



External Evaluation Report

EMPOWERING WOMEN AND ENCREASING IN ACCES TO JUSTICE IN TIMOR LESTE



A PROJECT IMPLEMENTED BY SFCG TIMOR LESTE



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1. Executive Summary

The final evaluation of the Empowering Women and Increasing Access to Justice (WEA2J) project was conducted in a one-month period between October and November 2013, at the very end of the project's duration. Specifically, the evaluation served to measure, using qualitative and quantitative methodologies, the processes of implementation, to what extent the project goals and objectives were achieved following the project framework, and identify any unanticipated negative outcomes and success stories.

The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs awarded the WEA2J project in October 2012 following a Baseline survey published in September 2012 and a series of stakeholder meetings. The one-year project sought to address the entwined problems of the cultural subjugation of women and a weak formal legal system in Timor Leste, by promoting legal awareness and responsiveness for women and strengthen the capacity of civil society organisations (CSOs) and the local media in Timor-Leste.

The Evaluation recognises the significant individual positive impacts that the WEA2J project has had across the districts. There is no doubt about the relevancy of the projects objectives and intentions. Gender based violence and women's rights and access to justice were confirmed as pressing issues. The project has been effective in raising awareness about land, and GBV issues and the means with which to address these. According to the Baucau and the Aileu PNTL commanders, there has been an increase in the number of referrals of GBV cases to the police since 2010, but a reduction in the amount of GBV cases generally and that the project has in part contributed to this. The project has demonstrated, even in the short time it was implemented, significant impact in building the capacity of the CR stations, and ways in which community radio can be used as a mechanism for awareness raising and empowerment. The continual partnership with community radio stations across the country has arguably been the biggest success of this project, attaching itself to the macro-developmental issue of decentralising the political, economic and cultural authority in Timor Leste. Through increasing the capacity of local journalism in the districts the WEA2J project has positively contributed to empowering local communities to manage, account for and address common local problems such as domestic violence, child labour and gender inequality.

Nevertheless, there are two general lessons to be learnt from the design and implementation of the WEA2J project. First amongst these is the need to employ more holistic approaches to changing hearts and minds. By adopting a single-minded concept such as focusing exclusively on the formal justice system and on women, a project immediately limits its potential positive impact at the grassroots level by marginalising sections of the public, such as men and those who are traditionally-minded. Secondly, the project would benefit substantially in terms of concept and M&E from a clearly defined theory of change, acting as a reference point for the duration of implementation, and helping to communicate exactly on what and who the project aims to impact, and how and why.

The following recommendations are put forward for consideration:

1. Consider the continuation of support to (1) Community Radios and local journalism across Timor Leste and (2) women through the promotion of cultural gender equality;
2. Consider furthering partnerships with other NGOs organisations;
3. Establish working partnerships with community stakeholders, beyond the CRs, to deliver the radio programs more effectively;
4. Have a coordinated team of staff with more-clearly defined roles working on any future projects;
5. Ensure there is a major representation of local staff on any project concept creation and in the evaluation process;
6. Create a theory of change and clear program logic in the project design, which constitutes a reference point during the project implementation; and
7. Adopt a more culturally sensitive approach to changing attitudes on gender relations.

The following report will detail the successes, challenges and lessons learnt of the WEA2J project according to the evaluation guidelines set forth by the terms of reference.

1.1. Acronyms

CR	Community radio
CSO	Civil society organisation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
FGD	Focus-group discussion
PSA	Public Service Announcement
GBV	Gender-based violence
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
NGO	Non-government organisation
SFCG TL	Search for Common Ground, Timor-Leste
UNMIT	United Nations Integrated Mission in East Timor
UNTL	National University of Timor Lorosa'e
WEA2J	Empowering Women and Increasing Access to Justice

2. Introduction

This (WEA2J) evaluation constitutes the final review of the project's impact, relevance, effectiveness and sustainability. The evaluation was conducted in a one-month period between October and November 2013, at the very end of the project's duration.

Context

Timor Leste is approaching its twelfth year of independence. Despite many advances in state building, gender inequality is still prevalent, and the justice system is in its early stages of development. Gender based violence (GBV), as well as patrilineal land inheritance under the traditional system, are major factors for the lack of social equality between women and men in Timorese society.

Over the past few years, Timor-Leste has struggled to put in place a system of participatory democracy governed by the rule of law. The predomination of customary law (adat) throughout the districts means that people often turn to traditional forms of dispute resolution rather than bringing their case to the state judicial system. Due in part to the patriarchal nature of Timorese society, the traditional justice system often fails to deliver justice to vulnerable groups such as women and youth, and as a result they live in an atmosphere of fear, violence, and intimidation. The ability of women to access the formal justice systems of Timor-Leste is further limited by a lack of education, a lack of information on the laws, economic dependence on the men of the family, and an overall lack of family support.¹ The formal justice system, including state laws such as the Law on GBV, passed in 2010, is repeatedly called on to resolve the injustices and violations of basic rights that women face. Yet, with the deep-seated nature and long history of Timorese traditional culture, as well as the functionally weak formal justice system, multiple challenges continue to impede the provision of uniform justice to all, not least to women.

In order to address these intersecting issues the project, *Empowering Women and Increasing Access to Justice in Timor-Leste*, is targeted at women and young people across all thirteen districts in Timor-Leste, and aims to improve access to the formal justice system through the dissemination of information, and training of local organisations. The intention of the WEA2J project has specifically been to address women's justice problems. The WEA2J project has been principally concerned with the generally increasing literacy, and confidence, in the formal justice system.

Legal Mechanisms in Timor-Leste

The judicial system of Timor-Leste is best described as a hybrid system that consists of formal judiciary institutions that deal with serious offences, and customary, or traditional legal processes, which handle most disputes that arise within local communities.²

The formal justice system in Timor-Leste is a Civil law system based on 3 sources of law: the Constitution, International law, and National law, as developed by the National Parliament and the Ministry of Justice. The judicial institutions that enforce these laws

¹ JSMP (2010) 'Overview of the Justice Sector in Timor Leste' p. 17

<http://www.jsmp.minihub.org/English/webpage/publica/2011/Mar/Overview%20of%20Justice%20Sector%20Report%202010%20Englishikusliu.pdf>

² Asia Foundation 2008 Law and Justice Survey, p.8

are comprised of 4 courts, based in Dili, Oecusse, Suai and Baucau, in addition to the Public Prosecution Service, the Public Defenders Office, and Private lawyers.

The traditional, customary law, or ‘adat’ processes, are localized and place an emphasis on the family and collective justice, which helps to maintain stability and unity within the community. Disputes are raised with a family leader and brought up from the leaders of aldeia (hamlet) to the village leader (Chef de Suco) until a resolution is reached. Punishment is at the discretion of community members but most often takes the form of payment of compensation, and is enforced by social sanctions and ceremonial traditions. Local justice mechanisms handle almost all disputes that arise within communities, such as theft, domestic violence, physical sexual assaults, paternity, divorce, property ownership and damage, and land usage³. It is often only when a matter cannot be resolved through customary law that it is brought to the formal legal channels.

The two justice systems work together, in that people can choose to use the most promising system for their complaint. But in this unregulated interaction between the formal and traditional justice systems, women often lose out as they are sent back and forth between systems⁴.

A 2008 survey by the Asia Foundation found that the majority of Timorese are more confident that they will be treated fairly by local justice systems, and feel more comfortable bringing disputes to local justice administrators⁵.

Recent Developments in Legislation

The past few years have seen several developments in terms of laws passed under the formal justice system of Timor-Leste.

Domestic Violence

In May 2010, a Domestic Violence Law was promulgated, making domestic violence a public crime, which means that the court must issue a decision and a punishment, even if the victim and the defendant reach an agreement⁶. It is no longer a crime on complaint (semi-public crime) that can only be reported by the victim, the crime of domestic violence under the new law includes all forms of physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence. Importantly, the law also explicitly states that victims of domestic violence have the right to legal assistance, and places an obligation on the government to establish a network of support centres to provide assistance, shelter and counselling for victims⁷.

Civil Code

The Civil Code was promulgated in August 2011, and sets out the legal relationship between one person and another, covering contracts and obligations, property and land rights, family rights, and inheritance rights.⁸

³ Asia Foundation Law Justice Survey 2008

⁴ UNDP Justice System Programme (2011) *Approaches to Domestic Violence in Timor-Leste: A Review and Critique* p.32

⁵ The Asia Foundation 2008 Law Justice Survey

⁶ JSMP (2010) ‘*Overview of the Justice Sector in Timor Leste*’ p.12

⁷ Law No. 7/2010 of 7 of July, Law Against Domestic Violence, Art. 15(1)

⁸ JSMP Overview of the Justice Sector, 2010 and 2011

Juvenile Justice

The Penal Code of Timor-Leste provides both that minors under the age of 16 are exempt from criminal liability, and that the law shall provide for specific procedures for young offenders between the ages of 16 and 21⁹. However, the Juvenile Justice Law is currently still in draft form, and at present there is no specific legislation that deals with young offenders. This means that offenders between the ages of 16 and 18 may be kept in custody in detention centres alongside adults for up to 72 hours, and there are reports of young people being detained for excessive periods for minor offences. There are also no special courts for juveniles, nor are there specifically trained juvenile judges.¹⁰

The draft law is two-fold as to date is still at the council of the Ministry. The Juvenile Justice Law concerns the disciplinary and rehabilitative measures to be taken with children (age 12-16), who are criminally imputable. The Special Regime for Young Adults provides special penalties for children who are criminally imputable (16-18) and young adults (18 to 21)¹¹. As of February 2012 the law was still being analysed at the Ministry of Labour and Solidarity. It will need to pass through the Ministry of Justice and the Council of Ministers before going on to be debated in the National Parliament and eventually being promulgated by the President of the Republic¹².

Land Law

A new land law was approved by Parliament but vetoed by President Horta in March 2012, and is therefore still under construction¹³.

Labour Law

A new labour law guaranteeing the rights of workers was promulgated in February 2012 and will come into force in June 2012. The law sets the minimum wage at \$115 a month. Despite these significant developments in the legislation concerning these issues, a lack of socialization at the common level means that most still turn to traditional justice mechanisms to have their grievances redressed. While traditional justice mechanisms offer a localised, timely resolution to a dispute, due to the emphasis on collective justice, and the patriarchal nature of Timorese culture, justice is often not delivered for women and marginalized groups¹⁴.

The current project seeks to increase the potential for women to use the formal justice system by disseminating information concerning individual rights, the current state of laws and the different legal avenues available, and expanding the referral pathways that enhance the ability of women to pursue these legal avenues. The project will focus on several key thematic areas: land rights, labour rights, combating violence against women and children, abortion, juvenile justice, and property and inheritance rights.

⁹ RDTL Penal Code, Art 20

¹⁰ Hall, Erica, Hamilton, Carolyn and Styles-Power, Chris. (2008) “The Vulnerable Persons Unit in Timor-Leste: An Independent Assessment of its Role and Function.” UNICEF Timor-Leste Technical Paper Series.

