

NATIONAL SEA AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

Evaluation Report

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Date: January - February 2008

National Gender Based Violence Taskforce
ONE TEAM, ONE PROGRAM, AND ONE LEADER

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express my gratitude to all those that meaningfully contributed to the successful implementation of the evaluation. Specific appreciation goes to the SEA Campaign Sub-committee of the National GBV Taskforce, and all GBV lead agencies in the various counties for their supportive efforts and invaluable contributions. They were all very generous with their time, expertise, and logistical support to coordinate my mission and successfully conduct the evaluation.

I also greatly appreciate the efforts of those who commented and contributed to the report. Specific recognition goes to Lorraine Anderson, Chair of the SEA Campaign Sub-committee of the GBV taskforce for her efforts in liaising with key stakeholders including UN Agencies in support of my field missions. Her invaluable inputs and comments served as and a source of empowerment and motivation, guiding me throughout the process of the evaluation. Her comments were inspirations for me; and supportive pillars for the entire evaluation process. A special thank you to the Ministry of Gender and Development for the support provided to me during the evaluation.

I would also like to thank all of the community members and staff of community based organizations who met with me during the discussions and interviews. Their kindness, time, expertise and above all their openness in providing me information, led to the success of this evaluation

ACRONYMS

ANPPCAN	African Network for the Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect
ARC	American Refugee Committee
CCF	Christian Children's Fund
CHN	Childrensmile Humanitarian Network, Inc.
CHEP	Community Health Program
CHT	County Health Team
CVT	Center for Victims of Torture
DICRO	Disabled Children Rehabilitation Organization
ELFHI	Elim Foundation for Humanity, Inc
ERS	Emergency Rehabilitation Services, Inc.
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GSDP	Global Students Development Program
HDF	Human Development Foundation
IMC	International Medical Corps
IRC	International Rescue Committee
LINNK	Liberia NGO Network
LISAWV	Liberia Shelter for Abused Women and Children
LVRC	Liberia Vulnerable Relief Council
LWF/WS	Lutheran World Federation/Department of World Service
MERLIN	Medical Emergency Relief International
MM	Medica Mondiale
MOCSMC	Maryanne Outreach Center for Single Mothers and Children
MoGD	Ministry of Gender and Development
NCCHP	National Center for Consumer Health Protection
OGA	UNMIL Office of the Gender Adviser
PWJ	Peace Winds Japan
RADO	Rural Assistance Development Organization
SPIR	Samaritan's Purse International Relief
SAVE-UK	Save the Children - United Kingdom
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
UEM	Universal Empowerment Missions
U N	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
URFA	Union of Rural Farmers Association
WOLPNET	Women of Liberia Peace Network
WVL	World Vision Liberia

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

The evaluation of the National SEA Awareness Campaign was an undertaking by the national GBV-Taskforce. It was conducted in Grand Cape Mount, Margibi, Lofa, Grand Gedeh, Maryland, and Montserrado Counties in Liberia. These counties were selected for the evaluation for the gender coordinators and main supporting agencies to serve as focal point for the consultant in mobilizing participants for the focus group discussions. Within the six counties; eighteen communities were identified for the evaluation process because of their strategic locations and the concentration of humanitarian activities by NGOs. These communities include: Sinje, Tieni, and Bo-Waterside in Grand Cape Mount County; Kakata, Konola, and Weala in Margibi County; Voinjama, Gedeh; Kolahun, and Foya in Lofa County; Zwedru, Toe Town, and Kaweakan in Grand Gedeh, Cavala, and Pleebo in Maryland; West point, New Kru Town, and Banjor in Montserrado County. The process was assisted and made possible by County Gender Coordinators and designated staff of lead agencies for SEA/GBV in the various counties.

The ultimate objective of the evaluation was to explore the planning and implementation strategies used throughout the campaign with a view to identify lessons learned and best practices and provide recommendations on how the effectiveness of such a campaign could be enhanced in the future.

The evaluation data is analyzed by overall findings, as well as by sex and age disaggregated responses. The key findings are grouped into four (4) main categories: participant's knowledge of SEA, the frequency of SEA in the various communities, awareness of the National SEA Campaign and its effectiveness, and involvement in SEA prevention activities. The purpose of this grouping was to acquire comprehensive understanding of participants' views as they relate to SEA and its prevention as a result of the campaign.

2. Methodology

The evaluation used both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection to gather facts and perceptions about SEA and the effectiveness of the National SEA Awareness Campaign in various communities; and to draw conclusions and recommendations. This was done through observation, focus group discussions, and in-depth interviews with community members (women's groups, men's groups' girls' groups, and boys' groups), local authorities (superintendents, commissioners, magistrates, town chiefs, Gender Coordinators), Government institutions (ministries and police), and NGOs (local and international).

At the field level, the participants were mobilized according to groups for the focus group discussions and appointments were made with local authorities and NGOs for the interviews. The process was assisted and made possible by County Gender Coordinators and designated staff of lead agencies for SEA/GBV in the various counties. They supported the process from mobilizing the groups for the discussions; making appointments with other key stakeholders for interviews, and eventually assisted in analyzing collected data at their respective locations.

Interviews with staff of local administration/national institutions, local NGOs, international NGOs, and UN Agencies were conducted individually. But a group interview was held with LINNK members through their regular coordination meeting.

The representative sample size of 631 was used during the process of the evaluation wherein a total of 328 participants were male and 303 were female. A total of 540 respondents took part in 37 focus group discussions conducted in the various counties. From a total of 540 participants in the focus group discussions, 267 were females. 40 interviews with 91 participants were held in six counties. A total of 27 local administrators (6 females), 9 UN Agency staff (4 females) in Lofa, Grand Gedeh, and Maryland, 9 INGO staff (6 females), 39 LNGO staff (15 females) and 7 staff members of government institutions (5 females).

3. Summary of Key Findings

3.1 Knowledge of SEA

- Findings from the Focus Group Discussions with communities indicate that 76% of respondents from Grand Cape Mount, 67% from Margibi, 83% from Lofa, 60% from Grand Gedeh, 35% from Maryland; and 71% from Montserrado have knowledge on the issue of SEA.
- Findings from interviews with local authorities show that 100% of respondents from Grand Cape Mount, 100% from Margibi, 87% from Lofa, 71% from Grand Gedeh, 86% from Maryland, and 100% from Montserrado have heard about SEA.
- Findings from the government institutions (ministries and national police) show that 100% of respondents have heard and are aware of SEA.

The range is between 35% in Maryland to 83% in Lofa from the focus group discussions and 71% in Grand Gedeh to 100% in three other counties from interviews with local administrations/national institutions. This is attributed to the fact that many of the participants could distinctly define SEA, while others associated SEA only with other forms of GBV, such as rape

3.2 Frequency of SEA in the various communities

- Regarding the occurrence of SEA in the various communities, 55% of respondents in Grand Cape Mount, 74% in Margibi, 74% in Lofa, 90% in Grand Gedeh, 49% in Maryland, and 78% in Montserrado acknowledged the high frequency of sexual exploitation and abuse in their respective communities. The frequency was noted by between 49% in Maryland to 90% of the participants in Grand Gedeh Counties.
- Findings from interviews with local authorities show 100 % of the respondents from Grand Cape Mount, 82% from Margibi, 20% from Lofa, and 63% from Montserrado said they have no knowledge on the occurrence of SEA within their institutions; but indeed they are aware of it outside their institutions. There was no response to this question from local authorities in Grand Gedeh and Maryland.
- 71% of the respondents from government institutions (ministries and national police) interviewed said they believed that the SEA is rampant within their own institutions and the various communities.
- On the occurrence or perpetration of SEA by staff of NGO workers, most respondents said that their organizations take strict actions against staff who commit SEA ranging from suspension to summary dismissal.

