



FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

Project:
**"Prevent Domestic Violence,
Promote Gender Equality,
Transform Communities
on the Caribbean Coast"**

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This evaluation has been possible thanks to the trust of women, children, adolescents and young people and men of the Siuna and Bilwi municipalities, who in their daily lives, experience different forms of violence and struggle every day to break the silence and the cycle of violence, defend their rights and put all their effort and heart to seek harmony in the coexistence of families in their neighborhoods and communities. Without their testimonies and stories told, it would not have been possible to carry out this evaluation.

Our gratitude to the Nidia White team, who provided their support, guidance and information that was relevant to carry out the field research, but also for their great commitment to the development of their communities and those who seek strategies to contribute to the eradication of the violence.

We thank World Vision Nicaragua, for providing conditions and providing information to successfully complete this evaluation report. To World Vision USA, for giving follow-up and feedback to the developed process.

ACRONYMS

DV	Domestic Violence
ENDESA	Nicaraguan Demography and Health Survey
EML	Logical Framework Approach
IML	Institute of Legal Medicine of the Supreme Court of Justice
INIDE	National Institute of Development Information
LB	Baseline Study
NW	Women's Movement House "Nidia White,
MIFAM	The Ministry of Family
MEFCCA	Ministry of Family, Community, Cooperative and Associative Economy
OPS	Pan American Health Organization
PN	National Police
RACCN	North Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region
RACCS	South Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
PNUD	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
PPT	Project to Prevent Domestic Violence, Promote Gender Equality, Transform Communities of the Caribbean Coast
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
SO	Strategic Objective
WV	World Vision

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

World Vision (WV), in collaboration with the Nidia White Women's Movement Association (NW), since 2017, implemented the Project "Prevent Domestic Violence, Promote Gender Equality, Transform Communities on the Caribbean Coast" (PPT), designed to address the complex problems of domestic violence in the North Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region (RACCN).

The purpose of this external assessment is to measure the progress made with the implementation of the project, through a comparison between the current situation and that which existed prior to the intervention. Using the project's baseline survey as the main reference, this assessment seeks to identify the extent to which the project contributed to prevention and to improve the response to domestic violence in the municipalities of Bilwi and Siuna. In addition, it identifies the factors that have directly or indirectly affected the achievement of the objectives.

The evaluation includes positive insights regarding timely and assertive interventions attributable to the PPT by various key stakeholders involved: WV and NW, and their coordination with community promoters, faith leaders of different ecumenical denominations and service providers (whitas, syndics, judicial facilitators) as a mechanism for effective coordination, reflection and learning in the field of violence prevention, promotion of non-violent behavior, and gender equality in Bilwi and Siuna. The evaluation also includes insights from parents, adolescents, young people and survivors who recognize the project's outcomes as a fundamental alternative in the protection of their human rights and the change of attitudes towards domestic violence.



NATIONAL CONTEXT

Domestic and sexual violence in Nicaragua continues to be a serious problem regarding health, citizen security and human rights. Since the 1990s, various efforts were initiated through legislative frameworks, policies, plans and programs in response to this phenomenon.

The crisis that hit the country since April 2018, has reduced the effectiveness of public institutions in dealing with acts of violence. The most recent public statistical records¹ show that the highest number of femicides occurred in the Mining Triangle, RACCS and RACCN; women between 26 and 45 years old were the most exposed to serious injuries and femicide.

Children and adolescents are also highly exposed to violence, constituting another vulnerable group as shown by the study: "Physical, sexual and psychological violence against children and adolescents in Nicaragua, Legal Medical Approach 2016 - 2017" conducted by The Institute of Legal Medicine of the Supreme Court of Justice, and financed by UNICEF.

LOCAL CONTEXT: THE AUTONOMOUS REGION OF THE NORTH CARIBBEAN COAST (RACCN)

Domestic violence or intrafamily violence is a serious problem in the Caribbean Coast. Considering the strong tendency of women not reporting crimes, the possibility of underregistration in the figures is high (Intrafamilial violence and sexual violence).