¹¹ JSMP Submission to the Ministry of Justice on the Draft Juvenile Justice Law, May 2010.

¹² <http://www.thediliweekly.com/en/news/childreneyouth/889-esbosu-lei-justisa-juvenil-sei-ih-mss>

¹³ <http://easttimorlegal.blogspot.com/2012/03/president-horta-sends-land-law-back-to.html?spref=bl>

¹⁴ Swaine, A. (2003): Traditional Justice and Gender-based Violence. International Rescue Committee Research Report

Addressing these challenges is no simple task, and any attempt should involve a multi-pronged approach. There is generally-speaking still much uncertainty in the nation regarding the kind of development that is best for Timor Leste. In fact, some could reasonably claim that there is a geo-political divide emerging within the nation on whether to pursue a Western-style development framework or something that is more tailored to the traditional origins of the Timorese. The geo-political culture divide between Dili and the districts represents this cross-roads. The capital district, Dili, is dominated by modern government institutions and parallel attitudes of a centralised nation-state, whereas the general attitude in the districts seems mostly to emphasise the political, historical and identity diversity of the traditional systems and territories of Timor Leste. Any project trying to cover the whole of Timor Leste is naturally up against the dilemma of balancing both value systems.

There are a number of government and non-government organisations that adopt aspects of traditional justice and complement the protection of human rights. Belun, a local NGO, for instance has been working on a project that institutionalises traditional social and environmental regulatory documents, known as 'Tarabandu', across several districts. The Bar Association of Timor-Leste (AATL – Asosiasaun Advogadu Timor Leste) currently delivers literacy training to grassroots communities on the formal law and incorporates a discussion on the traditional processes, while Catholic Relief Services (CRS) is delivering a project in Liquica district, which provides justice information from the formal, traditional, and religious institutions concerning gender relations. All three organisations, amongst others, have found that this holistic justice approach to dealing with gender-based problems has been very effective with regard to engaging the local populations.¹⁵

3. Project Overview

In October 2012, SFCG was awarded a two-year project entitled "*Empowering Women and Increasing Access to Justice in Timor-Leste*", by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA). The project had a budget of NOK 1,099,999 to target women and youth from across all thirteen districts in Timor-Leste, and aimed to improve their access to the formal justice system through the dissemination of information and training of local organizations.

The goal of the WEA2J project was *to empower marginalised groups, specifically women, in understanding and accessing the justice sector*. The specific objectives were:

- A. *To increase public awareness of basic rights to seek legal remedies to legitimate grievances; that is, to increase public knowledge and change public perceptions and attitudes regarding the workings of the Timorese judicial system;*
- B. *To support the creation of referral pathways for Timorese women to access legal advice; and*
- C. *To enhance the capacity and sustainability of Timorese CSOs to play a more active role in justice, women's, and peacebuilding processes.*

¹⁵This was similarly a point that was made in the UNDP's *Breaking the cycle of domestic violence in Timor Leste* report (2013).

The project aimed to develop the service delivery, monitoring and public engagement capacities of an important legal aid NGO, and of key media institutions. Project activities included:

- **Production of Radio Oral “Herstory” Series “Hatoo Historia Justisa** - Which covers a wide range of access to justice issues facing marginalised groups in Timor-Leste, focusing on priority thematic areas: land rights, labour rights, combating violence against women and children, abortion, juvenile justice, and property and inheritance rights following interactive talks show and quizzes, in partnership with the Timor-Leste Media Development Centre (TLMDC), Radio Timor-Leste (RTL), and 15 community radio stations
- **Disseminating information on laws related to women’s rights** in close partnership with Asosiasaun advogadu Timor-Leste (AATL).
- **Listener Groups and Focus Group Discussions**; the activities were organized in order to get feedback about the Her story programme, while reinforcing key messages from the shows, the information collected from FGDs will provide citizens with an opportunity to engage their peers and inform the analysis of the programme. The FGDs, coupled with facilitated behaviour scenarios will help SFCG assess whether vulnerable groups are clearly able to identify legal issues, conflicts, positions, and interests, and help them articulate solutions for accessing justice and transforming conflict.

The expected outcomes of this project were to:

- Verifiably strengthen operational and technical capabilities for Timorese CSOs working in support of the formal justice system and media;
- Increased knowledge of justice and conflict transformation among participating CSO and CR staff, as well as marginalised citizens;
- Strengthened linkages among CSOs (INGOs, NGOs, CBOs, media, etc.), and public and private sector institutions, by enhancing radio as a medium for communication;
- A renewed culture of community participation in development in Timor-Leste; and
- Enhanced coordination and harmonisation of information, priorities and resources in the justice sector.

4. Evaluation Objectives

As per the terms of reference (attached with this document), the external evaluation measured the effectiveness and efficiency of the WEA2J; gauged the extent to which the project goals and objectives were achieved; and identified unanticipated outcomes (both positive and negative), and success stories.

Thus through an assessment of the project’s relevance, effectiveness, implementation, management, impact and sustainability, the evaluation illustrated how well the project responded to needs of women, youth and children in Timor Leste.

5. Methodology and Questions

5.1. Methodology and methods

The team (see Annex 1 and 3 for a description of the evaluation team and its specific roles) used both qualitative and quantitative methods and undertook a phased approach (Annex 6 contains the full evaluation plan). Phase 1 (or Strand 1) pertained to the delivery and impact of the project at the grassroots levels. This strand also took into consideration the partnerships between SFCG and the Community Radio stations due to the project identifying radio hosts as beneficiaries as well as listeners.

The methodology for Strand 1 was concurrent mixed methods, conducting interviews with program listeners, radio hosts and community justice stakeholders, such as the police commander and where possible an AATL representative, whilst at the same time collecting data from the general public through a quantitative survey. The following table illustrates where and how many qualitative and quantitative data sources there were for Strand 1.

Qualitative data set (Strand 1)					
Bucoli	Baucau	Liquica	Maubara	Aileu Vila	Dili
3 x Listener beneficiaries	3 x Listener beneficiaries		3 x Listener beneficiaries	3 x Listener beneficiaries	
1 x Radio host		1 x Radio host		1 x Radio host	
1 x Police commander	1 x Police commander			1 x Police commander	
	1 x AATL				2 x AATL
					1x TLMDC

The quantitative survey attempted to get an equal representation of males and females, but was skewed towards younger people. The data was differentiated namely according to sex because the sample size was proportionally small, and then secondarily by a sample community radio locations and by age. Community radio locations were selected with the intention of providing a balanced insight into eastern, central (Dili) and western regions of Timor Leste's populations.

Quantitative data set						
Total	335					
Sex	Males	Females	Missing			
<i>Sample pops and sample proportion (%)</i>	157 (46.9%)	175 (52.2%)	3 (0.9%)			
<i>Pop. proportion (2010 census)</i>	51%	49%				
Community radio locations	Western		Eastern		Central	

	Baucau District				Liquica District				Aileu District		Dili District	
<i>Sample pops and sample proportion (%)</i>	36 (10.8%)				58 (17.3%)				44 (13.1%)		197 (58.8%)	
	Bucoli suco		Baucau SD		Liquica SD		Maubara SD					
	10 (3%)		26 (7.8%)		23 (6.9%)		35 (10.4%)					
	M: 5	F: 5	M:16	F: 9	M: 9	F: 14	M:19	F:14	M:23	F: 21	M: 85	F: 112
<i>Pop. proportion (2010 census)</i>	10.4%				5.9%				4.2%		21.9%	

Age group	15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		
<i>Sample pops and sample proportion (%)</i>	145 (43.3%)		94 (28.1%)		52 (15.5%)		33 (9.9%)		11 (3.3%)		
	M:71	F:88	M:44	F:41	M:22	F:27	M:14	F:16	M:6	F:3	
<i>Pop. proportion (2010 census)</i>	19.8%		12.4%		9.9%		6.5%		10.3%		

Phase 2 (or Strand 2) related to the management and coordination of the project and gathered data from key stakeholders, namely, Asosiasaun Advogado Timor Leste (AATL) which ran the justice sector information component of the focus group discussions (FGDs), TLMDC which produced some of the Herstory programs, and other relevant stakeholders including The Asia Foundation, Judicial System Monitoring Program (JSMP), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Association of Journalists Timor Leste (AJTL). Given the diversity of stakeholders the data was solely qualitative, and was conducted in Dili.

Qualitative data set (Strand 2)	
	1 x The Asia Foundation
	3 x UNDP
	2 x AATL
	1 x TLMDC
	2 x Belun
	1 x AJTL
	2 x CRS

The evaluation team used a progressive analysis method to analyse the data. The evaluation was formative and interpretive, and therefore analysis was conducted simultaneously with the primary data collection process. Specifically, this meant that during the in-country phase, the team collectively reviewed and reflected upon the data collected on a daily basis in order to identify emerging themes and issues, review methods and approaches and identify gaps in data collection.

Data analysis was undertaken in a number of ways.

- Preliminary analysis was conducted progressively throughout the process of data collection by the team. Key findings and issues were identified as they emerged, and recommendations were be drafted.
- Key data was extracted from documents and referred to in the final report.
- The notes from all discussion groups and interviews were analysed against the criteria.
- Team members collaborated in their interpretation of the data and how it responded to the evaluation framework.
- Recommendations were developed against each of the criteria.

5.2. Limitations

Time constraints

- One day of data collection was spent in each sample district for Phase or Strand 1 of the evaluation. In Liquica, this meant that the evaluation team were unable to meet with the police commander who was in Dili at the time, whilst in Baucau; it meant that we were unable to meet with the radio host.
- The primary evaluator was in country for just 16 days. Had his time in country been of longer duration, the information collected for this evaluation may have been in greater detail and at times more accurate. Specifically, a more geographically representative sample population for the survey would have been achieved.

Lack of survey engagement and representation

- Although the evaluation team managed to receive 335 responses, there was some doubt in the extent of engagement by respondents in the survey. More than half of the responses came from people in Dili, and a significant proportion came from people aged between 15-25.

In terms of the engagement within the survey, there were also some noted inconsistencies. For instance, for question 3 of the survey respondents were asked how many episodes of Herstory they had heard. Despite outlining the total number of episodes (15), a number of respondents answered 16 and above. For this particular question, the results have therefore been downplayed in the analysis and reporting. The other 13 survey questions were yes/no questions in order to make the survey as simple as possible and any inconsistent answers were disregarded in the data processing in line with the data cleaning method.

Interview translation and potential for misinterpretation

- All interviews were translated on the spot from Tetum to English, and these translations were often (necessarily) summarised versions of the responses in instances where the responses were at length. Tetum is a heavily metaphorical language and at times translators were compelled to shorten the responses.