3.3 Awareness of the National SEA Campaign and its effectiveness

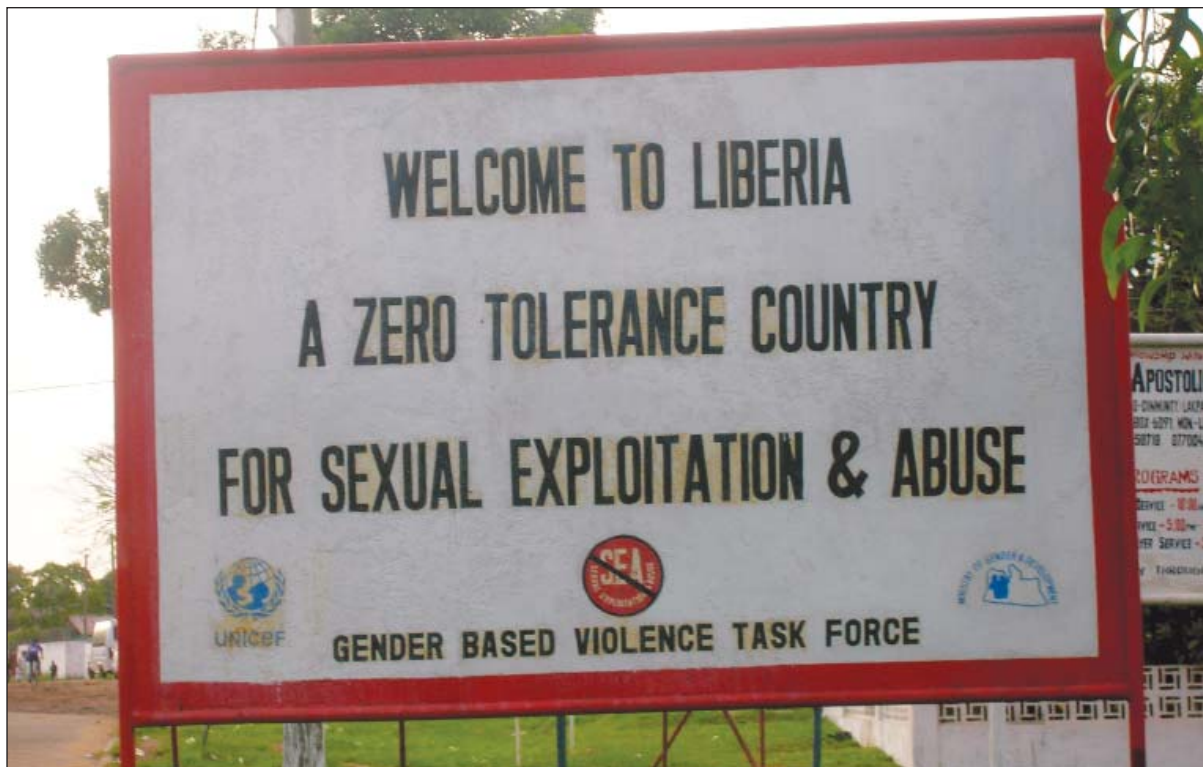
- Findings from the focus group discussions show that 80% of the respondents from Grand Cape Mount, 71% from Margibi, 47% from Lofa, 62% from Grand Gedeh, 34% from Maryland, and 70% from Montserrado are aware of the National SEA Awareness Campaign launched in 2006. On the effectiveness to help prevent SEA, 77%, 47%, 51%, 61%, 36%, and 65% respectively said the campaign was effective toward SEA prevention in Liberia.

Participants' awareness of the SEA campaign, ranged from 34%- 80% in Maryland to Grand Cape Mount respectively.

On the helpfulness of the messages and other campaign materials, 77% of the respondents from Margibi, 81% from Lofa, 95% from Grand Gedeh, 73% from Maryland, and 76% from Montserrado said that the campaign materials were very helpful as a prevention mechanism. 73%-95% of the respondents said the materials are reflective and self explanatory.

- Findings from interviews with local authorities show that 100% of respondents from Grand Cape Mount, 90% from Margibi, 40% from Lofa, 93% from Grand Gedeh, 43% from Maryland, and 100% from Montserrado said they are aware of the SEA campaign launched in 2006.

On the effectiveness of the campaign, findings indicate that 100% of local authorities from



Grand Cape Mount, 100% from Margibi, 73% from Lofa, 93% from Grand Gedeh, 79% from Maryland, and 81% from Montserrado said the campaign was effective. They said as the result of the campaign, SEA cases are frequently now reported and not always compromised domestically.

- Findings from the government institutions show that 36% of the respondents said they are aware of the National SEA Awareness Campaign launched in December 2006 and of those that were aware, only 29% said it was indeed helpful. The low rate of the effectiveness of the campaign is attributed to the fact despite the campaign awareness; the occurrence of SEA still remains high in every segment of the Liberian society.
- 100% of NGO respondents stated that they were aware of the campaign and 100% said materials produced for the awareness raising are very helpful in preventing SEA. They attributed effectiveness of the campaign to the fact that cases are now reported more frequently than before the campaign, and secondly; the materials are self-explanatory and appreciated by the community members.

3.4 Involvement in SEA Prevention Activities

- On the issue of being aware of rules and regulations governing the activities of NGOs in the communities, 60% from Grand Cape Mount, 42% from Margibi, 21% from Lofa, 32% from Grand Gedeh, 22% from Maryland, and 15% from Montserrado said they are aware.
- Findings from interviews with local authorities show 100% of the respondents from Grand Cape Mount, 100% from Margibi, 67% from Lofa, 86% from Grand Gedeh, 79% from Maryland, and 63% from Montserrado stated that they are involved in activities aimed at preventing SEA.

Interviews with local authorities 40% from Grand Cape Mount, 50% from Margibi, 60% from Lofa, 79% Grand Gedeh, 15% from Maryland, and 56% from Montserrado said even though there were not specific policies, there were some implicit rules and regulations on preventing SEA.

- Findings from the government institutions (ministries and police) show that 100% of the respondents said their institutions do not have specific codes of conduct. However, 36% stated they are involved in SEA prevention activities.
- 100% of NGO respondents stated that their organizations were involved in SEA prevention activities.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Country Context:

After a long civil war and the subsequent elections of a democratic government in Liberia, the humanitarian assistance community and the general Liberian community are faced with great challenges to combat the existing social problems in the country. The fifteen years of carnage in Liberia not only caused infrastructural destruction but also created a severe breakdown of the social and economic structures of the Liberian society, which left most women and children in state of destitution, and extremely vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. For example, parents and guardians use children as breadwinners for their families. In many communities, girls are forced into marriages or relationships with men much older than them or who already have established relationships for economic, social or cultural reasons thus perpetuating the cycle of vulnerability, exploitation and abuse.

SEA is a problem that is socio-culturally entrenched in Liberian society. The prevalence of sexual exploitation and abuse is steadily affecting significant portion of the Liberian population and is gradually destroying the fabric of the society. Women and girls' exposure to SEA and other forms of GBV is very high; degrading their human rights and undermining their potential to productively contribute to the society. In the Liberian society, men and women, boys and girls in the family, community, and national levels feel the negative effects of SEA.

While SEA is generally considered humiliating, intolerable behavior and forbidden conduct, it remains one of the main challenges presently facing all Liberians and the broader international humanitarian assistance community. SEA can be perpetrated by anyone who uses influence or power to exploit the vulnerability or trust of another person for sexual purposes. It is also well known that certain cultural mores and values in Liberia may implicitly or explicitly support sexual exploitation and abuse. The goal is to put an end to SEA. One of the first steps to reach this goal is to focus on prevention as a strategy, which involves outreach to the various communities to raise awareness of the issue in all segments of the society through targeted messaging.

2.2 Purpose of the Campaign:

In order to focus on prevention, the Liberian Government in collaboration with the humanitarian assistance community launched a National SEA Awareness Campaign on December 4, 2006. The ultimate objective of the nation-wide campaign was to enhance humanitarian and community based response to incidents of SEA and eventually prevent it through creating awareness on its consequences across all sectors of Liberian society as well as donors and development partners including the UN, local and international NGOs.

The ultimate goal of the awareness campaign was to support efforts to prevent SEA by increasing awareness on the existence, root causes, and consequences of SEA among all stakeholders. The main objective of the campaign was to increase awareness on SEA among the general public in Liberia. Specifically to:

- Increase public knowledge about the zero tolerance policy on SEA that binds all humanitarian aid organizations;
- Increase knowledge, access to, and the use of various SEA reporting systems; and
- Conduct series of activities aimed at increasing the general public's understanding on the concepts of GBV and SEA.

2.3 Purpose of the Evaluation:

The campaign was rolled out from December 2006 to December 2007 and the GBV-Taskforce decided that the one year anniversary was an opportune time to understand the progress made thus far. More particularly, using good practice principles, the purpose of the evaluation of the National SEA Awareness Campaign is to systematically explore its effectiveness and impact; and provide information to determine whether the objectives are on course for achievement and whether different aspects of the campaign are (or are not) working to ensure continued effectiveness of this intervention as a mechanism to prevent SEA in Liberia.



3. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

The evaluation process was structured to conduct a background and context review, collect and analyze data; and compile reports on the SEA situation in Liberia to understand the context within which the campaign was developed and implemented.

The evaluation used both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection to ascertain facts and evidence to draw conclusions and develop recommendations. These methods were employed in order to have inclusive understanding of existing facts and perceptions of the participants regarding the SEA campaign.

The methodology included focus group discussions with women, men, boys, girls, religious leaders, and elders; observations; and in-depth interviews with local authorities (superintendents, County Health Teams (CHTs), County Gender Coordinators, County Commissioners, and Town Chiefs); local and international NGOs; UN agencies and other prominent stakeholders. The target sample size for each geographical coverage area was 150 participants.

The process was assisted and made possible by County Gender Coordinators and designated staff of lead agencies for SEA/GBV in the various counties. They supported the process in identifying and mobilizing participants for the discussions; making appointments with other key stakeholders for interviews, and eventually assisted in analyzing collected data at their respective locations.

