementation The project officer attended training in gender statistics. The training enhanced data 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Systems weakness led to the suspension of funding for Year 2 thereby jeopardising the project. Course correction had to be done to realign the activities thereafter.

				<p>collection from a gender perspective during project implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		
<p>Result 1.2 Improved coordination in response to GBV among service providers to facilitate access to justice for survivors and victims of GBV</p>	<p>Number of joint stakeholder meeting resolutions and action points that have been implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes of Stakeholder Coordination meetings • WLSA periodic and annual reports • NCA monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 03 co-ordination meetings (1 in each district) were conducted during the period. This first series of meetings provided platforms for WLSA to solicit feedback on the client referral and tracking tool. • The Coordination meeting in Petauke assessed the extent to which service providers could better manage GBV services. The meeting was attend by Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs, District Administration officer, Ministry of Community Development and Social Services, the Victim Support Unit, the Judiciary and the Community Action Groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the feedback received from the coordination meetings on referral and tracking system, WLSA drafted a Referral System tool which shall provide information on the process of data collection, who will collect the data, how it will be stored and how clients will be tracked to avoid double counting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 03 coordination meetings have been held out of 12 planned to represent (33% achievement) • Sixty-one (61) Paralegals (34W 27M), Petauke (12M 8F), Mwandi (7M 14W) and Sesheke (7M 13W) were trained at two 5 day workshops, in Petauke from 6th to 9th of October 2016 at Mawanda Secondary School and from 11th to the 14th October 2016 at the United Church of Zambia (UCZ) in Mwandi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client referral and tracking tool not finalised
<p>Activities to achieve result 1.2: Improved coordination in response to GBV among service providers to facilitate access to justice for survivors and victims of GBV</p>						
<p>1.2.1 Develop tools for client referral and tracking</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A draft modified client referral and tracking tool is in place awaiting testing and adoption after the next training of service providers in Mwandi and Sesheke. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client referral and tracking tool developed, simplified, tested and approved by WLSA project team; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not finalised 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the stakeholder's meetings, the district gender sub committees shared how the referral systems can be strengthened. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tool was meant to facilitate follow-up of all reported cases of GBV through all the points of service provision till final determination of the case by a court of law. 		
1.2.2 Develop paralegal registers and VSU occurrence books			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The distributed Occurrence Books branded with the project title and logos for the EU, WLSA and NCA and Case Registers for use by VSU and Paralegals respectively were being utilised The Legal Officer on the project has been able to work with the different VSU officers in the three districts to follow up on the cases and get feedback on what has been done on each case. 152 cases recorded in the Occurrence Book supplied by WLSA in Western province. The occurrence books ensured uniformity in recording of GBV cases by VSU centres and police stations in areas where VSU centres are not present. The paralegals have received further support on the management of their case registers and how to identify GBV cases from non-GBV cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 62 case registers also known as client registers have been procured and distributed to Para legal in three districts. This has strengthened data capturing mechanism for GBV cases within the Action 100 GBV case management guidelines procured and distributed to service providers to assist them in the management of GBV cases in accordance with the Anti GBV Act. As part of the mainstreaming exercise of the Act in local law and procedures. Tracking system has significantly improved relative from the begging of the action when there was no tracking system Community are aware of where to report GBV cases while stakeholders are now aware of each other roles and competencies in the management of GBV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paper based Case Registers and Occurrence Books printed and distributed. Client Referral and Tracking Tool not finalised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Client referral and tracking tool was not implemented in the end. The saving feature was that raw data could be compiled from the Case Registers and Occurrence Books given to the Police VSU, and Paralegals. A cloud based Client Tracking System accessible via mobile phone would be the best alternative.
Result 2.1 Survivors and Victims of GBV have increased access to legal and psychosocial support	240 paralegals (120 per year) and 240 psychosocio counsellors (120 per year) have been recruited, trained and are facilitating justice for survivors and victims of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WLSA workshop and annual reports NCA reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing numbers of GBV cases are being reported to the already trained community paralegals that are providing basic legal advice and referring relevant cases to the Victim Support Unit (VSU) within the Police Service and to the clinics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 210 cases of GBV have been reported and effectively handled by the trained paralegals in the 3 districts However, in Sesheke and Mwandji, people rarely report cases to the paralegals outside 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of more Paralegals was suspended due to lack of funds. 61 Paralegals trained. See 2.1.1 below 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gap year in programming led to the suspension of Paralegal training.