Lack of independence

- In all interviews, SFCG staff, Delfina and Vonia, were in the room (in most cases, to be translators), which may have influenced the information that was provided in the interviews. In several instances the evaluator noted that respondents were unwilling to provide criticisms of the project. However, the evaluator was reasonably confident with the honesty of the information from respondents, using his own intermediate Tetum to cross-translate. The team addressed this limitation by using Delfina, the DM&E co-ordinator whenever possible recognising that she was less likely to have pre-existing relationship with respondents.

6. Evaluation Findings

The evaluation findings are structured according to the evaluation questions proposed in the evaluation terms of reference. This was itself organised along six benchmarks: relevance, effectiveness, impact, implementation process, coordination, and sustainability.

6.1. Relevance

There is no doubt about the relevancy of the projects objectives and intentions. Gender based violence and women's rights and access to justice were confirmed as pressing issues. In numerous interviews it was mentioned that the project was generating public discussions about the rights of women in the political, economic and domestic spheres. As such, the evaluation team considers the concern for women's empowerment a highly relevant theme in the current Timorese context. Importantly, the interviewed CR hosts and above-mentioned stakeholders also shared this sentiment. The project however missed a strategic opportunity to engage debate and understanding around the differences and relative merits of both the formal and informal justice systems (adat). The single focus on formal justice ran the risk of the project being perceived as 'malai' and an imposed solution. The use of Community Radio Stations was the ideal mechanism to engage listeners and raise awareness, although the success of this was tempered by how the Community Radios were functioning generally. If they were poorly managed generally speaking then the airing of the Herstory programs and the talk-back would likely suffer.

92.9% said they found the Herstory useful. Further, 96.5% of survey respondents who had listened to the radio programs said they would be interested in listening to more radio programs that provide information about accessing and using the formal justice system. Analysis of survey responses identified that 61.9% have previously used the 'adat' system, compared to only 31.5% use of the formal system. This is contrary to what the radio program teaches. Nevertheless, another way read these results is how many of those who have used the adat system have also used the formal system. 32.7% of all those who had used a justice system had used both, formal and traditional, at some point in time, suggesting that almost one-third of respondents perceive a complementarity between the two. While most respondents (including most women (75.9%)) had not used the formal justice system, 78.2% of respondents do trust the formal justice system to resolve their troubles.

A clear conceptual link was lacking between the 5 Herstory topics – GBV, child labour, land rights, prostitution and divorce. The lack of an obvious grand narrative between these topics may have to some extent limited the potential level of engagement throughout all 15 episodes. Furthermore, the follow-up focus group discussion tended to centre exclusively around the topic of Herstory radio programs from a women's point of view, and in doing so ran the risk of disengaging men, as it was perceived to be about only about issues relating to women. A key question for SFCG is how to engage both men and women in discussion of GBV, and land issues in a way that is empowering and insightful for both.

From the perspective of outsiders to the project, the evaluators are wondering whether the project has added value to the nation-building priority of generating of a national

Timorese culture and identity. The project exclusively espouses access to formal justice and acknowledgement of legislations (e.g., constitution, GBV laws), with which many Timorese, particularly those in the districts, still do not fully identify. This is causing some confusion on the issues of women’s rights, for instance, to land and the use of formal justice. In Maubara (Liquica) and in Bucoli (Baucau), listeners expressed uncertainty over why the program was supporting equal rights for men and women when the traditional law values specific gender roles according to different circumstances. There is a danger that if these new, ‘modern’ ways of relating to each other that the project advocates for have not been culturally embedded, and are not fully explained in respect to other, more culturally-relevant ways (e.g., traditional or Catholic culture), that the project risks marginalising or dis-engaging important sections of the public. If the constitution for instance is not culturally recognised or identified by people, then it will not be an effective means to explain why certain values such as gender equality should be respected over other values. This observation was noted at the FGD in Liquica, where the AATL representative consistently referred to the constitution in the discussion by way of justifying certain social processes and values.

The text boxes below specifically address the SFCG Evaluation schema questions.

1.1 Are the project’s stated goals and objectives relevant to the issues central to the women and marginalised groups in Timor-Leste? Do the activities and strategies fit project objectives? Did the adaptations to the project that were made after the baseline study was conducted, respond to the findings?

The Herstory radio programs addressed the highly relevant nation-building topics of women and young women’s issues. Specifically, GBV and land inheritance issues for women were topics, which received most interest in interviews with listeners and stakeholders. Further, one stakeholder said that the issue of child labour is one issue that is seldom being addressed by NGOs and government in Timor Leste, whilst adding that the issues of prostitution and divorce were topics of little nation-building significance in Timor Leste, suggesting that these were not seen as crucial to the process of development.

With the lack of synergy between the 5 topics, from dealings with issues of child rights, to women’s rights, to marriage and household relations, the evaluators wonder whether the diversity of topics, some controversial, is causing listeners to disengage throughout the 15-episode series. A series should be presented as one continual ‘story’ in order to keep the listener engaged from Episode 1 to 15. According to the survey, the level of continual engagement for the entire 15 episodes was somewhat weak. Of those who had listened to the radio programs, only 27% claimed to have listened to all 15 episodes; 61% had listened to 10 episodes or less. One stakeholder suggested producing the Herstory as a drama to keep the listener’s sustained intrigue.

1.2 Is the project adding value that other actors in peace-building and the media were not previously providing?

The project is certainly adding value to the individual empowerment of women, particularly at the grassroots level. There were signs of a change in culture of treatment of women and how women handle GBV at an individual level. One woman in Baucau noted that after hearing the radio programs she felt emboldened to report any further instances of GBV to the police. She claimed to be a victim of repeated physical and verbal abuse from her husband (*please referee to the final report of the project and the fact sheet for all the success story*)

The CRs have been a very effective tool for disseminating the project’s information and in educating local people on issues relating to women’s rights. In Baucau and Liquica districts, it

was apparent that the radio program had initiated discussions in the public on these topics, which was a good indication of the sustainability of the project. In Liquica, for instance, the local news bulletins are increasingly reporting local stories that are specifically related to the subjects introduced by the Herstory programs (e.g., GBV cases, land disputes, etc.). Using the CR stations – in cases where the CRs have been compliant – has been an effective means of generating discussions in the community and relating the information to the local context. The close mentoring relationship that SFCG has established with CR stations across the country is one of the most positive outcomes of the WEA2J project has been. This evaluation has come to recognise CRs and local journalism as equally a beneficiary of the WEA2J project as the grassroots listenership. Increasing the capacity of local journalism across the country is currently a hugely relevant area for nation building in Timor Leste.

Representatives from the UNDP claimed that one reason the legitimacy of the constitution was lost in non-urban areas was because much of the jargon language used does not resonate with local peoples. Rather, respondents/he suggested using local terms – for example, referring to the relationship between man and woman as that of ‘plate’ and ‘spoon’¹⁶– in the broadcastings in order to connect with the listeners more meaningfully. In line with these remarks the evaluators wonder whether more measures can be made by SFCG staff to integrate more ‘local’ language, rather than terms such as gender-based violence.

1.3 Is the project covering or addressing the right conflict themes and convening dialogues that would not otherwise happen?

In numerous interviews, it was mentioned that the project was generating public discussions about the rights of women in the political, economic and domestic spheres. As such, the evaluation team considers the concern for women’s empowerment a good theme in the current Timorese context. Importantly, the interviewed CR hosts and stakeholders also shared this sentiment.

However, whether promoting access to formal justice system is a ‘right’ theme is less apparent. The project would have been more successful in the empowerment of women if it considered more seriously the institutions within traditional culture regarding the role of women, rather than dismissing it as patriarchal and ultimately as backward as suggested in previous SFCG reports. This simplification is limiting the potential engagement at the grassroots level. Some staff members of SFCG were themselves unsure about the relevance of the formal justice system in all cases of human rights violations suggesting that what is being espoused in the project is not most appropriate in Timor Leste, from a locally-informed perspective.

As one stakeholder said, in dealing with justice issues there needs to be more than just the use and knowledge of state laws; a discussion also needs to be included of the validity of the traditional justice system and how they can and can’t be useful and fair.

1.4 How do beneficiaries and other community stakeholders perceive the relevance of the project strategies and activities to their lives?

Stakeholders generally considered the project to be very good. AATL, for example, stressed the importance of addressing women’s rights at the grassroots level and promoting access to formal justice. The traditional culture, they said, severely undervalues the rights of women and therefore there needs to be an alternative system socialised in Timor Leste. However, in making this claim, they added that a literacy component concerning the traditional justice system is needed, as well as how to distinguish between civil crimes and public crimes.

Doubt in the project’s relevance to Timorese culture was occasionally expressed in interviews. In rural sample locations, such as Maubara and Bucoli, it was a usual response. One participant for instance said that traditional and formal justices were not complementary, and that the project he thought was a ‘malai’ initiative.

¹⁶ See UNDP 2013 report, *Breaking the cycle of domestic violence in Timor Leste*.

There were also perceptions that this project was dealing with the problems that exclusively belonged to women. This perception – for instance that GBV and unequal land rights is a woman’s problem in Timor Leste and therefore it is upon the woman to empower herself or be empowered – is an un-helpful approach because it may disengage men from relating to the topics.

Nevertheless, one surprising result of the surveys was that less women of all female respondents had actually listened to the program (46.9%) than male listener respondents (55.4%), and less female listeners found the programs useful (90.2%) than men (95.4%).

Thus a key question for SFCG is not only on how to better relate the programs to males, but also on how to make it more useful to females.

6.2. Effectiveness

The project has been effective in raising awareness about land, and GBV issues and the means with which to address these. According to the Baucau and the Aileu PNTL commanders, there has been an increase in the number of referrals of GBV cases to the police since 2010, but a reduction in the amount of GBV cases generally and that the project has in part contributed to this. However, the evaluators were unable to gauge from the collected data, WEA2J’s effectiveness in raising awareness about child labour, prostitution, and divorce matters at the local level. These topics were not a part of the evaluation proposal and as such were not specifically incorporated into the survey.

86% of survey respondents indicated that the programs were useful, and that it had increased their trust in the formal justice system. Particularly positive was that women mostly regarded the programs practically useful. This is a very positive reflection of the project’s effectiveness, that the majority of listeners were favourable of the Herstory program’s overall content. Further, according to the survey, 86.2% of listeners reported that the radio programs increased to knowledge of how to access the formal justice system, while 83.8% were confident of when to use the justice system because of the radio programs.

Objective B (*To support the creation of referral pathways for Timorese women to access legal advice*) was de-prioritised during the course of project implementation after the mid-term project review. This was a significant change in focus, which resulted AATL’s inability to partake in the project due to a lack of human resources in the districts and to the Ministry of Justice’s yet recognise the organisation as a legal entity. While this change was understandable, the evaluators believe that the shift in priorities should have been factored into the M&E and project framework. In the absence of the document changes, it was immediately unclear how and why the project had shifted direction.

That said, it is clear from interviews with stakeholders and KIIs that the strategy adopted to shift from **creating** referral pathways to **supporting** existing referral pathways such as the PNTL’s Vulnerable Persons Unit (VPU), using the talkshows in particular to encourage listeners to access local referral pathways was an effective move. In fact the project has demonstrated significant flexibility and adaptability, and was able to respond to the emergent needs of key stakeholders such as the talk-show hosts, and the Community Radio staff.