The representative sample size of 631 was used during the process of the evaluation with a total of 328 male and 303 female participants. A total of 540 respondents took part in 37 focus group discussions conducted in the various counties. From a total of 540 participants in the focus group discussions, 267 were female. 40 interviews with 91 participants were held in six counties. A total of 27 local administrators (6 females), 9 UN Agency staff (4 females) (Lofa, Grand Gedeh, and Maryland), 9 INGO staff (6 females), 39 LNGO staff (15 females) and 7 staff of government institutions (5 females).

Focus Group Discussions:

For the focus group discussions, several groups of participants were identified to discuss issues relating to the campaign. The discussions were held in same sex, peer, and professional groups to allow participants' free exchange of ideas and contributions to the discussions. Given the generally low literacy levels of the community stakeholders, focus group discussions were thought as the best data collection method. The focus group discussions used structured questions in each community included session for women, men, boys, elders, and girls.

Observations:

Another method of data collection employed during the evaluation was the observation approach for the validity of findings. During the focus group discussions, participants made several revelations on the frequency of SEA cases in their respective communities. In order to substantiate some of these disclosures, some of the locations mentioned were visited to observe community behaviour, risk factors and occurrences of SEA.

Interviews/ review of documents:

In-dept interview procedure was used for individuals of local authorities, UN Agencies, NGO staff, and other prominent community stakeholders. A series of interviews took place with the above-identified groups to balance the reports from the evaluation in the various communities.

To expedite the process of the evaluation, the Ministry of Gender and Development (MoGD) presented documents, which explicitly show the activities of all members of the GBV-Taskforce and their host communities. These documents were reviewed to understand organizations roles as they relate to SEA prevention.

For the interviews with NGOs and UN Agencies, a total of 39 local NGOs and 9 international NGOs and 3 UN Agencies were interviewed in the various counties. Due to time limitations, all NGOs could not be visited for interviews. Therefore, a desk review was done of documents on activities of the following NGOs: ANPPCAN, Oxfam, CHN Inc., CHEP, DICRO, ELFHI Inc, ERS, GSDP, HDF, IMC, LISAWV, LVRC, MERLIN, MM, MOCSMC, NCCHP, OXFAM, PWJ, RADO

4. KEY FINDINGS OF THE EVALUATION

4.1 Overall Findings

The key findings from the evaluation are structured into three categories to give clear understanding of the various key issues and an explicit picture of incidence of SEA in Liberia as indicated in the in the following tables. The structured categories include: the overall findings from table 1-4, sex disaggregated responses by counties from table 5- 10, and lastly, other relevant observations. All of these sections focus on participants' knowledge and attitudes towards issues of SEA, the frequency of SEA in the various counties, the awareness of the National SEA Awareness Campaign and its effectiveness, and ultimately the involvement of institutions in SEA prevention mechanisms.

Table 1: Findings from Focus Group Discussions with Community Members by County

Percentage of Respondents							
	Issue	Grand Cape Mount	Margibi	Lofa	Grand Gedeh	Maryland	Montserrado
1.	Knowledge on issue of SEA	76%	67%	83%	60%	35%	71%
2.	The Frequency of SEA in the Various Communities	55%	74%	74%	90%	49%	78%
3.	Awareness of the National SEA Campaign and its effectiveness	80%	71%	47%	62%	34%	70%
4.	Effectiveness of the campaign Materials	61%	77%	81%	95%	73%	76%
5.	Awareness of organization rules and regulations	60%	42%	21%	32%	22%	15%

Table 2: Findings from Interviews with Local Authorities by County

Percentage of Respondents							
	Issue	Grand Cape Mount	Margibi	Lofa	Grand Gedeh	Maryland	Montserrado
1.	Knowledge on issue of SEA	100%	100%	87%	71%	86%	100%
2.	The Frequency of SEA in the Various institutions	Don't know	18%	20%	Don't know	Don't know	37%
3.	Awareness of the National SEA Campaign and its effectiveness	100%	90%	40%	93%	43%	100%
4.	Effectiveness of the campaign Materials	100%	100%	67%	86%	79%	63%

Table 3: Findings from Interviews with Government Institutions

	Issue	Percentage of Respondents
1.	Knowledge on the issue of SEA	100%
2.	The frequency of SEA in the various institutions	71%
3.	Awareness of the National SEA Campaign and its effectiveness	36%
4.	Effectiveness of the campaign materials	29%
5.	Involvement in prevention activities	36%

Table 4: Findings from Interviews with L/INGOs

	Issue	Percentage of Respondents
3.	Awareness of the National SEA Campaign and its effectiveness	100%
4.	Effectiveness of the campaign materials	100%
5.	Involvement in prevention	100%

The findings indicate that some NGOs as members of the GBV-Taskforce are involved in SEA prevention activities. Some specific activities identified include:

- Community education, mobilization, awareness raising and counseling
- Providing training for staff and other community stakeholders on effects of SEA and prevention mechanisms
- Advocacy for the prevention of SEA through media messages and publications
- Receiving cases, making referrals, and ensuring follow-up
- Production of training material on SEA in local vernaculars
- Advocacy for the establishment of “fast track” court for all GBV cases.
- Capacity building of women and girls in terms of skills training
- Improving the legal and justice system of Liberia in relation to SEA prevention

Responses from most NGOs (local and international) and UN Agencies show that staff are aware of the SEA campaign and most of them are playing specific roles in prevention. Some roles identified include:

- Provision of funding for the launch of the campaign
- Production of awareness materials such as: T-shirts, posters, stickers, flyers, wrist bands, etc
- Planning and implementation of the campaign
- Mobilization of community members to participate in the campaign.

4.2 Sex Disaggregated Responses by Counties

Table 5: Grand Cape Mount

Percentage of Respondents									
	Issue	Total # of Female participants:				Total # of Male participants:			
		Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (No)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%
1.	Knowledge of SEA	30	90.9	3	9.0	39	67.2	19	32.7
2.	Frequency of SEA in the various communities	22	66.6	11	33.3	28	48.2	30	51.7
3.	Awareness of the National SEA Campaign and its effectiveness	31	93.9	2	6.0	42	72.4	16	27.5
4.	Effectiveness of the campaign materials	22	66.6	11	33.3	33	56.8	25	43.1
5.	Awareness of organization rules and regulations								

Table 6: Margibi

Percentage of Respondents									
	Issue	Total # of Female participants:				Total # of Male participants:			
		Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (No)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%
1.	Knowledge of SEA	21	47.7	23	52.2	37	88.0	5	11.9
2.	Frequency of SEA in the various communities	28	63.6	16	44.0	36	85.7	6	14.2
3.	Awareness of the National SEA Campaign and its effectiveness	33	75.0	11	25.0	28	66.6	14	33.3
4.	Effectiveness of the campaign materials	29	65.9	15	34.0	37	88.0	5	11.9
5.	Awareness of organization rules and regulations	11	25.0	33	75.0	24	57.1	18	42.8

Table 7: Lofa

Percentage of Respondents									
	Issue	Total # of Female participants:				Total # of Male participants:			
		Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (No)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%
1.	Knowledge of SEA	39	84.7	7	15.2	36	81.8	8	18.1
2.	Frequency of SEA in the various communities	37	80.4	9	19.5	30	68.1	14	31.8
3.	Awareness of the National SEA Campaign and its effectiveness	22	47.8	24	52.1	20	45.5	24	54.5
4.	Effectiveness of the campaign materials	33	71.7	13	28.2	39	88.6	5	11.3
5.	Awareness of organization rules and regulations	4	8.6	42	91.3	15	34.0	29	65.9

Table 8: Grand Gedeh

Percentage of Respondents									
	Issue	Total # of Female participants:				Total # of Male participants:			
		Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (No)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%
1.	Knowledge of SEA	36	73.4	13	26.5	19	44.1	24	55.8
2.	Frequency of SEA in the various communities	40	81.6	9	18.3	43	100	0	0
3.	Awareness of the National SEA Campaign and its effectiveness	34	69.3	15	30.6	27	62.7	16	37.2
4.	Effectiveness of the campaign materials	44	89.7	5	10.2	43	100	0	0
5.	Awareness of organization rules and regulations	10	20.4	39	79.5	19	44.1	24	55.8

Table 9: Maryland

Percentage of Respondents									
	Issue	Total # of Female participants:				Total # of Male participants:			
		Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (No)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%
1.	Knowledge of SEA	20	40.0	30	60.0	13	28.8	32	71.7
2.	Frequency of SEA in the various communities	24	48.0	26	52.0	22	48.8	23	51.1
3.	Awareness of the National SEA Campaign and its effectiveness	7	14.0	43	86	25	55.5	20	44.4
4.	Effectiveness of the campaign materials	30	60.0	20	40.0	39	86.6	6	13.3
5.	Awareness of organization rules and regulations	9	18.0	41	82.0	12	26.6	33	73.3

Table 10: Montserrat

Percentage of Respondents									
	Issue	Total # of Female participants:				Total # of Male participants:			
		Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (No)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%
1.	Knowledge of SEA	24	53.3	21	46.6	37	90.2	4	9.7
2.	Frequency of SEA in the various communities	27	60.0	18	40	40	97.5	1	2.3
3.	Awareness of the National SEA Campaign and its effectiveness	28	62.2	17	37.7	32	78.0	9	21.9
4.	Effectiveness of the campaign materials	32	71.1	13	28.8	33	80.4	8	19.5
5.	Awareness of organization rules and regulations	5	11.1	40	88.8	7	17.0	34	82.9