	GBV within the first 2 years			the Khuta and prefer taking the case directly to the Khuta. However, the Action trained two members of Khuta in GBV who are guiding the way the cases of GBV are handled therein		
2.1.1 Paralegal training 2x3 districts x 40 participants per training			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 61 Paralegals (34W 27M), Petauke (12M 8F), Mwandu (7M 14W) and Sesheke (7M 13W) were trained. Paralegals are able to refer and escort survivors to the Police 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 61 out 240 (25%) Paralegals were trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gap year in programming led to the suspension of Paralegal training.
2.1.2 Pilot a pro-bono advocates scheme			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 07 Women Private Legal Practitioners have been consulted and have expressed interest to sign up to the Pro Bono Advocates Scheme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terms of Reference for Pro bono advocates were developed. However official launch of the Pro Bono Advocates Scheme did not take place as scheduled due to non-disbursement of funds. Whilst awaiting approval of the MoU with the LAZ Legal Aid Committee, one of the Legal Practitioners has successfully undertaken a case involving Custody and Maintenance of Children⁹ in which case a Private Legal Practitioner took up the matter on pro bono basis under the proposed scheme. Another lawyer expressed interest to undertake any matter of strategic litigation on pro bono basis at any point. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 07 out of the 12 Women Private Legal Practitioners engaged to sign up for Pro Bono advocates representing (58%) achievement have expressed interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pro Bono Advocates Scheme did yield tangible results apart from the case reported herein about a Child Custody and Maintenance Matter handled under the Scheme as a Test Case.
2.1.3 Training of psycho-socio counsellors 2x3 districts x 40 participants per training						
Result 2.2 Women, survivors and victims of GBV are aware of their human rights	At least 10% increase in reported cases of GBV by the end of year 1 in each of the 3 target districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paralegal Client Registers VSU case registers 				

⁹ Khadija Deedat v Mohammed Bashir 2018/CRMP/MO/03

Canvassing Contours and Ridges Project – End of Project Evaluation

Activities to achieve result 2.2: Women, survivors and victims of GBV are aware of their human rights							
2.2.1 Community sensitization meetings on Human Rights and the Anti-GBV Law	7,000 (6,500F and 500M) Community Members sensitised on women's right and GBV				3,368 (2,147F, 1,221M) community members were reached through sensitizations meetings	3,368 of 7,000 (48%) achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gap year drastically affected the sensitisation meetings
2.2.2(a) Simplify and disseminate information on GBV and Anti-GBV law through pamphlets, brochures and posters translated into local languages of the target communities			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 copies of the rules of court were distributed to service providers that include prosecutors, health workers, victim support unit and have reported that they have been useful in the follow up and litigation of GBV cases. 03 copies of the anti GBV Act were translated into local languages and are awaiting printing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All three bill boards have been mounted in Mwandu Sesheke and Petauke, 		Status unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Evaluation team did not see any Billboards in Petauke, Sesheke, Lusangazi, and Mwandu
2.2.2(b) Produce Manual on Handling cases of GBV for judicial officers and other relevant service providers			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The manual is in place and shall be used as Reference material for judicial officers and other relevant service providers when handling GBV cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The manuals have been disseminated to the 3 districts and are being used to guide judicial officers when handling cases of GBV. 		Completed and distributed	
Specific objective 3: To challenge and empower traditional and religious structures to respect, uphold and be responsive to rights of women							
Result 3.1 Reduced negative cultural and religious practices towards survivors and victims of GBV	10% increase in GBV cases referred to the statutory justice system/reported to the police by traditional/religious leaders by the end of year 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case records kept by traditional/religious leaders Client referral forms VSU case records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The trained paralegals, religious and traditional leaders continued to report cases of GBV to relevant authorities and 30 cases are in subordinate courts in western province The trained traditional leaders and the traditional marriage counsellors had meetings to sensitise the other members of the group that had not attended the meeting to ensure they adhere to the commitments made during the training in terms of addressing gender inequality in the justice system as well during the marriage counselling sessions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 30 cases out of the 152 cases were pending in Court, while 2 convictions were recorded (1 for unlawful wounding and another for child neglect/failure to provide necessities during the period under review. A total of 1754 GBV cases referred from Mwandu and Sesheke districts passed through Traditional Justice system. The trained traditional leaders and marriage counsellors in Petauke shared he information with community members and are promoting gender responsive laws in their traditional courts and practices, especially as it relates to child marriage and issues of passage of rites during initiation ceremonies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% increase in GBV cases referred to the statutory justice system/reported to the police by traditional/religious leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over achievement was as a result of the quick assimilation of Anti GBV messages and better coordination between the Anti GBV Service providers i.e., Police, Health, Paralegals, Min of Community Development 	
Result 3.2	By the end of year 3, at	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 (60%) out of the 67-trained traditional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 out of 12 (58%) Religious leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% (40) are 		