The text boxes below discuss the evidence relating to this conclusion.

2.1 Has SFCG achieved its goal of empowering marginalised groups, specifically women, in understanding and accessing the justice sector?

With regard to the topics relating to women's rights, the project has been reasonably successful vis-à-vis the number of people it has reached and in promoting women's rights and has certainly contributed to cultural sensitivity towards women's issues. 55% of survey respondents have listened to at least one episode of the Herstory program. Bucoli and Liquica had the highest percentage of listenership, 90% and 83% respectively, while Aileu and Dili had the lowest, 39% and 49%.

While only 24% of women had used the formal justice system previous, 75.4% said that they generally trusted the system to effectively deal with any troubles they may have. Of those who had listened to the Herstory programs, 87.5% and 84% said that they have helped their understanding of how and when to access formal justice, respectively.

Beyond women, there was little evidence to suggest that the project empowered any other marginalised groups. With regard to the issues of child labour and the ostracisation of prostitutes, for instance, no evidence was given that children or professional prostitutes had been empowered by the Herstory program.

2.2 To what extent has the project been successful in increasing public knowledge on basic rights to seek legal remedies to legitimate grievances and change public perceptions and attitudes regarding the workings of the Timorese judicial system?

The project has increased public knowledge of women's political, economic, and domestic rights as well as generating discussions in the public on matters to do with all five topics of the Herstory program. One male interviewed in Bucoli said that the Herstory program had "changed my opinion towards women". Another participant in Baucau explained that her uncle, a kuku (Sacred House leader) in the rural regions of the district, decided after listening to a Herstory program to give his widowed sister an allotment of the family land. Overall, 75.6% of survey respondents claimed that the Herstory programs had positively changed their opinion concerning the formal justice system.

However, respondents from the more central districts, Aileu and Dili, were generally more ambivalent about radio programs usefulness than respondents from Baucau and Liquica. On average 63.5% of Aileu and Dili respondents claimed that the programs had changed their opinions about the formal justice system, compared to 97.2% of other respondents; 80.4% of Aileu and Dili respondents, compared to 98.5% others, said that the radio programs had taught them how to access the formal justice system. Similarly, there was a significant divide in the data between age groups ($p > 0.05$). Younger people were generally less impressed by the radio programs than older people. For instance, on average 82% of those aged between 15 and 35 reported to that the Herstory programs helped their understanding of accessing the formal system, almost 17% less than those aged older.

2.3 Are there any signals of increased capacities and skills of project beneficiaries such as women, in accessing formal judicial system?

The police commanders of Baucau and Aileu noted that GBV is the most common problem in the district, followed by land disputes. But while it seems that building a culture of accessing formal justice (e.g., reporting matters to the police) has only increased for issues relating to GBV, land disputes are still mostly dealt with using traditional processes for these matters are generally interpreted as social in origin and nature. Furthermore, any increases in the use of police or courts in land issues may not be considered a consequence of the radio programs considering that the radio programs addressed the cultural questions on equal gender rights to land, and not civil/neighbour disputes over land ownership. This was the opinion of the police commanders from Aileu and Baucau.

Using formal legal processes for GBV cases is beginning to (slowly) become more common,

namely inspired by the introduction of the GBV law in 2010, according to the police commanders. No such legislation has been introduced for land ownership and gender rights matters, and therefore the same cultural shift has not yet started.¹⁷

Numerous stakeholders identified the WEA2J project as one important asset in the broader women's empowerment campaign. Realistically, the two-year project was ambitious in aiming to create a new culture of accessing formal justice. However, the project did go some way towards this end. As previously mentioned, three-quarters of respondents reported to have positively changed their opinions concerning formal justice because of the radio programs, while 86% claimed that programs were useful in explaining how the formal justice system works.

The numerous challenges that have faced the formal justice system since Independence, not least in being deemed legitimate at the local level (see UNDP Timor Leste, 2013), meant the project's effectiveness was immediately restricted. The project could promote gender equality (and women's rights) only to the extent that the formal justice system was culturally respected. The project with regard to women's empowerment and access to justice is very much dependent upon the functionality and responsiveness of the formal justice system, and therefore, the evaluators believe, should be considered a long-term project (see Recommendations 1 & 2 & 3).

2.4 Has there been any system created for referral pathways for Timorese women to access legal advice? What moves have been made towards creation of this system? What is the extent of women's knowledge of this?

In the project delivery, Objective B (*To support the creation of referral pathways for Timorese women to access legal advice*) was in effect subsumed within Objective A upon discovering that AATL could not partner on the project. Further, the strategy shifted from creating referral pathways to supporting existing referral pathways such as the PNTL's Vulnerable Persons Unit (VPU), using the talkshows in particular to encourage listeners to access local referral pathways. In this shift the project rightly focused on enhancing the capacity of CR stations and local journalists in addressing gender issues (Objective C) as its main objective, while also providing information to the public about accessing the formal justice system (Objective A, Objective B). As a result, the project did not intentionally create any referral pathways for women to access the legal system.

However, through the three-day media and gender training to CR hosts, who were trained to deal with violations of women's rights, the project has increased the general public knowledge of referral pathways. Further, information was given in this training session about using referral pathways. For instance, some interviewed CR hosts reported to have become somewhat of an authority in their local area in accessing formal legal services.

2.5 To what extent the project has contributed in enhancing institutional capacity of Timorese CSOs to play a more active role in justice, women's rights, and peacebuilding processes?

Three forms of training were provided to CR hosts: media and gender training in September 2012, talkshow training in March 2013, and then follow up mentoring. The objectives of media and gender training were to enhance the knowledge and capacity of journalists in the following areas: access to justice for women in Timor Leste; the Journalists' Code of Conduct; Women, Peace and Security, Gender, and the Common Ground Approach to conflict resolution. Training was delivered by SFCG staff members from Dili and Jakarta offices to 20 participants, Pre/post testing was applied at this three-day training to measure the level of confidence participants gained, however unfortunately the tests did not measure level of ability or knowledge. Testing the latter would have helped to indicate how effective the trainings were in enhancing the

¹⁷ A land law is currently being considered by the national parliament, however the law in its current form does not sufficiently address the traditional values regarding land inheritance. The proposed law has some reference to women rights to land but largely it seems the law will be inconsequential to most Timorese women's needs.

capacity of the CRs.

The second round of training was not planned in the project design. It was conducted in response to the limited capacity of most of the CRs in hosting talks shows and in technical skills. More useful pre/post testing was conducted at this training session, however the results were mixed. Of the 7 knowledge questions, there was a positive difference from pre-post to just 1 question – *How do you select your radio talkshow questions* – neutral difference for 2 questions, and a negative difference for 3. While the evaluators commend SFCG for this testing, the results suggest a poor rate of effectiveness. Nevertheless, AJTL who helped deliver the training explained that considering the poor capacity of the radio hosts, and the multiple challenges that CRs face, the activity and engagement in the talkshow training was excellent.

A third, follow-up round of training, or ‘mentoring’, was provided at the individual CR stations by SFCG staff and were tailored to the specific needs of the hosts. Again, this round of training was not in the project design, but was implemented to deal with the significant challenges confronting CRs stations and journalism during the rollout of the Herstory programs.

All interviewed radio hosts expressed appreciation for these trainings, specifically in being able to interview vulnerable persons and victims of GBV and violations of individual rights. Hosts also reported improvements in how to hold panel discussions on the topics related to the Herstory program. One radio host expressed gratitude in being provided with skills to interview guests from diverse backgrounds. In recognising the difficulty of this task, this radio host requested more training in holding panel discussions.

Given that one of the challenges confronting CRs is retaining local journalists, the evaluator suggests that it is not as easy as enhancing institutional capacity by delivering a few trainings over a 12-month period. Rather, it is common currently that trained local journalists receive better-paid and more-reliable jobs in Dili, and therefore AJTL recommended in an interview that trainings to increase institutional capacity of CR stations be conducted over a period of 10 or more years, otherwise there will be no substantial improvement (see Recommendation 1).

No training was provided to AATL as per the original plan, however AATL did participate in FGD sessions, which increased their public profile and interactions at the grassroots level, and ultimately had an institutional impact. The primary evaluator attended one FGD in Liquica (Maubara), and found that the AATL liaison was well received in the community.

2.6 Does this project result in improved trust of judicial system among Women in Timor-Leste?

There has been a notable increase in the amount of trust and confidence towards the formal justice system. Of those who had heard the Herstory programs, 75% of all respondents indicated that the program had convinced them that the formal justice system could effectively resolve their problems. Importantly, three-quarters of female listeners also reported to have increased confidence in the formal justice system. More specifically, females aged 36-45 were most convinced by the radio programs, while respondents of both sexes aged 15-25 and 26-35 were most unconvinced by the Herstory program about the formal justice system’s effectiveness.

From the FGDs and KIIs, it is difficult to explain this age difference in perceptions. One possible answer could be that the younger respondents were already convinced of the formal justice system’s effectiveness and therefore the radio program had a neutral effect for them. This explanation seems reasonable if we assume that older generations are more traditionally minded. Nevertheless, there still seems to be a long way to go to increase the trust of this younger demographic.

2.7 What major factors are contributing to achievement or non-achievement of objectives?

The use of the CR stations has been a very effective tool for the engaging the grassroots community, in instances where the CR management and hosts had worked well with SFCG. In

Baucau, for instance, a number of respondents exclaimed that CR is the best way to reach the local population. TV and newspapers are centred in Dili and do not cover the local needs to the same extent as CR. Local CRs on the other hand can broadcast in the native mother-tongue or local language and discuss issues that are specifically relevant to the local context. Further, CR is more accessible to the average Timorese person than TV. According to the last census (2011), nearly one-third of households had a radio compared to less than one-fifth that had a TV (see Annex 3).

AATL is not yet registered by the government as a legal firm and this has put significant stress on the project coordination staff who found themselves unqualified to answer questions that beneficiaries have asked, in turn undermining the project's aim to promote trust in the formal justice system. Surely this was limited the potential effectiveness of the project at the grassroots level.

Further, where the CR management had not cooperated well with SFCG, the project's effectiveness was reflected poorly in the interviews and survey results. There was a direct and consistent correlation between the level of project engagement of the CR and the project's effectiveness at the grassroots level. As such, the functionality of the local CR seemed to be a common reason for why they radio programs were not successful in that location.

For instance, live talkshows were not possible at some radio stations (e.g., in Bucoli, Aileu) because of extraneous circumstances (e.g., the timing of the Herstory programs) and because of a lack of technical capacities. Some CRs, such as in Aileu, did not run all three live talkshows because there was no host to hold the discussions or it has been too difficult to find available community leaders to participate.