4.3 Sex and age Disaggregated Responses by Groups and Counties

Table 11: Grand Cape Mount (Women and Girls)

Percentage of Respondents									
	Issue	Total # of Female participants:				Total # of Male participants:			
		Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (No)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%
1.	Knowledge of SEA	15	83.3	3	16.6	15	100	0	0
2.	Frequency of SEA in the various communities	13	72.2	5	27.7	9	60	6	40
3.	Awareness of the National SEA Campaign and its effectiveness	18	100	0	0	13	86.6	2	13.3
4.	Effectiveness of the campaign materials	10	55.5	8	44.4	12	80	3	20
5.	Awareness of organization rules and regulations								

Table 12: Grand Cape Mount (Men and Boys)

Percentage of Respondents									
	Issue	Total # of Female participants:				Total # of Male participants:			
		Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (No)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%
1.	Knowledge of SEA	27	62.7	16	37.2	12	80	3	20
2.	Frequency of SEA in the various communities	20	46.5	23	53.4	8	53.3	7	46.6
3.	Awareness of the National SEA Campaign and its effectiveness	30	69.7	13	30.2	12	80	3	20
4.	Effectiveness of the campaign materials	20	46.5	23	53.4	13	86.6	2	13.3
5.	Awareness of organization rules and regulations	*							

Table 13: Margibi (Women and Girls)

Percentage of Respondents									
	Issue	Total # of Female participants:				Total # of Male participants:			
		Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (No)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%
1.	Knowledge of SEA	12	50	12	50	9	45	11	55
2.	Frequency of SEA in the various communities	18		6	25	10	50	10	50
3.	Awareness of the National SEA Campaign and its effectiveness	15	62.5	9	37.5	18	90	2	10
4.	Effectiveness of the campaign materials	16	66.6	8	33.3	13	65	7	35
5.	Awareness of organization rules and regulations	6	25	18	75	5	25	15	75

Table 14: Margibi (Men and Boys)

Percentage of Respondents									
	Issue	Total # of Female participants:				Total # of Male participants:			
		Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (No)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%
1.	Knowledge of SEA	19	90.4	2	9.5	18	85.7	3	14.2
2.	Frequency of SEA in the various communities	18	85.7	3	14.2	18	85.7	3	14.2
3.	Awareness of the National SEA Campaign and its effectiveness	13	61.9	8	38.0	15	71.4	6	28.5
4.	Effectiveness of the campaign materials	18	85.7	3	14.2	19	90.4	2	9.5
5.	Awareness of organization rules and regulations	10	46.6	11	52.3	14	66.6	7	33.3

Table 15: Lofa (Women and Girls)

Percentage of Respondents									
	Issue	Total # of Female participants:				Total # of Male participants:			
		Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (No)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%
1.	Knowledge of SEA	23	82.1	5	17.8	16	88.8	2	11.1
2.	Frequency of SEA in the various communities	20	71.4	8	28.5	17	94.4	1	5.5
3.	Awareness of the National SEA Campaign and its effectiveness	17	60.7	11	39.2	15	83.5	3	16.6
4.	Effectiveness of the campaign materials	16	57.1	12	42.8	17	94.4	1	5.5
5.	Awareness of organization rules and regulations	2	7.1	26	92.8	2	11.1	16	88.8

Table 16: Lofa (Men and Boys)

Percentage of Respondents									
	Issue	Total # of Female participants:				Total # of Male participants:			
		Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (No)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%
1.	Knowledge of SEA	23	82.4	5	17.8	13	88.8	3	11.1
2.	Frequency of SEA in the various communities	16	71.4	12	28.5	14	94.4	2	5.5
3.	Awareness of the National SEA Campaign and its effectiveness	11	60.7	17	39.2	9	83.3	7	16.6
4.	Effectiveness of the campaign materials	25	57.1	3	42.8	14	94.4	2	5.5
5.	Awareness of organization rules and regulations	10	7.1	18	92.8	5	11.1	11	88.8

Table 17: Grand Gedeh (Women and Girls)

Percentage of Respondents									
	Issue	Total # of Female participants:				Total # of Male participants:			
		Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (No)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%
1.	Knowledge of SEA	20	82.1	4	17.8	16	81.2	9	18.7
2.	Frequency of SEA in the various communities	22	57.4	2	42.8	18	87.5	7	12.5
3.	Awareness of the National SEA Campaign and its effectiveness	18	39.2	6	60.7	16	56.2	7	43.7
4.	Effectiveness of the campaign materials	20	89.2	4	10.7	24	87.5	1	12.5
5.	Awareness of organization rules and regulations	6	35.7	18	64.2	4	31.2	21	68.7

Table 18: Grand Gedeh (Men and Boys)

Percentage of Respondents									
	Issue	Total # of Female participants:				Total # of Male participants:			
		Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (No)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%
1.	Knowledge of SEA	15	51.7	14	48.2	4	28.5	10	71.4
2.	Frequency of SEA in the various communities	29	100	0	0	14	100	0	0
3.	Awareness of the National SEA Campaign and its effectiveness	17	58.6	12	41.3	10	71.4	4	28.5
4.	Effectiveness of the campaign materials	29	100	0	0	14	100	0	0
5.	Awareness of organization rules and regulations	12	41.3	17	58.6	7	50	7	50

Table 19: Maryland (Women and Girls)

Percentage of Respondents									
	Issue	Total # of Female participants:				Total # of Male participants:			
		Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (No)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%
1.	Knowledge of SEA	13	37.1	22	62.8	7	46.6	8	53.0
2.	Frequency of SEA in the various communities	16	45.7	19	54.2	8	53.3	7	46.6
3.	Awareness of the National SEA Campaign and its effectiveness	3	8.5	32	91.4	4	26.6	11	73.3
4.	Effectiveness of the campaign materials	17	48.5	18	51.4	13	86.6	2	13.3
5.	Awareness of organization rules and regulations	5	14.2	30	85.7	4	26.6	11	73.3

Table 20: Maryland (Men and Boys)

Percentage of Respondents									
	Issue	Total # of Female participants:				Total # of Male participants:			
		Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (No)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%
1.	Knowledge of SEA	7	24.1	22	75.8	6	37.5	10	62.5
2.	Frequency of SEA in the various communities	12	41.3	17	58.6	10	62.5	6	37.5
3.	Awareness of the National SEA Campaign and its effectiveness	16	55.1	13	44.8	9	56.2	7	43.7
4.	Effectiveness of the campaign materials	25	86.2	4	13.7	14	87.5	2	12.5
5.	Awareness of organization rules and regulations	7	24.1	22	75.8	5	31.2	11	68.7

Table 21: Montserrado (Women and Girls)

Percentage of Respondents									
	Issue	Total # of Female participants:				Total # of Male participants:			
		Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (No)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%
1.	Knowledge of SEA	14	53.8	12	46.1	10	52.6	9	47.3
2.	Frequency of SEA in the various communities	20	76.9	6	23.0	7	36.8	12	63.1
3.	Awareness of the National SEA Campaign and its effectiveness	16	61.5	10	38.4	12	63.1	7	36.8
4.	Effectiveness of the campaign materials	15	57.6	11	42.3	17	89.4	2	10.5
5.	Awareness of organization rules and regulations	3	11.5	23	88.4	2	10.5	17	89.4

Table 22: Montserrado (Men and Boys)

Percentage of Respondents									
	Issue	Total # of Female participants:				Total # of Male participants:			
		Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (No)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%	Respondents (Yes)	%
1.	Knowledge of SEA	23	88.4	3	11.5	14	93.3	1	6.6
2.	Frequency of SEA in the various communities	25	96.1	1	3.8	15	100	0	0
3.	Awareness of the National SEA Campaign and its effectiveness	18	69.2	8	30.7	14	93.3	1	6.6
4.	Effectiveness of the campaign materials	19	73.0	7	26.9	14	93.3	1	6.6
5.	Awareness of organization rules and regulations	4	15.3	22	84.6	3	20	12	80

4.3 Other Relevant Observations:

1. Forced marriage and teenage pregnancy

During one of the focus groups in Grand Cape Mount County, it was disclosed that '20%' (quotation from participant) of primary school age girls between the ages of 14-18 become teenage mothers as the result of forced marriage and sexual exploitation. This was attributed to the influence of some parents and the prevailing situational circumstances such as poverty, peer pressure, and lack of support. Some parents lull or force their girl children into relationships against their will. This results in early pregnancy and withdrawal of many girls from schools, thereby increasing the cycle of vulnerability.