Canvassing Contours and Ridges Project – End of Project Evaluation

<p>Traditional and religious communities are aware of women's rights and the Anti-GBV and related laws</p>	<p>least 75% of the Traditional and Religious leaders in the 3 target districts are conversant with the provisions Anti-GBV Act and related laws and are able to describe both the formal and informal processes of accessing justice for survivors and victims of GBV</p>	<p>mid-term surveys</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End of project evaluation report 	<p>and religious leaders are conversant with the provisions Anti-GBV Act and related laws and can describe both the formal and informal processes of accessing justice for survivors and victims of GBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 copies of the anti GBV Act have been translated into local languages, e.g. Chewa and Lozi to be distributed in the three targets for the traditional leaders to use during the sensitization meetings 	<p>in Sesheke have set up gender desks in their churches and have been referring cases of GBV to the police.</p>	<p>aware and are acting on GBV in their communities.</p>	
<p>Specific Objective 4.0: To influence legislative and policy reforms and/or implementation towards access to justice for survivors and victims of GBV</p>						
<p>Result 4.1 WLSA and other NSAs have collectively challenged duty bearers for the full and expedited implementation of the Anti- GBV Act of 2011 and enactment of supportive statutes</p>	<p>Penal Code Aligned to the Anti-GBV Act by the end of year 3 GBV Act provisions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Gazette • Revised Penal Code • Media Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Zambia Law Development Commission made held three meetings one with civil society and 2 others with the ministry of justice on the need to have the Penal Code Aligned to the Anti-GBV Act by the end of year • The Zambia Law Development Commission reported that modalities have already been put in place for the alignment and what government was waiting for was to commit resources for the exercise to be completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penal Code is in draft form 70% complete • Marriage Act is being drafted 80% complete • Gender and Equality Bill enacted but not aligned with the penal code. • Anti GBV Act does not have penalties but refers to the penal code for penalties. • WLSA has continued to participate in the on-going processes to Ending Child Marriage and it is within this forum that the proposed Marriage Bill is under discussion. • The Network is also engaged in discussions on developing a monitoring and tracking mechanism of the SADC model law on child marriage implemented in 15 SADC countries 		
	<p>At least 2 joint meetings per year held by WLSA and other NSAs with government departments and Members of Parliament on the full implementation of the Anti- GBV Act</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint media statements • Minutes of joint meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WLSA ZAMBIA continued their close collaboration with the Ministry of Gender on issues of women's rights and GBV. The Ministry of Gender has been coordinating quarterly stakeholder meetings where all actors working on gender and women's rights share lessons. 			

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid duplication and taking advantage of already existing platforms, WLSA partnered with the Ministry of Gender to host two quarterly meetings during the period under review • There is also increased efficiency in anti-GBV Public Policy Advocacy through pooling of limited resources by the different actors in organizing of events while improving coordination. 			
Activities to achieve result 4.1: WLSA and other non-state actors have collectively challenged duty bearers for the full and expedited implementation of the Anti-GBV Act and enactment of supportive statutes.						
4.1.1 Collaborate and strengthen CSO multi stakeholder platforms on GBV			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WLSA has continued to participate in the on-going advocacy processes. • WLSA uses various existing platforms to strengthen CSO multi stakeholder platforms on GBV such as; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pastors fellowships • GBV committees • Ministry of Gender quarterly meeting • EDF/ZGF platforms • EU CSO fair • NCA thematic platforms for learning, sharing and influencing public policy • WLSA chaired 4 meetings on the network on ending child marriage and participated in the lobby and advocacy of the marriage act at national level. • At local level, through the trained traditional leaders, WLSA has documented customary law and made sure it has been aligned to progressive statutory law practices in chief Sandwe’s area • WLSA took part in a meeting organised by Ministry of Gender and World vision on development of Minimum Standards for GBV shelters to reduce the risk of exposure of survivors of GBV to further abuse or infection by diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall focus of policy engagement in the period under review was lobbying for the inclusion of ending child marriages curriculum in the training syllabus of Police Service, influencing Members of Parliament for the enactment of the Marriage Bill. • WLSA has continued to participate in the on-going processes on the alignment of the Penal Code to the Anti-GBV Act and to provide leadership on the Network for Ending Child Marriage and it is within this forum that the proposed Marriage Bill is under discussion. • WLSA participated in the advancing democratic accountability in challenging environments; this was a study that was done in seven East and southern countries. The meeting was convened by European union to validate a research on the shrinking space for civil society engagement in the different countries. The meeting provided an opportunity for WLSA to learn 		