The basic challenges that CRs currently face, such as funding, resources, a continual and reliable workforce, have impaired the potential effectiveness and impact of the WEA2J project. A more diverse strategy for disseminating the radio programs and information based on the impediments and opportunities exposed in this project could be effectively applied. Stakeholders meeting (possibly run alongside the FGDs) could be held in each district to identify the most effective means for disseminating the radio programs (see Recommendations 1 & 3).

6.3. Impact

The project has demonstrated, even in the short time it was implemented, significant impact in building the capacity of the CR stations, and ways in which community radio can be used as a mechanism for awareness raising and empowerment. According to our discussions with numerous people and organisations, SFCG is the first NGO in Timor Leste to effectively use CR to educate the national population on human rights, access to formal justice, and gender issues. Interviewed stakeholders, such as AJTL, AATL and the Asia Foundation, suggest that SFCG should continue to focus on local journalism and CR development to empower vulnerable communities. There are few other organisations in Timor Leste currently employing this approach, yet it falls within a significant area of need in the country; decentralising the nation's cultural, political and economic power by increasing the capacity for community in the districts. Timor Leste's future hinges on projects such as this that deal with the problem of Dili-centricity.

The project has contributed to individuals being more aware of accessing formal justice and protecting individual human rights. Based on the interviews and survey results, a number of people expressed a developed interest in using the formal justice system to ensure gender equality and a reduction in domestic violence. Yet, while some have been

convinced of (1) the formal justice system’s effectiveness in protecting individual rights and (2) why women deserve equal rights as men, others were still confused and unsure. In other words, the result vis-à-vis the project’s cultural impact is mixed. Significantly, more work is needed to develop a strategy in projects similar to this which include men in the promotion of gender equality for including men – i.e., in adopting a more holistic definition of ‘gender’ (not to be defined as just an women’s topic) – and which promote access to formal justice that also for considering more seriously the values and processes espoused in traditional justice.

3.1 How many Timorese Actors, in civil society or elsewhere, are doing work to promote women’s access to justice system in Timor-Leste? Has this figure increased as a result of SFCG’s capacity building work in the country?

Two outside stakeholders claimed that they have tried similar projects to WEA2J, to build the capacity of CRs, but each attempt was faced with significant challenges and consequently did not proceed. The simple fact that WEA2J has been able to complete its tasks with at least half of all partner CRs satisfying the expectations of the Herstory programs is a remarkable success. This track record, which will was being simultaneously implemented with, and will continue with, SFCG TL’s YEPS and DAME projects, will undoubtedly inspire other NGOs to deliver similar CR development programs. The project has demonstrated that it is possible, and has notably created more interest in using CR to deliver projects to the districts on a broad-scale. According to our discussions with numerous people and organisations, SFCG is the first NGO in Timor Leste to effectively use CR to educate the national population on human rights, access to formal justice, and gender issues. Interviewed stakeholders, such as AJTL, AATL and the Asia Foundation, suggest that SFCG should continue to focus on local journalism and CR development to empower vulnerable communities.

A positive response was received by SFCG staff, Ursula de Almeida, from UN Women, RedeFeto and other stakeholders about the Herstory programs during a presentation at the 1325 National Action Plan training. They requested to use the radio programs to generate discussion in the community, and wished to use them in their women’s empowerment programs.

3.2 How has the project contributed in improving ‘access to formal justice system’ in Timor-Leste? (See response to Evaluation question 2.3)

3.3 Are there any unintended positive or negative results of this work in Timorese society or the justice system?

The negative consequences of the project’s delivery has been that beneficiaries are still confused about why they should take on these new formal justice values. Some beneficiaries have explained that they still do not have much confidence in the formal justice system, while they still have their traditional justice system. It was observed that at the FGD in Liquica not enough explanation went into making the beneficiaries understand the respective benefits and differences of the formal and traditional systems, particularly in dealing with public crimes. It became apparent in the listenership interviews that a cultural divide existed already between parents and their children on issues to do with gender rights. Parents were less convinced that this ‘new’ way of relating to each other promoted by the radio programs was the right way forward for Timorese society, while the young were more impressionable. One interview participant from Bucoli explained, “It is not easy for the parents to understand the values within these programs”. The evaluator suggests that it may be less about understanding, and more about a commitment to traditional Timorese values.

On the other hand, the project has added to the professional capacity of local journalists to deal with gender and human rights issues in the local context. In addition to increasing capacity of radio producer hosts and programmers, the project has facilitated a more robust, two-way relationship between community and radio. This is a very positive development. The radio host from Liquica claimed to have strengthened rapport with the community because of the

Herstory programs, the talkshows and the follow-up FGDs. This was somewhat demonstrated in the FGD that the primary evaluator attended.

3.4 Has the Timorese justice system benefited from the SFCG's work through this project?

Although it is difficult to assess whether the formal justice system has benefited from this project, it does seem that more cases are being referred to the formal system. Due to the confidentiality of the local justice system the evaluation was unable to obtain concrete data. The police commanders of Baucau and Aileu both claimed this point. Furthermore, there has been a marked reduction in the number of cases of GBV in some areas, possibly due to the authority that the formal justice system portrays.

The formal justice system cannot be realistically dressed up as the only system for dealing with domestic and land problems without also admitting its current fallibilities. An occasional instance in point provided by the Bucoli police commander when a claimant has tried to report a case of GBV to the PNTL and has been sent home, told to resolve the problem through traditional means.

AATL rightly noted that this project is one part of the broader campaign to promote women's rights and proposing the formal justice system as an effective **option** to resolving rights violations. The project, in other words, is not in itself a solution to the problem of women's issues and a lacklustre culture towards the formal justice system, but is an important component.

6.4. Implementation process

There were too few people working on this project given its size. This has impaired the evolution of the project. Some challenges have been well handled and the few staff demonstrated significant flexibility and responsiveness (e.g., conducting unplanned trainings). More consideration is needed at the conceptual stage of the project's 'how' and 'why'. A theory of change and clear program logic is desperately needed to be able to map the change process, and to be able to report on the project's progress against intermediate and End Of Program outcomes.

The approach and philosophy of project was not clear and lacked coherency from the beginning, particularly in what it was trying to achieve. Furthermore, the evaluators question some of the presumptions made in the baseline survey analysis, which set the project on a narrow path from the start and has limited its potential effectiveness. For example, assuming per se that traditional culture is patriarchal, the evaluators believe, is a huge simplification of gender power relations across Timorese cultures. Many commentators claim that while most traditional cultures are patrilineal, they are not necessarily patriarchal – that is, that the woman in many Timorese communities have a higher social value than the man, particularly in the most sacred sphere of society, the home. Making such simplifications can undercut the potential level of engagement in the project because, as a number of people expressed to the evaluators, people will conclude that it is a 'malai' project.

4.1 What does the comparison of the planning versus the implementation of the project activities look like?

Three objectives comprise the project's design and concept. The implementation of the project has changed from treating all three objectives as equally important to prioritising Objective C, enhancing the capacity of CRs, and then Objective A, positively affecting change in attitudes and behaviour in the community towards the formal justice system This amended project framework is illustrated under Annex 1.

As mentioned above, the reason for de-prioritising Objective B was because AATL was unable to partner on the project. Nevertheless, SFCG staff were able to engage AATL with the project in the two rounds of FGDs. Because this was not initially planned for, it was not factored into the project budget and SFCG TL was only able to take one or two AATL representatives to a few districts. There was an obvious demand for formal legal representations at the FGDs, and where AATL was not present, SFCG staff had to make up the shortfall. This put an added burden upon SFCG staff. The early dismissal of AATL's involvement and then their late re-introduction confused the project's objectives delivery.

Had there been proper consideration by SFCG TL and the Norwegian MFA of how the objectives had shifted during the project delivery, and had there been a formal acceptance of this new direction, the to-ing and fro-ing of AATL's involvement the resulting confusion may have been avoided. This is an example of why concepts and frameworks, including M&E strategies and funding arrangements, need to be reviewed regularly to reflect changes to project implementation. The initial realisation of being unable to partner with AATL was an opportunity for SFCG TL to reassess effective ways for dealing with gender equality issues and promoting access to formal justice. Further, there should have been a certain amount of flexibility in the funding arrangement to address any unavoidable changes.

The project design could have more specifically outlined, as its most important objective, the enhancement of CR capacity throughout Timor Leste in order to positively change community attitudes and behaviours regarding gender equality and formal justice, rather than using indistinct terms such as 'CSOs' (e.g., *which CSOs?*) and 'legitimate grievances' (e.g., *cultural, political, traditional, economic legitimacy?*). Further, the project M&E framework and funding arrangement with the Norwegian MAF should have been changed to reflect new developments in the project.

Given the above, the SFCG team were extremely flexible and responsive in terms of implementing the project. The change in project objectives, and stakeholders meant that the team had to adapt to new activities and they did this successfully.

4.2 Are all activities delivered as planned? Are the reasons for delay (if any) justified under the prevailing context of Timor-Leste?

Not all outputs were delivered due to the significant changes in project implementation. In addition to the changes discussed above the following were not delivered:

- The Ermera CR was requesting too much in fees for the delivery of the radio programs. Further, Two Community Radio stations - CRs have not delivered on all three talkshows as expected;
- There were other blowouts in the budget expenditure due to unanticipated expenses. For instance, as 31st of August, airing the Herstory programs at radio stations exceeded budget by 78%, whilst production was 32% above anticipated costs. These over-expenditures transferred tension to other aspects of the budget and project delivery;
- Only 1 PSA of 5 planned was delivered namely because the budget for Output 5 was spent on the other merchandise for Herstory. The production of t-shirts, clocks and promotional material were more expensive than expected. \$US 9,882 was allocated for promotion, which was exceeded with the production of just 1 PSA and all the other promotional material. The 1 PSA was used prior to and during the program airing dates to advertise the program. It also included information about which radio stations around the country were airing the program. AileuCR took the initiative to create their own PSA to advertise the program, which, according to SFCG Media Team, was simple but effective; and,
- SFCG TL is currently working on the People's Justice View report (Output 7), which is due to be completed in November. The reason for its delay is because the FGDs

were completed only recently (Maubara, 28th October 2013), the information from which will comprise the report.

4.3 Are all necessary tools in place to ensure appropriate methodology for enhancing public awareness on justice system and utilising civil society capacity?

Various communication tools (posters, radio shows) were used to enhance public awareness on the justice system and training was the overarching methodology used to support civil society endeavours in this arena.

The lack of staff working exclusively on this project along with a weak engagement with rural and remote areas have significantly impaired the potential of this project at the grassroots level. This concern has been recognised in the Baseline Report (see p. 14). For the most part, Vonia was managing, organising and conducting the project delivery while Ana delivered training on talkshows and provided technical support. After Ula joined SFCG she helped to manage partnership with AATL. While Vonia was happy with the support received from colleagues, the absence of instituted role delegation meant that challenges faced in the project's delivery were not dealt with as efficiently as possible. For example, if it became apparent that the radio programs were not reaching the more-rural populations, then with more human resources, arrangements could have been made to coordinate with other organisations, such as the VPU, AATL or JSMP, to mitigate this failing. Rectifying these structural problems would have increased the project's efficacy (see Recommendations 2 & 3).