2. Weak judicial system

During a group discussion in Grand Cape Mount County; some of participants stated that the judicial system in their community is exceedingly poor and weak, which impedes the achievement of the objectives of the campaign. Two instances were mentioned where the survivors of SEA were denied justice; they are:

- A girl was cruelly beaten and abused by a man in the palm farm. When the case was reported to the court, after the investigation of the perpetrator; he was sentenced to six-week imprisonment. But after few days, he was seen loitering in the community threatening the survivor.
- Another case scenario cited was a 15-year-old girl who was forced by her parent to marry a health worker above the age of 45 in the community. When the family accompanied her at night to sleep with him and she refused, he physically assaulted her. When the case was forwarded to court, he was charged the sum of \$300.00LD; which he immediately and boastfully paid to the court leaving survivor and the social worker at risk.

Participants in Lofa County also commented on the weak and corrupt nature of the judicial system. Financial malpractice (bribery) and lack of competent legal representatives were cited as the main reasons. According to a discloser, cases of SEA are usually compromised because of the lack of money for survivors to pursue their cases. Complainants are usually asked to pay \$250.00 LD in bribes to court officials before the case can proceed.

3. SEA in schools

Respondents in Grand Gedeh noted that promiscuity and sexual exploitation are very rampant in some learning institutions. Some teachers sexually exploit girl-students under the pretence of helping them. Observations carried out during the evaluation, show that girls under the age of 15 in the communities are married/ cohabiting or teenage mothers.

4. Entertainment Clubs and SEA

In Margibi County, there are two busy and well-known spots/entertainment centers for prostitution. According participants, as long these two areas continue to exist within Kakata, SEA will never be prevented or minimized and the efforts of the GBV-Taskforce will go in vain. Findings from observation also indicate that key stakeholders including local authorities, UN and NGOs staff, interact with prostitutes at these establishments.

In Zwedru, Grand Gedeh, there are two areas well known for SEA and prostitution. These are public settings and entertainment areas where as early as 6:30 pm young girls can be seen in large numbers waiting for men who usually interact with them for the purposes of SEA.



5. DISCUSSION

The overall findings show, through the focus group discussions with community members in the various counties, as a result of the campaign, participants have a high level of knowledge on SEA. This is supported by the findings from the various interviews with the key community stakeholders and humanitarian aid workers within the communities under study.

On the frequency of SEA in communities, even though the findings from the focus group discussions vary, ranging from 49% to 90% of participants feeling that SEA is frequent in their communities, there are indications of high occurrence of SEA in the various counties. On the organizational/ institutional level, findings from interviews with local authorities indicate 100% of those interviewed have knowledge on the issue of SEA. But on the findings of the occurrence of SEA within their various institutions, local administrators' responses range from no response to 37%. At the national level, government institutions (line ministries and national police), findings from respondents indicate high occurrence of SEA in the various institutions rating at 71%.

On the National SEA Awareness Campaign launched to raise awareness on the prevention SEA, findings specified that most of the participants are aware of the campaign and its effectiveness as it relates to the prevention of SEA. They said the campaign was effective in that it created awareness on the effects of SEA and some people in the various communities are able to discuss the issue of SEA as the result of campaign. Moreover; the campaign materials' produced can be interpreted by some community members. These analyses go across all categories of respondents to the evaluation.

Findings show that, knowledge and understanding of the rules and regulations governing NGO activities and policies on SEA, is low among community members and local administration in the various counties. These findings range from only 15% in Montserrado County admitting that they are aware of NGOs code of conduct to 60% in Grand Cape Mount County saying they are aware as indicated in the general findings of the focus group discussions.

On organizational/ institutional involvement in SEA prevention mechanisms, findings from government institutions indicate a very low involvement as compared to the humanitarian assistance community. This indication in the general findings of the interviews with national institutions is pointed at 36% of those interviewed from national institution said they are involved in activities aimed at preventing SEA. For the humanitarian assistance community, which includes the UN Agencies, local and international NGOs, findings indicate that they are involved in response and preventions mechanisms of SEA. This is reflected in the findings as 100% positive response for from those interviewed.

The foregoing discussions and comprehensive analysis gave way to the following evaluation conclusions and recommendations.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Changing human behavior requires time and coordinated efforts to be employed through a variety of effective strategies. SEA is culturally and socially deep-rooted in the Liberian society. Unfortunately, many people do not consider it as a social problem affecting a significant number of the population. Instead, SEA is considered as a way of life; a means of survival. While the humanitarian assistance community in collaboration with the Liberian government, is employing diligent efforts to promote and protect women's and children's rights to be free from exploitation and abuse and to restore human dignity; they need to go the extra-mile in their undertakings in order for there to be a significant impact.

The evaluation findings show that the SEA awareness campaign is gradually moving towards its intended goal and objectives. Yet, the architects of the campaign must galvanize further efforts towards improving the effectiveness of the campaign as a prevention mechanism for SEA.

A. Community Members:

The findings set out above distinctly show that people's awareness on SEA is improving. The proposed goal and objectives of the national SEA awareness campaign appear to be on course as people in various spheres of the Liberian society, as exemplified from the cross section of respondent to this evaluation, are well-informed of the issue.

Other relevant findings also indicate that there is a weak justice system, and high occurrence of SEA in schools and entertainment centers within communities.

However, the occurrence of SEA still remains prevalent all communities surveyed. This shows that despite the efforts of the GBV-Taskforce to prevent SEA through awareness raising, the issue is still rampant. Both humanitarian aid workers and prominent community members are still identified as the main perpetrators.

Although members of the general community have some level of knowledge on the incidence of SEA, the issue remains under reported due to ignorance of appropriate reporting mechanism and fear of being ridiculed by others. The culture of silence on the incidence of SEA stems from four deep-rooted beliefs:

- Not perceiving SEA as a social problem affecting the collectivity of the community but rather as an individual problem.
- Perceiving SEA as an opportunity and way of earning a livelihood
- Lack of knowledge on how to report concerns about SEA
- Fear of reprisal from perpetrators as well as some survivors and their family members.

Regarding the effectiveness of the campaign, the findings from all respondents show that the campaign was effective and the materials produced for awareness were helpful. But a greater effect is possible if the Taskforce uses the community's total involvement in the development of all awareness campaign materials and related activities and to ensure that they are accessible through local vernaculars and dialects.

B. Local Authorities and Government Agencies

Local authorities consist of key stakeholders that steer community decisions including government representatives who have the ability to influence the achievement of the campaign's objectives to the fullest. Findings from interviews with them, pointed out that while some members of the local authorities are aware of the consequences of SEA and its prevalence in their communities, they are exceedingly weak in responding to cases of SEA.

Moreover, the legal systems in the rural communities are extremely weak in prosecuting criminal SEA cases. According to community members, the reluctance of legal system is attributed to the fact that: *some unethical legal representatives in rural communities encourage the perpetual occurrence of SEA by habitually demanding money from survivors and are usually judgmental. So, much is not done to promote and protect rights of women and children.*

C. Humanitarian Assistance Community

The humanitarian assistance community is greatly involved and diligently working in all aspects of preventing and responding to SEA in every segment of the Liberian society. Organizations are spending large sums of money, time, effort, and other resources to prevent the scourge of SEA in Liberia. Most of their priorities include the prevention of SEA and other forms of GBV in order to promote and protect humanity.

However, the general community's awareness of these efforts and activities remains low. This is due to the fact that agencies are not explicitly explaining their missions, goals and objectives, and most of all, policies regarding SEA. Additionally, community members are not proactively seeking to understand NGOs' missions. This represents a missed opportunity to involve and engage the community to own and sustain NGO interventions. Many people in authority seem to be concerned about what they will acquire individually from the agencies, rather than being interested in understanding how the community in general will benefit from NGO interventions or how they can assist NGO's in achieving their goals.

Despite all good practices and policies in place by all humanitarian organizations, their efforts might end up in frustration if they do not go the extra mile in their endeavors.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the evaluation findings and to ensure effective and sustained implementation of the National SEA Campaign and realization of its goal and objectives the following recommendations are made:

7.1 Knowledge of SEA

- Due to the low level of literacy, all Campaign messages should be produced in local vernaculars and be constantly broadcasted on local or community based radio stations to enable community members clearly understand the intended messages regarding SEA.
- The GBV-Taskforce partnership with community based women organization should be further enhanced, and preparation be made for the eventual handover of monitoring of SEA issues and its prevention mechanisms.
- More SEA awareness raising activities and training workshop in rural communities with greater focus on areas with low level of knowledge on SEA issues.

7.2 Frequency of SEA in the Various Communities

- Advocate for the incorporation of SEA prevention and response into the national curriculum and make it compulsory to be taught all institutions of learning.
- Based on the high frequency of SEA in the various communities, community assessment should be conducted to authenticate the root cause and contributing factors in each county before instituting activities to address it.
- Some key stakeholders such as County Commissioners, Magistrate, Superintendents, Town Chiefs, heads of women's groups, etc should be involved in all aspects of SEA prevention activities planning and implementation; and be made to contribute whatever resource available to facilitate the process.
- The GBV-Taskforce should actively engage and develop its partnerships with more national actors to enhance their knowledge and build the capacity of national institutions, community-based structures and civil society, on the prevention and response to SEA.