				from other civil society organizations in the region and are able to record successes in their lobby and advocacy activities.		
4.1.2 Collaboration with the National Prosecutions Authority (NPA) on Extending Fast Track Courts for GBV cases in target areas			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new update on this activity but WLSA ZAMBIA participated at a consultative meeting held on 12th of October 2016 at the National Prosecutions Authority (NPA) Offices on the Fast Track Courts. Also represented at the meeting were ZLDC, the Judiciary and VSU. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the operational effectiveness of the three fast track courts that have so far been established in Kabwe (1) and Lusaka (2). The meeting learned that logistical inadequacies and lack of public awareness about the Fast track system and the procedure for adjudicating cases therein had affected their effectiveness. Rapport between WLSA, NPA, ZLDC and VSU has been established and WLSA is regarded as a key stakeholder in GBV justice delivery system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three fast track courts in Ndola, Mongu and Chipata were opened and are functional. Chipata fast track court will service Petauke district 		
4.1.3 Consultative meetings with Zambia Law Development Commission on alignment of the Anti-GBV Act and the Penal Code			Zambia Law Development commission has finalized its validation process and discussions with the Ministry of Justice are underway to finalize the alignment of the Penal code to other laws, the anti-gender-based violence Act inclusive.	The Ministry of Gender is still engaging with the Zambia Law Development Commission to provide a clear road map on the process that needs to be taken to finalize the alignment of the Penal code to other laws and the Anti-Gender-Based Violence Act		
4.1.4 Identify strategic cases for public interest litigation			Three (03) cases on public interest litigation have been identified and WLSA will begin the process for ligation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the case was concluded through a Consent Judgment regarding Custody and Maintenance of Children which the matter was tried through the pro bono scheme established by the Action The other case is yet to be commenced in the Livingstone 		

				<p>High Court, as the survivor has not yet given complete instructions to proceed with its commencement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Another case of strategic litigation identified by WLSA at national level is that of Chief Liteta cited above. The law will be used as case for public interest litigation at national level that will inform new legislation as part of deliverables of the project despite the case been outside the project sites 		
4.1.6 Lobby Members of parliament and Government Ministries on expedited implementation of outstanding provisions in the Anti GBV Act			The budget amount was not sufficient to implement this activity and WLSA is looking at ways of partnering with other programs within WLSA to co-fund the activity.	This activity could not be implemented due to the limited budget but ways of having the activity conducted are been explored. The resources in the budget are not adequate to fund the both out of pocket allowance as well as conference package for members of parliament.		
Result 4.2 Comprehensive review and alignment of customary law of the target communities to statutory law on GBV and human rights principles	At least 3 traditional communities have embarked on the process of documenting their traditional by-lays by the end of the 1 st year	Minutes of meetings with traditional leaders WLSA annual report	WLSA documented customary laws in Chief Sandwe area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The by-laws have been documented; they will be disseminated once they are approved by stakeholders. • Sesheke and Mwandia is yet to be documented once funds are disbursed 	33 % (1 out of 3 sites) done	
	At least 2 Chiefdoms have documented and reviewed their local by-laws to align it to the Anti-GBV law and human rights principles by end of year 3	End of project report Documented and reviewed traditional by-laws	One chiefdom has documented its by-laws with the help of the WLSA legal officer. Chief Sandwe has documented by-laws and during the documentation, senior headmen who participated in the same were trained on various laws relating to GBV in a bid to have them observe that statutory law still conforms to most of the customary practices.	Some of the by-laws relating to GBV documented including Cleansing of a widow/widower after losing a spouse and women ownership of land even if they are not married		
Activities to achieve result 4.2: WLSA ZAMBIA and other non-state actors have collectively challenged duty bearers for the full and expedited implementation of the Anti -GBV Act and enactment of supportive statutes						
4.2.1 Documentation of (oral) customary law				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Sandwe’s area documented but not yet adopted 	33% of the work has been done.	

				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The bylaws to be attached to the report		
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