On the positive side, the trainings were anecdotally noted as effective in increasing the capacity of CR hosts, and allowed the SFCG TL to generally have a good relationship with them. The relationships with CR hosts proved pivotally important in the project's effectiveness (see response to Evaluation question 2.7).

4.4 Is there effective monitoring of the project implementation? What are the mechanisms of the reflection and learning process?

The monitoring and evaluation framework has not been flexible enough to address the changes in the delivery process. While some significant changes occurred during implementation, the M&E framework has remained largely the same. The only apparent change in the framework from the concept proposal to the mid-term report has been with regards to Output 2, and the change is not adequately interpreted.

Further, the Baseline survey analysis held a number of misassumptions and ill-considered premises that meant that false impressions were given on the state of women's rights in Timor Leste. The following examples, based on the primary evaluator's own interpretation of the results, substantiate this point:

- The Baseline Report rightly claims that the majority of male and female survey respondents believed that men and women have the same rights in the family (Qn. 3.2a), in the workplace (Qn. 3.2c) and in politics (Qn. 3.2b), and explains this 'surprising result' as a consequence of incorrect translations. Yet, the primary evaluator has cross-translated survey questions 3.2a, 3.2b and 3.2c and finds no inconsistencies between English and Tetum. Further, the Report curiously suggests that despite 59.27% (the majority) of respondents indicating that women **could** lead the adat process and that 52.06% (again, the majority) of respondents claimed that women **did** have the right to inherit land, that Timorese traditional society is patriarchal and under-values women. This analysis was presented whilst not mentioning the positive result that 86.92% of respondents (86.54% males; 84.79% females) claimed **there was** gender equality in social activities such as joining a footballteam.

From these misinterpretations and apparent data selectivity, the evaluators believe that the analysis of results were prejudice towards dismissing traditional culture as less relevant in a 'modern' Timor Leste. Moreover, the questions regarding

traditional cultural present a lack of knowledge of why there are gender-value differences between men and women concerning the adat process and land inheritance.¹⁸

- The Report also claims that “nearly 84% of respondents always agreed or sometimes agreed that it [is] ok for a husband to use violence against their wife”, but possibly this high affirmative result, in which 33.05% answered ‘always’ and 50.56% answered ‘sometimes’, is a consequence of the biased Likert scale options. There were two affirmative options (‘always’ and ‘sometimes’), and only one negative option (‘never’). If the sentiment of the options were unbiased – e.g., ‘GBV is always ok’, ‘I’m not sure if GBV is ok’, ‘GBV is never ok’ – the result may have been different. This critique should not be taken as a rejection of the claim that GBV towards women is not a serious problem in Timor Leste. The evaluators consider it to be a very serious problem. But the ambiguous wording of the survey questions, along with the boldness in some of the Reports claims, suggests that there were pre-conceived ideas about Timorese society and culture – e.g., ‘that Timorese culture is patriarchal’, mentioned several times in the Baselines and Midterm reports – that ultimately biased the analysis and the project. It is important for any surveys to be completely appropriate to the local context (see Recommendation 7).

Monitoring reports were kept up to date with the projects delivery, however the content within these was sometimes limited in detail. Further, there are few strategies in place to address problems where the project outputs weren’t being met. For instance in districts where listenership was low, there was suggestions of collaborating with local organisations such as the church.

6.5. Coordination

SFCG TL has received good cooperation from CR stations on airing the programs and conducting the talkshows. The evaluators commend the media team of SFCG TL on managing these relationships with the community, given the tyranny of distance and the small numbers of staff implementing the project. Other organisations, such as UNDP TL and UN Women, have struggled with this same task.

5.1 How smooth was the coordination, communication and synergy between SFCG|TL and implementing partners, from both Media and CSOs sectors?

SFCG TL had good cooperation with most CR stations on airing the programs, conducting talkshows, and organising and facilitating the FGDs. As mentioned above, some CRs were however difficult to engage on the project and they were less helpful.

Although AATL was not engaged in the project throughout, it did provide assistance in the FGDs. DOP managed this relationship with AATL and said there is potential for working more closely with them into the future. The director of AATL also expressed a keenness to continue partnering with SFCG.

18 To support this claim, the evaluators suggest reading Josh Trindade’s piece (2011), Lulik: The Core of Timorese values, located in New Research on Timor-Leste, which can be retrieved from: http://www.tlstudies.org/pdfs/TLSA Conf 2011/chp_58.pdf. In it Trindade claims: “Both local and international gender activists in Timor-Leste have been promoting and campaigning about liberal feminism ideas (fighting patriarchal ideas) with no considerations of the local concepts and/or perspectives on gender. Timorese cultural definition of women position, status and contribution to the well being of family and society in general have been denied and ignored by the gender activists. They treated Timorese concept on gender as uncivilized and backward or some even think it does not exist. This is not only ignorant, but also a humiliation to the Timorese indigenous values. Ideally, they should explore and try to comprehend how women’s role, position and status are defined within Timorese culture.”

<p>TLMDC was busy at the time of producing the Herstory programs and could only help with the production of 3 programs. Vonia, the media officer, conducted the interviews for the rest and produced them herself. In the long run this did not harm the delivery of the project; it was still able to deliver the programs on time, and they were of great quality.</p>
<p>5.2 Has a coherent approach been institutionalized? Is harmonization across Actors growing? The approach and philosophy of delivering the project was not clear and lacked continuity between staff members and between project documents. Again, the lack of staff members directly working on this project, as well as the lack of definition of staff roles, could have contributed to the project confusion (see response to Evaluation qn. 4.1).</p> <p>There is still a good deal of potential for cooperation between organisations working in similar areas as women’s rights, gender equality, and promoting knowledge and use of the formal justice system. So far SFCG TL has been successful in establishing a network of organisations in delivering this project, however, as always, there are opportunities to do this more efficiently. Based on a number of interviews with insider and outsider stakeholders, a number of opportunities were identified for partnership (see Annex 5). The evaluators commend SFCG for encouraging the realisation of working partnerships and suggest continued effort in this area (see Recommendations 2 & 3).</p>
<p>5.3 What were the main constraints and challenges for coherence? Is the coordination and coherence replicable in other situations? The project delivery relied heavily on one person, the media officer. As a result, there did not appear to be a strategic deliberation over the project’s direction, aims and delivery, nor a clear delegation of roles for project implementation.. Rather it has to do with the structure of the SFCG TL office and rapid expansion shortly after the grant was awarded from the Norwegian MFA (see response to Evaluation qn. 4.3). Further, some of the underlying false interpretations in the baseline survey prejudiced the course of the project from the beginning, as discussed in response to Evaluation qn. 4.4.</p>
<p>5.4 Is there any room for improvements? See Recommendations 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.</p>

6.6. Sustainability

There is a higher degree of capacity in some of the CRs stations (at least in those that cooperated) because of this project, but this positive impact is presumably uneven across the country, but this positive impact is presumably uneven. Some CRs expressed desire to continue with the topics and programs of this project without support of SFCG, but this cannot be certain.

A preliminary exit strategy has been devised, but is tied to a future project proposal. The evaluators believe there needs to be one that better ensures the WEA2J project’s sustainability that is not dependent on further funding commitments. The inclusion of local organisations/representation (e.g., police) to contribute to the future efforts of CR stations is a possibility, as suggested by Aileu police commander.

There is certainly a need for the continuation of this project. The project has received a fair amount of praise from other organisations, identifying this project as one important element of the broader campaign to promote women’s rights and access to justice, and increase the capacity of CR stations throughout Timor Leste.

7.1 Has a meaningful “handover” or exit strategy been developed with local partners or actors that enable these partners to build or continue their own initiatives to empower women and enhance their access to formal justice system in Timor-Leste?

An exit strategy has been devised, which is somewhat contingent on two funding proposals currently being considered: *Increasing Women’s Access to Information through Mobile Technology in Timor-Leste*, which proposes to use mobile phone technology to monitor how the Herstory programs have been used to generate community discussions across rural-remote sucos of 6 districts; and *Prevention of Gender-Based Violence in Timor-Leste*, which aims to continue developing local journalists towards promoting women’s rights and raising awareness about gender-based violence across 5 districts. These are both logical successions from the WEA2J project, which are well founded on the lessons learned and new interests areas identified.

If SFCG TL does not receive funding for either application, the office has plans to produce and deliver the Herstory series to all sucos to be played. However, the evaluators warn that without socialisation of the Herstory programs with the suco leaders, this product could be misused or not used at all (see Recommendations). Widely distributing copies of the Herstory program is not by itself a reliable way to ensure sustainability. A monitoring network strategy needs to be devised alongside the rollout of the Herstory programs to receive feedback on how the programs have been used and on how the community has received them. The PNTL’s VPU, located in each sub-district across the country, could be useful for the monitoring task.

This proposed exit strategy only addresses Objective A and Objective B of the project, i.e., increasing awareness of the formal justice system and of women’s rights. Yet, the real reward of the WEA2J project has been Objective C, assisting CR stations, the sustainability of which is not ensured independent of further project funding. On the chance that the *Prevention of Gender-Based Violence in Timor-Leste* project proposal doesn’t receive funding from the Norwegian MFA, SFCG TL should consider other ways to continue supporting the development of CR stations. Partnership with CRs has been the main success of the WEA2J project and we recommend that ongoing support be deemed a priority (see Recommendation 1).

7.2 Does the effort result in the creation or reform of state institutions or mechanisms that facilitates easy access to formal justice system for women and marginalised communities in Timor-Leste?

The project has certainly increased the capacity of CRs, as a mechanism, to deal with women’s rights under the formal law (see response to Evaluation qn. 2.5), but this effort in itself has not ensured the function of referral pathways for women to seek formal justice. The shift in direction due to the difficulties of engaging AATL has meant that the project has not delivered as well as it might on this objective. However, it has assisted in directing people to already existent pathways but has not reformed those pathways.