7.3 Awareness of the National SEA Campaign and its Effectiveness

- Intensify SEA campaign activities at district level to enable messages to disseminate to more rural dwellers.
- The National SEA Campaign Committee should review all policies and best practices regarding SEA prevention both at national level and within the humanitarian assistance community to understand those gaps that need to be addressed before planning/implementing any activities.
- Community members should dramatize SEA campaign messages in local dialects to be able to explain vividly campaign materials, such as; inscriptions on wristbands, T-Shirts, banners, billboards, etc.

7.4 Involvement in SEA Prevention Activities

- SEA prevention strategies should be reviewed and restructured to address the current needs of the communities which include: increasing knowledge on the risks of SEA and its prevention, capacity building through providing logistics and other necessary resources, and empowerment through training or workshops on SEA.
- The national government and local authorities should be capacitated to take the lead and expand their engagement in SEA and other forms of GBV prevention and response strategies by taking the lead.
- Planning and implementation of all SEA related prevention activities should be done with the total involvement of key stakeholders at local community levels. The communities should own SEA prevention activities and take the lead from the planning to implementation stage. In the planning stage, involve and ask community members to contribute whatever resource available to make the process a success and increase community ownership.
- Strengthen and maintain all women's organizations working throughout the country to be able to fight against SEA. These organizations' roles should be empowering other women and girls through skills training and adult education program.
- The SEA prevention activities should be a continued process throughout the country wherein awareness raising will take place in urban and rural communities.

7.5 Response to SEA

- The coordination systems between LNGOs and INGOs on one hand; and the government of Liberia on the other hand should be further strengthened by involving more government institutions and local authorities with common goal and objectives to combat the scourge of SEA. The relationship and the roles of each group should be clearly defined to avoid duplication and overlapping of functions.
- The national government should make it mandatory that all national institutions prioritize SEA prevention by having strong policies against it, institute a mandatory reporting and compliance system and ensure that community members are well informed about those policies and reporting system.
- Government representation on the GBV taskforce should be expanded to include all line ministries.
- The formal legal process and traditional ways of handling cases of SEA and other issues of GBV should be reviewed by both the national government and the humanitarian assistance community. This research should form the basis of advocacy efforts for the enactment national law that distinctively prohibits SEA in Liberia.
- The UN Agencies and their implementing partners should continue to actively advocate and liaise with the national government in providing support for survivors of SEA; such as legal and protection.

References

1. Gender Based Violence (GBV) Tool Manual for Assessment and Program Design, Monitoring, and evaluation—in Conflict affected setting; Pages 54-59 February, 2004.
2. The community Assessment and qualitative Method Field Guide; Pages 12- 27, IRC Guinea- 2002.
3. GBV Mapping Activities; By the GBV-Secretariat, Ministry of Gender and Development, Republic of Liberia; Revised: July 3, 2006

ANNEXES

I. Sample of Data Analyses

A. Quantitative Transcript Analysis:

This section consists of transcript analysis of quantitative questions of the evaluation from focus group discussions with community members in the various counties. These questions include: 1, 3, 9, 10, 11, and 12

No.	Question	Location											
		Grand Cape Mount County		Margibi County		Lofa County							
		# of respondents = 91		# of respondents = 86		# of respondents =							
		Yes	%	No	%	Yes	%	No	%				
1.	Have you heard about SEA?	69	76	22	24	58	67	28	33	75	83	15	17
3.	Are you aware of SEA in this community?	55	60	36	40	64	74	22	26	64	74	24	26
9.	Are you aware that organizations working in your community have rules and regulation governing their activities?	55	60	36	40	36	42	50	58	19	21	71	79
10.	In collaboration with Are you aware of the SEA campaign launched by the GBV Task force: the Liberian Government humanitarian assistant community in 2006?	82	90	9	10	61	71	25	29	42	47	48	53
11.	Was the campaign effective or helpful in preventing SEA?	70	77	21	23	40	47	46	53	46	51	44	49
12.	The messages you listen to, and the fliers and stickers you saw, were developed to help prevent SEA. Are they helpful in helping to preventing SEA?					66	77	20	23	73	81	17	19

No.	Question	Location											
		Grand Gedeh County		Maryland County		Montserrat County							
		# of respondents = 92		# of respondents = 95		# of respondents = 86							
		Yes	%	No	%	Yes	%	No	%	Yes	%	No	%
1.	Have you heard about SEA?	55	60	37	40	33	35	62	65	61	71	26	29
3.	Are you aware of SEA in this community?	83	90	9	10	47	49	48	51	67	78	19	22
9.	Are you aware that organizations working in your community have rules and regulation governing their activities?	29	32	63	68	21	22	74	78	13	15	73	85
10.	In collaboration with Are you aware of the SEA campaign launched by the GBV Task force: the Liberian Government humanitarian assistant community in 2006?	57	62	35	38	32	34	63	66	60	70	26	30
11.	Was the campaign effective or helpful in preventing SEA?	56	61	36	39	34	36	61	64	56	65	30	35
12.	The messages you listen to, and the fliers and stickers you saw, were developed to help prevent SEA. Are they helpful in helping to preventing SEA?	87	95	5	5	69	73	26	27	65	76	21	24

b) Qualitative Transcript Analysis

This section consists of transcript analysis of quantitative questions of the evaluation from focus group discussions with community members in the Various Counties. These questions include: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8,

B. Quantitative Transcript Analysis:

This section consists of transcript analysis of qualitative questions of the evaluation from focus group discussions with community members in the various counties. These questions include: 2,4,5,6,7, and 8.

No.	Questions	Transcript Analysis
1.	(a) If yes, what have you heard about SEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't exchange sex for grade • Forced marriage • Don't love to someone for grade • Young boys for older women • Is not good • Don't have sex for job • It can make people sick • No sex for help • No help for sex • I heard that women too have rights • Someone paying your rent and you are forced to satisfy him with sex. • When someone is need and you request for sex to provide her need • SEA is bad most especially for people that coming up. • SEA is happening because of hardship • Women abusing their rights for money • Women and children are forced by men for money against their will • Situations in which people use money to have sex • SEA is violation of women's rights. • The relationship between the need and have. • Play with a woman's tumba against her will. • Loving for money is misusing your pride
2.	What's in your own mind, do you consider as acts of SEA?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEA: loves to someone without the parents knowing about it. • Teacher loving to student for grade. • SEA is sexual exploitation student influencing another for sexual purpose • Driver capturing passenger • Misusing your body for little of nothing • Doing bad thing to the opposite sex. • Lie down with man for something • Act against someone's will especially for sex. • Promising to give something for sex • Exchanging material things for sex • Someone depriving another person his/ her rights. • Having sex with someone living with you • Sex for food • Something for something • Helping me and I am helping you • Help for help
3.	(b) If yes, how does it happen?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Here, when girls and boys are in need of something and no means of getting it people who have to provide, ask for sex in exchange. • At night people paying girls taking them sexual purpose to • Big people help school girls for sex in exchange • Parents encourage their children to love for money • People don't help someone for nothing except you lie down for them • Here, money na hand back na ground • Sometimes the teachers can help us with grade and ask for sex in return • Some big men when they see you dress fine, they ask you to be their friend and promise to help • Here, people that have they are the ones women count • Sometimes girls get pregnant for men and they are denied • Women are taken advantage of because of their economic status • People that have money marry more than one wife. • Here we have somewhere call "something for something" every night, big men, money people, and our young girls there • Another club called C. C. Club all the girls there are not marry or neither have serious boy friends • In my yard, I had some group of girls who use to bring in all kinds of men • Here is a battle ground for the people who have and those that are looking for it
	(c) Who are the main perpetrators?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men • Boys whose people have • Gentle guys • Car owners • Money people • Teachers • Community leaders • People with power • Government worker • Those with big positions in the rubber plantation • People who are trusted • Most traditional leader • Parents • Grand parents • Cell-phone
4.	What specific thing do they use as means of exploitation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their riches • Money • Power • Food • Material things • Position • Their income • Violence • Dealing • Cars • Dressing • Money • Cell phone • Power • Material things • Lecture. • Grade • Food • Big cars • Burger wheat • Oil • Suit case
5.	How SEA affects:	
	(a) The survivor?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spoil her future • Not able to bear a child • Discuss about you in the community • Drop from school • Early pregnancy • Born before time • Old before time • Get sickness • Become emotionally disturbed • Stress