Local-level police officers, effectively the gate-keepers of the formal justice system in the district, are still a major deterrent of the referral system as per the response to Evaluation qn. 3.4 (where police advised complainants to return home and deal with the issue using traditional processes). However, the police commander in Aileu expressed a strong desire to be involved in any further projects on gender equality in rural areas, to ensure a tighter relationship between the PNTL and NGOs working on gender issues at the grassroots level. He explained that the benefit would be mutual: his staff of the VPU would benefit from taking an active role in delivering the project, and the project would in turn receive a wider broadcast and more-lasting impact beyond the capacity of radio. Other delivery stakeholders may also include chefe de suco, local churches and youth groups, to help with the rollout of similar projects to the more-rural regions. This makes perfect sense. In order to reform systems, or create new pathways, one has to work at a systems level, i.e. be working with all the

<p>stakeholders concurrently or work closely with those who are working with the police etc. in order to have more cumulative impact.</p>
<p>7.3 Does the effort encourage partners, participants, or communities to develop independent initiatives that will continue to promote women’s access to justice in Timor-Leste, even if the project terminates?</p> <p>CRs are planning to run future discussion sessions without the support of SFCG TL on the topics dealt with in Herstory. In Liquica, for instance, the radio host plans to hold a community meeting in the near future to devise relevant topics to the Liquica community that will be played at the radio station. This demonstrates that the project has encouraged the development of independent initiatives in Liquica, but we cannot attest more broadly.</p> <p>Beneficiary communities have been more proactive in promoting rights of women. But this could have been more effective having involved local-level delivery stakeholders beyond the CR stations (see response to Evaluation qn. 6.3). More work is needed to socialise this material with each community, otherwise there is a potential of the material being interpreted and used in a way that is counter-productive to the cause of women’s rights.</p> <p>Organisations such as UN Women and Redo Feto have praised the radio programs and have asked to have their own copies to use in their activities such community consultation for the 1325 National Action Plan. There is evidently great appreciation for the project amongst its stakeholders particularly because the project is the only one of its kind using the radio to promote change in cultural attitudes and behaviours.</p>
<p>7.4 Have the capacity building trainings and other activities successfully transferred skills to Timorese CSOs?</p> <p>All CR hosts were positive about the training that was provided to them, specifically in terms of the skills in organising and facilitating talkshows. The CRs have an improved capacity due to the gender and technical training provided by SFCG, and some interviewed hosts expressed an interest in more training (see response to Evaluation qn. 2.5).</p>
<p>7.5 What opportunities has this project created to further advance the access of women to the justice sector? What would the natural next iteration of this initiative look like?</p> <p>The project has gone some way towards advancing women’s rights issues in the public sphere and has been effective in increasing awareness of women’s rights in the districts. However, the project has a lot of potential to have a wider geographical and deeper cultural impact in Timor Leste. A significant opportunity from this project is potential future partnerships with CRs to help change cultural beliefs, attitudes and behaviours at the grassroots level. Supporting CR stations will continue to have added benefits of decentralising development from being centred in Dili to being spread across the districts.</p> <p>The WEA2J project has been relevant and effective, serving Timorese society and development needs well. Promoting gender equality along with how to use the formal justice system are important cultural areas for the development and progress of Timor Leste. Yet, had the project aims been better considered in the project design stage, coordinated at the management level and more targeted in the project delivery stage, it would have had a far more significant impact.</p>

7. Recommendations

1. **Consider the continuation of support to** (1) Community Radios and local journalism across Timor Leste and (2) women through the promotion of cultural gender equality. It was repeated in interviews with listeners that stopping this project now would be premature in the campaign for promoting women’s rights.

The impact that it has had at the grassroots so far is only partway towards effecting a new culture of gender equality in Timor Leste. There are significant lessons the SFCG TL has learnt from this project, which can be built upon for a more effective project in the future. Furthermore, radio hosts expressed a deep desire for more assistance and partnership with SFCG on such projects. From those interviewed, hosts illustrated much appreciation for the opportunities presented in this project. Both achievements – the empowerment of women and enhancing the capacity of CRs – have been noted in the findings, but are at their infancy.

2. **Consider furthering partnerships with other NGOs organisations.** It became apparent in the evaluation the potential benefit that SFCG TL could gain from other NGOs working in the same area. Regular meetings with organisations such as CRS and Belun to discuss their experience with implementing projects that address formal justice issues, human rights and traditional culture would give valuable insight to SFCG TL. These relationships would provide different perspectives on how to deal with GBV, gender inequality and promoting social justice.
3. **Establish working partnerships with community stakeholders, beyond the CRs, to deliver the radio programs more effectively.** Given SFCG TL's limited capacity to service the whole country, being based in Dili and with limited number of staff, it seems appropriate to partner with organisations, including churches, youth groups, administrations, and NGOs, which have offices in the districts and can facilitate entry to the grassroots level. Pursue the exit strategy of disseminating the Herstory CD to all sucos, but also establish a partnership and decide upon an appropriate incentive for the sucos to ensure that programs are played.
4. **Have a coordinated team of staff with more-clearly defined roles working on the project.** This would allow for more efficient handling of any challenges that arise during the project implementation. Having a number of staff working on the project from the concept design stage will not only ensure a consistency in staff understandings of the project, but also allow for a robust discussion at the beginning to confirm ideas and objectives. The shuffling of the WEA2J project's objectives partway through implementation may have been prevented had there been proper consideration between a team of people at the project conception.
5. **Ensure there is a major representation of local staff on the project concept creation and in the evaluation process.** It became apparent in the evaluation that much of the design of WEA2J as well as the Baseline survey, both of which had a significant influence on the concept of the project, were developed by non-Timorese. The evaluation team advises that to ensure the project concept is entirely applicable and relevant to the cultural idiosyncrasies of Timor Leste, there be a majority of local staff involved in the design and implementation phases of the project.
6. **Create a theory of change and clear program logic in the project design, which constitutes a reference point during the project implementation.** This would define the foundations and objectives of how to bring about cultural change in knowledge, in attitudes and in behaviour. The theory of change could follow the five-stages design in the WEA2J proposal with particular application to the project's objectives. The theory of change would also help to prioritise the objectives and clearly and specifically establish the core goal the project.

7. **Adopt a more culturally-sensitive approach to changing attitudes on gender relations.** The WEA2J project too easily dismissed traditional culture as no longer relevant in modern Timor Leste. Yet, traditional Timorese culture is wholly important in the lives of many in the districts, and goes to the core of their identity. To think that individuals will immediately see the benefits of one system over the other and implement these cultural changes is naive. Rather a hybrid approach, which considers both traditional and formal justice processes, is more suited to changing values and behaviours regarding such central cultural topics as why women should have equal rights as men. The process of increasing gender equality should be a negotiation between the two systems rather than an imposition of one on top of the other. Introduce literacy on traditional justice, on how it has changed since Indonesian times, and on the role that women can play within it, and on how formal and traditional justice can complement each other. Given the significant influence it holds throughout the country, SFCG could engage in rectifying some of what it sees as the injustices within traditional culture vis-à-vis gender relations and justice processes.
8. **Adopt a more holistic definition of gender.** Gender refers to both men and women and connotes the relationship between each. In terms of identity, neither category exists independent from the other. Too often in nation-building and peacebuilding, the topic of gender implies only women – e.g., where gender equality is refined to women’s empowerment. Adopting this women-centric approach to gender effectively disengages the male population from the benefits of the project. The tangible consequence of using a women-centric approach to gender was displayed in listener interviews, where male participants commonly spoke of the problem of GBV as a matter that can be resolved through empowering women; in other words, it is upon the victim to prevent the GBV, not the perpetrator to change their attitudes. More appropriately, then, men need to be identified and implied in this social problem as much as women do in order to engage a more sustainable cultural change. Include more room for the inclusion of men in future projects that deal with gender relations, and go beyond promoting ‘women’s empowerment’ to promoting with ‘gender equality’.

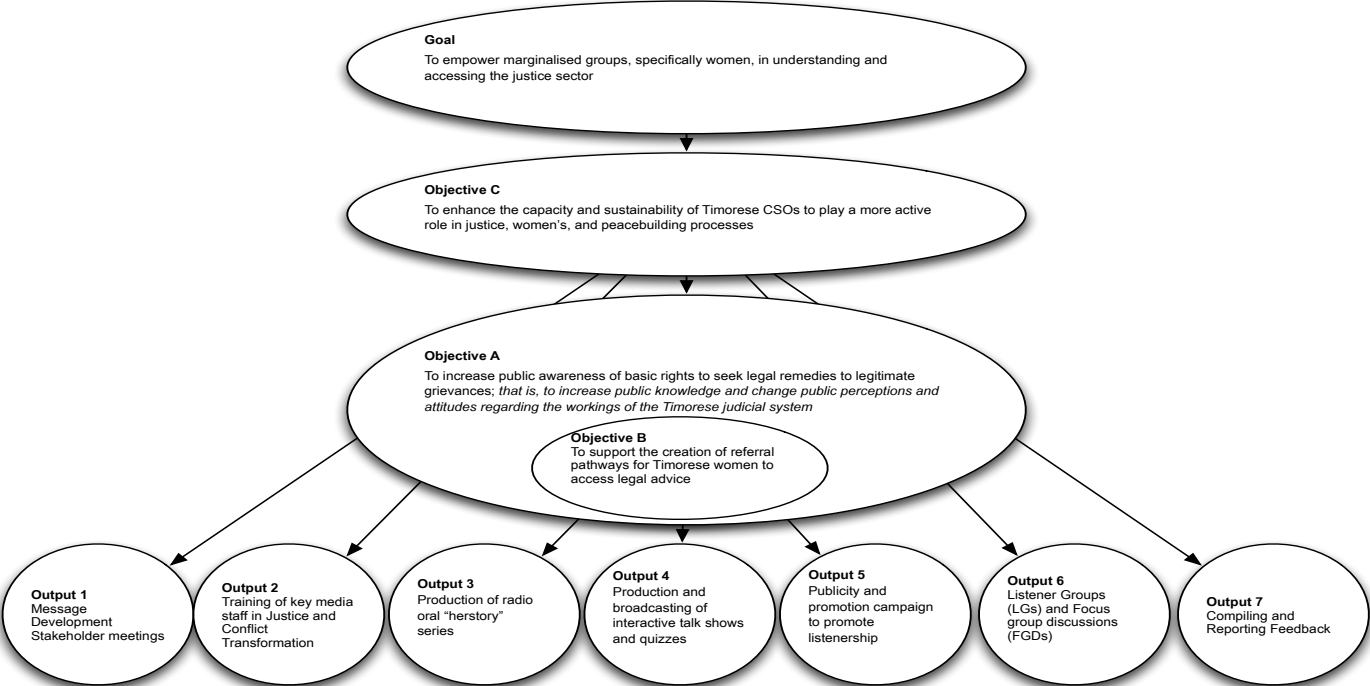
8. Annexes

8.1. Annex 1 – Authors details

Paddy Tobias has been involved in Timor Leste since 2008. He has held a variety of roles in the country, including working with Timor Institute of Development Studies, the Ministry of Education, and the Secretariat of State for Security, Plan Timor Leste, Aileu Science and Technology Institute, Friends of Aileu, and as an independent researcher. For two years, from 2010-2012, he held the position of Country Director of Timor Leste at the Oaktree Foundation (Melbourne) and was responsible for the coordination and monitoring of two projects, collectively with a budget of over \$400,000 per annum. He is currently finishing off his PhD thesis at the University of New England, which is looking at the social and culture impacts of modernisation on the Aileu district society. His contact details are ptobias@myune.edu.au.