No.	Questions	Transcript Analysis
	(b) The perpetrator; and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get sickness • Sack from job • Not trusted • Family breakdown • Marry more than one wife • Born many children • Bear bastard children • Bad character • Spoil family or relationship • Not accommodated publicly • Public disgrace
	c) The community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name spoil • Other people scare to come to the community • Stigmatize. • Lose opportunities • Tarnish people reputation • Bring disgrace to the community • Nobody will like to carry out development in that community • Abandoned and not trusted • Become fearful
6.	If you are aware about issue SEA, What do you do?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise the perpetrator • Tell the people in authority • Tell the police • Fast and pray for them to change • Tell the doer to stop • Nobody here to report because they are doers • Advise victim • Keep away from it • Tell the parents • Counsel the perpetrator • Contact appropriate authorities. • Investigate the gravity of the
7.	When you report SEA, what the reactions of the authority to your report?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No positive reaction • They sometimes compromise it as family • The government encourage the doers because no law to enforce it • Investigate the case and send the doer to jail • Sometimes they tell us that: is none of their business • Sometimes the money people win the case
8.	What will you like to see happening to people who commit SEA?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kill him • Jail him • Counsel him because they may be traumatized or demon possessed • Let the law take its course • Punish him. • Government should take action against the person • Make the person desist from it • Take the person to court • Have workshop for perpetrator • Life-time imprisonment
11.	(b) If yes, what was most helpful about it?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It make us to understand our rights • Now we know what we never knew • It makes organization like ARC to come in this community to work
	c) If no, what could have been better?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suppose to be in all small villages • Train big people to train their own people in the community. • Let them teach SEA in all schools and train community members • Majority of the people don't know about it. They should have involved the whole country. • Have workshop on SEA for all local authorities
12.	b) What would have been better?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translate all radio messages, in to vernaculars, • Erect bill-boards from village • The messages are good, but how the people in the villages will hear, understand, and tell other people about. So, let them find appropriate method of disseminating the information • Let them make law to prevent SEA like the rape bill • But what could have been better, was translating all radio messages in to vernaculars, erection of billboards in villages, etc

Table 11: Names of Identified Communities for the Evaluation

Counties with their identified communities where the evaluation took place					
Grand Cape Mount	Margibi	Lofa	Grand Gedeh	Maryland	Montserrat
Sinje Tieni Bo-waterside	Kakata Konola Weala	Voinjama Kolahun Foya	Zwedru Toe's Town Kaweaken	Harper Cavala Pleebo	West point Banjor New Kru Town

II. TERMS OF REFERENCE

B. Background

Although Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) is demeaning, unacceptable behavior and prohibited conduct, it remains one of the main challenges currently facing the Liberians and the broader humanitarian assistance community. However, it is recognized that humanitarian workers are not the only persons who can be perpetrators of SEA. Anyone in the Liberian society that has power, money and/or influence can be perpetrator once they use these attributes to sexually exploit another. It is also noted that given to certain culturally mores may tacitly or explicitly endorse sexually exploitation and abuse and allow it to be more entrenched within the social fabric of the society.

In order to ameliorate the effect of SEA greater attention must be given to prevention. A significant part of preventing SEA involves outreach to the various communities to raise awareness of the issue in all segments of society through targeted messaging.

A National Awareness campaign was developed to address this issue. The national awareness campaign was launched by the president of the Republic of Liberia on December 4th, 2006 and was marked by designating a National SEA Awareness Week December 4-10. Launch activities took place in Montserrado, Bomi, Grand Cape Mount, Gbarpolu, Bong, Lofa, Nimba, Grand Gedeh, Sinoe, Grand Kru, and Maryland. The various program of activities reached out to faith based organizations, the business community, partners and caregivers, youth, community leaders, and government workers.

The ultimate objective of this awareness campaign is to support effort to stop SEA in Liberia by increasing awareness of its consequences among government employees; UN personnel, including locally recruited staff; NOGS both national and international; the business sector, donors; diplomatic corps and community members across the country.

In particular, the campaign has the following goal and objectives

Overall goal:

- To increase awareness on SEA among the general public in Liberia.

Objectives:

- Increase public knowledge about the zero tolerance policy on SEA that binds all humanitarian aid organizations;
- Increase knowledge, access to, and the use of various SEA reporting systems; and
- Conduct series of activities aimed at increasing the general public understanding on the concepts of GBV and SEA.

B Purpose of Consultancy

The purpose of the consultancy will be to carry out an evaluation of the campaign to determine impact (intended, unintended) based on the objectives and method of implementation.

Key tasks:

- Using existing good practice principles, the evaluator will evaluate the SEA campaign during the period of December 2006 to November 2007
- Carry out review of relevant documents on SEA situation in Liberia to understand context within which the campaign was developed and implemented, develop instruments/tools, carry out field visits, analyze results of evaluation, and present findings to the GBV-Taskforce with clear recommendations and lessons learned.

Key outputs:

Output 1:

- Necessary framework and tools developed for the evaluation
- Conduct evaluation and agreed in the evaluation framework. This will include
 1. Group discussion and in-depth interview with target groups (children, community members, GBV-Taskforce members, UN Agencies, Government Ministries, and NGOs.
 2. Organize meeting for discussion with government officials, UN Agencies, NGOs and other key stakeholders.

Output 2:

- A comprehensive report written on findings of the evaluation with annexes where appropriate.
- Organize and facilitate a feedback meeting among members of the GBV-Taskforce

Output 3:

- Provide insights to the Taskforce on the way forward; effective messaging, resource mobilization, work-plan development and coordination.

Methodology:

The evaluation process is to be done using high level of participation techniques, facilitation skills, and group work dynamics. It is also importance that the findings be representative. Therefore, the process should be both quantitative and qualitative methods to ascertain facts and evidence.

Target:

Children, community members, GBV-Taskforce members, UN Agencies, Government Ministries, and members of the general public. The evaluation should also cover a variety of households and vulnerable children within the coverage areas.

Geographical Coverage:

The evaluation will cover the counties of Grand Cape Mount, Montserrado, Margibi, Lofa, Maryland, and Grand Gedeh.

Duration of Consultancy:

8 weeks (field work) and final presentation of reports

Location and Line Management:

The consultancy will be housed at the Ministry of Gender and Development and report to the Ministry through the SEA campaign committee and the GBV-Taskforce.

Skills and Experience:

- o Master degree in social science, Economic, Management, Public Administration.
- o Bachelor Degree in similar field with significant years of relevant professional experience may be considered.
- o Demonstrate skills and experience in carrying out evaluation of programs activities, analysis and presentation using participatory approach in evaluation.
- o Thorough understanding of GGBV/SEA concepts as demonstrated by past professional work experience.
- o Understanding of the IASC Guidelines on prevention of SEA and Codes of Conducts
- o Good documentation and report writing skills (writing sample will be required)
- o Skills in team work
- o Excellent time management skills

II. Evaluation Tools

(A) GUIDE FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

NATIONAL SEA AWARENESS CAMPAIGN EVALUATION GUIDE FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

Target Groups: Community Members

Introduction:

Good morning / afternoon. My name is _____ an evaluation consultant hired by the GBV-Taskforce under the auspices of the UNDP. I am here to discuss about the SEA Campaign that was launched by the Liberian Government in collaboration with the humanitarian assistance community on December 4, 2006. These discussions are supposed to be held in six different counties in Liberia with different groups of people like you, the NGOs people, the UN Agencies and many other people.

The purpose of our discussion is to understand whether the reasons for the campaign was launched are met or not. So information gather from you people and others, will provide us the sense of what was done better and what could have been better.

So we need you honest and full participations not only to achieve purpose of the evaluation, but also make the campaign a success: create a conducive environment free of SEA and enable everyone (men, women, and children to live a dignity and freedom.

We thank for coming to talk to me. We should all observe confidentiality in whatever discussed. That means, whatever discussed should remain here and nothing should be personally counted against someone. Feel free and be honest in talking with me. I will be taking down notes or recording as we discuss; because I can't remember everything that people will say in the discussion. Do I have your permission to do so? OK thank!

We have a set of questions here that our discussion will base on. So before starting, do you need any clarification on my terms of reference?

Name of Group Discussed with: _____ Date: _____

Location: _____ Time Started: _____ Time Ended: _____

Facilitated By: _____

QUESTIONS

1. Have you heard about SEA? Yes / / No / /
 - (a) If yes, what have you heard about SEA
2. What's in your own mind, do you consider as acts of SEA or not?
3. Are you aware of SEA in this community? Yes / / No / /
 - (a) If yes, how does it happen?
 - (b) Who are the main perpetrators?
 - (4.) What specific thing do they use as means of exploitation?
5. How SEA affects:
 - (a) The survivor?
 - (b) The perpetrator; and
 - (c) The you community
6. If you are aware about issue SEA, What do you do?
7. When you sometimes you report SEA, what the reactions of the authority to your report?
8. What will you like to see happening to people who commit SEA?
9. Are you aware that organizations working in your community have rules and regulation governing their activities? Yes / / No / /
10. Are you aware of the SEA campaign launched by the GBV Task force: the Liberian Government in collaboration with humanitarian assistant community in 2006? Yes / / No / /
11. Was the campaign effective or helpful in preventing SEA? Yes / / No / /
 - (a) If yes, what was most helpful about it?
 - (b) If no, what could have been better?

(B) GUIDE FOR INTERVIEWS WITH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

SEA CAMPAIGN EVALUATION GUIDE FOR INTERVIEWS

Target Groups: Government Ministries and Agencies

Introduction:

Good morning / afternoon. My name is _____ an evaluation consultant hired by the GBV-Taskforce under auspices of the UNDP. I am here to evaluate SEA Campaign that was launched by the Liberian Government in collaboration with the humanitarian assistance community on December 4, 2006. This interview will be held in six counties with the prominent stakeholders who include: NGO staff, the UN Agency staff, local authorities, and other well-known community members.

The purpose of this interview is to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of the SEA campaign as relates to its overall goal and intended objectives. Information obtained from you, will provide us the sense of what was done better and what could have been better.

Strictly confidentiality is important and therefore; will be observed in whatever discussed. Feel free and be honest in talking with me. I will be taking down notes recording as we discuss; because I can't remember everything that people will say in the discussion. Do I have your permission to do so? OK thanks!

We have a set of questions here that our discussion will base on. So before we start, do you need any clarification about my terms of reference?

Name of Group Discussed with: _____ Date: _____

Location: _____ Time Started: _____ Time Ended: _____

Facilitated By: _____

Questions for Government Ministries / Agencies

1. Are you aware of the SEA campaign launched by the GBV Task force: the Liberian Government in collaboration with humanitarian assistant community in 2006? Yes / / No / /
2. Is your ministry / agency member of the GBV- Taskforce in Liberia? Yes / / No / /
3. Have you heard about SEA? Yes / / No / /
 - (a) If yes, what have you heard about SEA?
 - b. What does it mean to you?
3. Are you aware of any occurred incidence of SEA in institution? Yes / / No / /
 - (a) If yes, can you give examples of incidents?
 - (b) Who are the main perpetrators?
4. Is your organization involved in activities to prevent SEA? Yes / / No / /
5. What action does your agency take in respect to SEA?
6. Does your institution have specific rules or COC to prevent SEA? Yes / / No / /
7. Was the campaign effective or helpful in the prevention of SEA? Yes/ / No / /
 - (a) If yes what is most helpful about it?
8. What was least helpful?
 - (a) How could it be improved?
9. Since the launching of the campaign what specific activities are you under taking to continue public awareness on the issues of SEA in your institution of work?

(C) GUIDE FOR INTERVIEWS WITH NGOS/UN AGENCIES

NATIONAL SEA AWARENESS CAMPAIGN EVALUATION GUIDE FOR INTERVIEWS

Target Groups: Humanitarian Assistance Community

Introduction:

Good morning / afternoon. My name is _____ an evaluation consultant hired by the GBV-Taskforce under the auspices of the UNDP. I am here to evaluate the National SEA Campaign awareness that was launched by the Liberian Government in collaboration with the humanitarian assistance community on December 4, 2006. This interview will be held in six counties with the prominent stakeholders who include: NGO staff, the UN Agency staff, local authorities, and other well-known community members.

The purpose of this interview is to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of the SEA campaign as relates to its overall goals intended objectives. Information obtains from you, will provide us the sense of what was done better and what could have been done better.

Strictly confidentiality is important and therefore; will be observed in whatever discussed. Feel free and be honest in talking with me. I will be taking down notes or recording as we discuss; because I can't remember everything that people will say in the discussion. Do I have your permission to do so? OK thanks!

Do you need any clarification of my terms of reference before we proceed?

Name of Group Discussed with: _____ Date: _____

Location: _____ Time Started: _____ Time Ended: _____

Facilitated By: _____

QUESTIONS FOR NGOS

1. Is your organization involved in activities that prevent SEA?
 - (a) If yes, what specific activities?
2. Are you aware of the SEA campaign launched by the Government of Liberia in collaboration with the humanitarian community in 2006?
 - (a) If yes, what specific role did your organization play in the launching?
3. Was the campaign effective or helpful in the prevention of SEA? Yes / / No / /
 - (a) If yes what is most helpful about it?
 - (b) How could be improved?
4. What changes (positive or negative) have occurred in your dealing with the issue of SEA since the campaign was launched?
5. How does SEA affect your organization?
6. What specific steps does your organization take against staff who commit SEA?
7. Since the launching of the campaign what specific activities are you under taking to continue raising public aware on the issues of SEA in your community of work?
8. Are you aware of reporting mechanisms for SEA?
9. How do you monitor SEA incidence?
10. What would you recommend as successful means of preventing SEA in Liberia?

III . Evaluation Sample Workplan

SEA CAMPAIGN EVALUATION PROPOSED WORKPLAN JANUARY – MARCH

No.	Location	Activity	Target Group	Departure date	Timeframe for work performance	Feed-back form each location
1.	Monrovia's Office	<input type="checkbox"/> Review of documents to understand the context within which the campaign was developed and implemented <input type="checkbox"/> Planning/ preparation of tools/ materials for field visits			7- 16/01/08	
2.	Cape mount: <input type="checkbox"/> Sinje - 18/o1/08 <input type="checkbox"/> Tieni-19/01/08 <input type="checkbox"/> Bo-Waterside- 20/01/08	<input type="checkbox"/> Collection of data through focus group discussion and interviews	1. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Local Authorities <input type="checkbox"/> Superintendent <input type="checkbox"/> County Health Team 2. Gender Coordinator 3. CBOs ¹ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Women's group <input type="checkbox"/> Men's group <input type="checkbox"/> Boys' group <input type="checkbox"/> Girls' group <input type="checkbox"/> Elders <input type="checkbox"/> Religious leaders 	17/01/08	17- 21/01/08	21/01/08
3.	Margibi: <input type="checkbox"/> Kakata-- 22/01/08 <input type="checkbox"/> Konola--23/01/08 <input type="checkbox"/> Weala----24/01/08	<input type="checkbox"/> Collection of data through focus group discussion and interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Local Authorities <input type="checkbox"/> Superintendent <input type="checkbox"/> County Health Team 2. Gender Coordinator 3. CBOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Women's group <input type="checkbox"/> Men's group <input type="checkbox"/> Boys' group <input type="checkbox"/> Girls' group <input type="checkbox"/> Elders <input type="checkbox"/> Religious leaders 	22/01/08	22-25/01/08	
4.	Lofa <input type="checkbox"/> Voinjama----30- 31/01/08 <input type="checkbox"/> Kolahun-----1-2/02/08 <input type="checkbox"/> Foya-----2-3/02/08 <input type="checkbox"/> Return to Monrovia- 5/02/08	<input type="checkbox"/> Collection of data through focus group discussion and interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Local Authorities <input type="checkbox"/> Superintendent <input type="checkbox"/> County Health Team 2. Gender Coordinator 3. CBOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Women's group <input type="checkbox"/> Men's group <input type="checkbox"/> Boys' group <input type="checkbox"/> Girls' group <input type="checkbox"/> Elders <input type="checkbox"/> Religious leaders 	29/01/08	29- 4 / 1-2/08	

¹ Community Based Organizations

5.	<p>Grand Gedeh:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Zwedru--- 9/02/08 <input type="checkbox"/> Toes' Town 10/02/08 <input type="checkbox"/> Kaweaken 11/02/08 	<input type="checkbox"/> Collection of data through focus group discussion and interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Local Authorities <input type="checkbox"/> Superintendent <input type="checkbox"/> County Health Team <p>2. Gender Coordinator</p> <p>3. CBOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Women's group <input type="checkbox"/> Men's group <input type="checkbox"/> Boys' group <input type="checkbox"/> Girls' group <input type="checkbox"/> Elders <input type="checkbox"/> Religious leaders 		8 /02/08	
6.	<p>Maryland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Harper----- 13/02/08 <input type="checkbox"/> Plebbo-----14/02/08 <input type="checkbox"/> Cavala-----15/02/08 <input type="checkbox"/> Return to Monrovia 18/02/08 	<input type="checkbox"/> Collection of data through focus group discussion and interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Local Authorities <input type="checkbox"/> Superintendent <input type="checkbox"/> County Health Team <p>2. Gender Coordinator</p> <p>3. CBOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Women's group <input type="checkbox"/> Men's group <input type="checkbox"/> Boys' group <input type="checkbox"/> Girls' group <input type="checkbox"/> Elders <input type="checkbox"/> Religious leaders 	10/02/08	11-16/02/08	18/02/08
7.	<p>Montserrat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Various Ministries ---21-22/ 08 <input type="checkbox"/> Community members 25-26/02/08 <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs 27-28/08 <input type="checkbox"/> UN Agencies 29/02/08 	<input type="checkbox"/> Collection of data through focus group discussion and interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Local Authorities <input type="checkbox"/> Superintendent <input type="checkbox"/> County Health Team <p>2. Gender Coordinator</p> <p>3. CBOs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Women's group <input type="checkbox"/> Men's group <input type="checkbox"/> Boys' group <input type="checkbox"/> Girls' group <input type="checkbox"/> Elders <input type="checkbox"/> Religious leaders <p>3. CBO</p> <p>4. UN Agencies</p> <p>5. Government Ministries</p>		19-25/02/08	
7.	Monrovia Office	Final Analysis of data and compilation of report			3-5/03/08	
8.	Ministry of Gender	Presentation of first draft	Stakeholders		6/03/08	

National Sexual Exploitation & Abuse (S.E.A.) Awareness Campaign / LIBERIA



**NO SEX FOR HELP
NO HELP FOR SEX**



STOP S.E.A.

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION & ABUSE

**GENDER BASED VIOLENCE TASK FORCE
ONE TEAM, ONE PROGRAM, ONE LEADER**