Rebecca Spence has over 15 years experience working with civil society and government partners in a range of countries; she has worked with over 300 civil society organisations in Australia, Fiji, Sri Lanka, Solomon Islands, Bougainville, and Timor Leste on issues including; strategic program design, participatory learning, partnership brokering, capacity building, civil society strengthening, and collaborative advocacy. She has conducted strategic evaluations of civil society programs in Northern Ireland, Sri Lanka, the Solomon Islands and Fiji and has sat on peer reviews and technical assessment panels relating to the same. She was been team leader of a core funding review of civil society organisations funded by AusAID in Fiji; member of a team conducting the independent completion review of the Australian Civil Society Support Program in Fiji; team leader of the Technical Assistance group to the Fiji Community Development Program; team leader of the peace and conflict impact assessment of the Community Peace and Restoration Fund in the Solomon's and have been a member of the team providing technical support to the Australian government funded Community Rehabilitation Program in Sri Lanka. Her contact details are rebecca.peaceworks@gmail.com.

8.2. Annex 2 – Final project framework



8.3. Annex 3 – Evaluation team: Roles and responsibilities

The independent evaluation team included Dr. Rebecca Spence and Paddy Tobias from Peaceworks Pty Ltd. The following from SFCG TL also assisted in the logistics and data collection in the evaluation process:

- Zevonia Vieira, Media Officer;
- Delfina de Jesus, DM&E Coordinator; and,
- Six UNTL Peace Centre volunteers¹⁹.

Paddy was the team leader and in-country evaluator. Vonia, Delfina and Ula assisted him in the qualitative data collection phase. Vonia's primary role was to initiate meetings with respondents in the districts, while Delfina and Vonia shared the role of translating the interviews between the interviewer and the respondent. Ula helped to set up meetings with stakeholders around Dili.

In the quantitative data collection phase six UNTL Peace Centre volunteers surveyed 335 respondents across six locations.

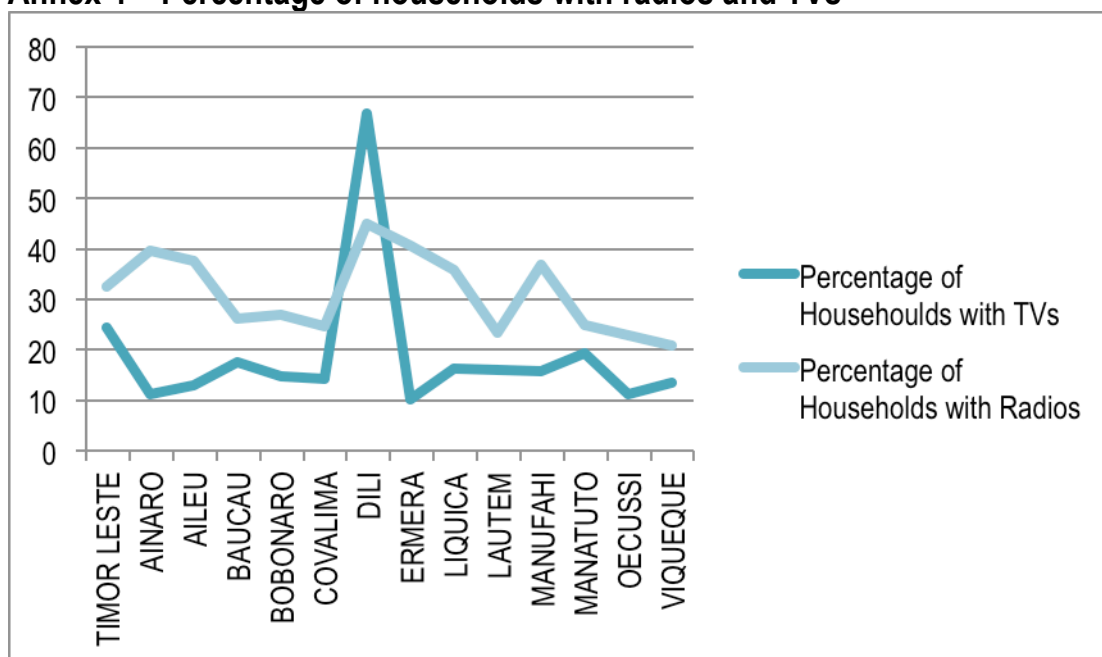
See the table below for an outline of the roles and responsibilities of the individual members of the evaluation team.

Individual	Roles and Responsibilities
Paddy Tobias (Team Leader)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan, guide and develop the overall approach and methodology for the review; • Be responsible for managing and directing the review's activities, representing the team and leading consultations • Provide technical input for the results focus of the review, the various results frameworks, the consistency of approach and validity of data; • Be responsible for managing, compiling and editing inputs from other team members to ensure the quality of reporting outputs;
Rebecca Spence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the team leader during review planning, synthesising review material into a clear draft report and a final review report as directed by the Team Leader.
Jose Francisco de Sousa, Country Director	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide insight on SFCG policy and processes. • provide advice on WEA2J relationship issues and providing relevant information as agreed with the Team Leader; • participate in meetings and in the in-country mission to facilitate discussions, and to assist in providing comments on the draft report
Ursula de Almeida, Director of Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • manage the in-country evaluation mission including logistics • provide advice on WEA2J results, partnerships and other issues as agreed with the Team Leader • participate in the in-country mission to facilitate discussions, and provide comments on the draft report • Help facilitate SFCG contact throughout the process; • Participate in the evaluation mission meetings; and • Provide insight on SFCG and other donor policy and processes.
Vonia Vieira, Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the evaluation team including logistics • provide advice on WEA2J results, partnerships and other issues as agreed with

¹⁹We wish to acknowledge the significant contribution made by the SFCG TL staff – we are indebted to them.

Individual	Roles and Responsibilities
Officer	<p>the Team Leader</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> participate in the in-country mission to facilitate discussions, and provide comments on the draft report Help facilitate SFCG contact throughout the process; Participate in the evaluation mission meetings; and Provide insight on SFCG and other donor policy and processes.
Delfina de Jesus, DM&E Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist the evaluation team including logistics provide advice on WEA2J results, partnerships and other issues as agreed with the Team Leader participate in the in-country mission to facilitate discussions, and provide comments on the draft report Help facilitate SFCG contact throughout the process; Participate in the evaluation mission meetings; and Provide insight on SFCG and other donor policy and processes.

8.4. Annex 4 – Percentage of households with radios and TVs



8.5.

8.6.

8.7. Annex 5 – Outputs and achievements (As of 30 Oct 2013)

Output 1: Message Stakeholder meetings	Target	Current Status	Prev. Status	Total achieved to date	Rate of progress in %)	Notes
# of formal stakeholder meeting	1	1	1	1	100%	
<i>Indicator 1: Number and type of participants that attend the stakeholder meetings</i>		12	12	12		No target

<i>Indicator 2: Number of informal meetings</i>	10	8	8	8	80%	
Output 3: Production of radio oral “Herstory” series		Current Status	Prev. Status	Total achieved to date	Rate of progress in %	Notes
<i>Indicator 1: # and type of participants that attend the training</i>	36	20	20	20	56%	# of indicator more 50% from target-data sources complete (Participant list, report)
Output 3: Production of radio oral “Herstory” series		Current Status	Prev. Status	Total achieved to date	Rate of progress in %	Notes
<i>Output 3: Production of radio oral “Herstory” series</i>	15	15	0	15	100%	Achieved target-data source complete 100%
<i>Indicator 2: # of episode produced and distributed to CR and RTL</i>	240	270	0	270	112.5%	
<i># Radio oral Broadcast</i>	240	211	0	211	88%	Activity report, attach with schedule of broadcasting, invoice
Output 4: Production and broadcasting of interactive talkshows and quizzes		Current Status	Prev. Status	Total achieved to date	Rate of progress in %	Notes
<i>Indicator 1: # interactive talkshows produced and broadcast by radio stations</i>	45	34	0	34	76%	To complete monitoring system tracking please provide Activity report (whoparticipated, topicdiscussion, where)
<i>Indicator 2: # of Quiz produced and broadcast (Question, Winner and Data compiling)</i>	240	270	0	270	112.5%	Please provide you data (Compile question, response, opinion poll, winner) Vonja+Sandy
Output 5: Publicity and promotion campaign to promote listenership		Current Status	Prev. Status	Total achieved to date	Rate of progress in %)	Notes
<i>Indicator 1: # promotional materials produced and distributed</i>						
<i>PSA</i>	5	1	0	1	20%	Need hard copy of CD- and provide your explanation why (the topic of POSAs only 1.
<i>Posters</i>	1000	1000	0	1000	100%	Activity report completed
<i>Banners</i>	26	26	0	26	100%	Activity report completed
<i>Stickers</i>	5000	5000	0	5000	100%	Activity report completed
Output 6: Listener Groups (LGs) and Focus group discussions (FGDs)		Current Status	Prev. Status	Total achieved to date	Rate of progress in %)	Notes

Indicator 1: Number and type of participants that attend LGs and FGDs	195	121	0	121	62%	Activity report complete
Indicator 2: Types of feedback generated during FGDs		0	0	0		Need activity report and feedback generated from FGD participants (Sandy)
Indicator 3: # of FGD - LGs conducted	26	15	0	15	58%	
Output 7: Compiling and Reporting Feedback		Current Status	Prev. Status	Total achieved to date	Rate of progress in %)	Notes
Indicator 1: Number of People's Justice View Reports prepared	1	0	0	0	0%	

8.8. Annex 6 – List of potential partners and projects

Belun	Belun is currently running a program on formulating and standardising tarabanbu (a traditional social and environmental law) to regulate activities and order in the suco. This project is currently being run in 8-9 subdistricts, and there are plans to expand this. SFCG could consider partnering with Belun as the communicator of these tarabandu initiatives, using the radio programs and talkshows to educate the specific community on the role and importance of the following the local tarabandu.
CRS	CRS is currently running a two-year pilot project in the Liquica district dealing with GBV and other family (e.g., marital) issues. It is a monitoring and education program, which uses volunteers from the Justice and Peace Commission to visit local houses and couples each month. While the program was initiated by the Maliana diocese with CRS, its education program considers state laws and traditional values and laws, as well as religious teachings. CRS has found this collaborationist, holistic approach effective in changing attitudes and behaviours. If CRS can gain more funding, it will expand to other districts. SFCG could act as the communicator of this project using its CR station channels, and could also learn from the project's holistic strategy.
UNDP	UNDP is currently attempting to establish radio programs with CR stations. They expressed difficulty in motivating CR stations to participate in the project. SFCG could provide assistance in producing these radio programs and in maintaining these CR relations.
TLMDC	A continued partnership with TLMDC seems logical given the existing relationship between the two organisations. TLMDC is a locally run organisation and seems to be one of few organisations working to build the capacity of CR stations in Timor Leste. There have been some noted difficulties in the WEA2J agreement with TLMDC because of their limited human resources, so any future relationship with SFCG, including expectations, would need to be clearly outlined.
AATL	AATL expressed much willingness to strengthen the partnership with SFCG. AATL conducts seminars in sucos around Timor Leste on access to the formal legal system, and also considers traditional law in their program. SFCG could consider the curriculum used by AATL in future radio programs, promoting rights and justice.