According to the Nicaraguan Demographic and Health Survey, (ENDESA 2011/12), 34% of women were victims of sexual or physical violence; sexual crimes represented 37.34% in 2011, and rapes constituted 40% of complaints. In the RAACS, 44% of women report having suffered some of these three types of violence: physical, sexual and psychological. Of all the types of violence, verbal or psychological violence (37.2%) is the most prevalent among women aged 15-49, once married or united. The situation is aggravated in the case of women

¹ Map of Violence, National Police, 2017

victims of violence who live in rural areas, who due to distance and lack of resources, are limited to file their complaints in the justice system.

In the coastal communities of the Caribbean Region, the levels of male violence and instability in the homes have increased due to the fact that the region has been used by drug trafficking for the international transfer of drugs, an activity in which the community provides logistical support, leaving the distribution and consumption of narcotics in the local area (UNDP, 2005). The cultivation and transfer of marijuana from rural communities of Siuna to the Pacific area has also increased.

It is in this complex scenario that the PPT has been implemented. The country's political context demanded greater intervention and permanent support to the communities, with emphasis on work to prevent violence against women and girls from the family nucleus. Activities were implemented efficiently despite public insecurity, the socio-political and economic crisis generated by the conflict and the focus of state institutions in partisan activities to the detriment of the population's attention.

OBJECTIVE

Conduct a final evaluation study of the project "Prevent domestic violence, promote gender equality, transform communities on the Caribbean Coast" (PPT). Assess advances in the approach to prevention, promotion of non-domestic violence and how these processes have transformed the attitudes and practices of the beneficiaries in the selected municipalities.

METHODOLOGY

The evaluation was essentially participatory and interactive, the methodology allowed to assess, together with the target groups, the processes of changes reached to date in relation to knowledge, attitudes and practices in the face of acts of violence, promotion of gender equity and transformation in the communities, analyzing them from a gender, generational and multiethnic perspective, extracting lessons learned, good practices and future projections. The methodology used ensured representativeness in the municipalities of Bilwi and Siuna regarding gender, age, ethnic groups, urban-rural and religion, among other relevant aspects.

The methodology of the Evaluation focused on the analysis of five parameters for evaluating the logical framework approach (LFA): Efficiency: to evaluate the degree or level of scope of the products and the specific objective; Efficacy, to assess the activities by each SO versus the resources used in relation to the availability of human, technical and economic resources; Relevance, to assess whether the four objectives and products of the PPT correspond to the interests and needs of the beneficiaries; Impact: oriented to identify the effects generated with the execution of the PPT; and finally, Viability / Perspectives of Sustainability, which assessed the continuity in time of the positive effects generated, once the PPT was completed.

Interviews were carried out with key stakeholders who are part of the community path of access to Justice, providing first response to victims including: State institutions part of the Institutional Care Route that provide direct assistance to victims; academic and civil society organizations, the Women's Movement, the Afro-Caribbean Women's Organization, indigenous women, and lastly, technical staff from NW and WV.

In Bilwi and Siuna, in depth-interviews and focus groups were conducted with 160 survivors of violence and community stakeholders.

SURVEYED POPULATION

The Evaluation Team applied three types of instruments to identify, measure and assess changes in knowledge, attitudes and practices to three target groups: families, adolescents, youth, promoters and community leaders. The questions addressed correspond to the indicators included in the logical framework and, in hence, to the project monitoring surveys conducted by WV quarterly, which were applied in the baseline study.

The sample size of the evaluation was 952 people; centered in 633 people, 363 in Bilwi and 270 in Siuna, which is equivalent to 66.50% of the total sample applied through family surveys. The number of Promoters and community leaders surveyed was 110: 56 in Bilwi and 54 in Siuna; and 209 adolescents: 138 in Bilwi and 71 in Siuna.

RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

Relevance

The PPT was culturally and socially relevant, as it integrally responded to the demands and needs of the population regarding domestic violence, emphasizing the right to live without violence.

In addition, it was adapted to the opinion, knowledge and criteria for the selection of community stakeholders and beneficiaries in general from the neighborhoods and communities, without discrimination for ethnic, geographical, gender, generational or religious reasons.

The problems identified in the project's design were adequately expressed in the objectives and expected results, the activities were designed in a coherent manner, respecting the indigenous and mestizo worldview in the two municipalities.

Efficacy

The project reached a high level of efficacy, achieved the objectives and results proposed, with the budgeted and approved resources, without the need for an addendum to increase the original budget. The budget approved by the donor, the INL, for the two years of implementation of the PPT, is US \$ 1,000,000.00, of which the project partner Nidia White received US \$ 516,402.00 and World Vision US \$ 483,598.00.

The project's implementation plan (DIP) was generally respected, although there are activities that were not carried out on the proposed period, such as the Baseline study, the presentation of Baseline results and the final evaluation. The resources invested were finally transformed into concrete results and impact.

There was an efficient use of project funds in the achievement of the results and scope of objectives, including the execution of actions that were not financially programmed in the initial project document.

Creativity, savings, coordination and negotiations in management with service providers necessary for the execution of activities, allowed to develop and implement more activities, benefiting more people. All funds were previously programmed.

Despite the long distances, climatic conditions, the lack of electrical energy and the adverse socio-political context, there were no difficulties in carrying out the activities, date changes did not represent a higher cost for the project.

In its execution, the PPT has addressed different dimensions of the multi-causal factors of domestic violence, both at the individual, relational and community levels, with actions of prevention, accompaniment and attention to victims and survivors. However, human resources, in both Bilwi and Siuna, have been insufficient, particularly in Siuna. Despite this limitation, the efforts carried out, allowed reaching and surpassing the projected objectives.

Objective 1: Evaluate domestic violence in the region and publish the results.

According to the project, the indicator will measure the level of understanding of domestic violence in Bilwi and Siuna.

Efficacy: Having reached a high level of compliance with the objective in such a short period of execution, determines that the actions developed, work approaches, methodologies used and strategies were relevant. The promoters who participated in the training process represent 25% of the total beneficiaries, those who have acquired knowledge about the subject and reached the proposed objective.

It is valued as highly successful that the percentage of young participants in the training reaches 7.2% in less than a year, considering that the activities were not sustained in time and systematic, and that the methodology "new masculinities" or "men forming men" is innovative. Regarding families, the result is lower, and those who recognize the four types of violence are mainly women.

Impact: women and their families have benefited from reflecting that violence is not a natural behavior, it changed their perceptions and attitudes towards violence, by making unequal relationships visible as one of the causes. This knowledge of violence has a strategic significance, given that it constitutes a first step towards becoming aware of the causes and effects of violence and the way in which it is identified.

The baseline study is a key document that reflects the behavior of domestic violence in the municipalities of Bilwi and Siuna.

Sustainability: This objective assumes that target groups will experience a change in ideas, attitudes and practices that reproduce violence, which requires sustained processes in the medium and long term and continuous interventions to sustain results.

Objective 2: Increase community capacity to identify and provide services to domestic violence victims.

It is considered that through the Project's intervention, it has been possible to increase the capacity of community leaders and promoters to identify domestic violence against women, children and adolescents, and the provision of primary services to victims.

Efficiency: SO 2 was fulfilled through the implementation of effective strategies and actions implemented by NW in the municipalities of Bilwi and Siuna; as well as WV and the donor's monitoring and follow-up.

The partnership strategy promoted by NW with other civil society organizations enabled the creation of a Psychologists Network in Bilwi and the formation of another one in Siuna, allowing the psychological care for DV victims, which was not foreseen in the project's design.

The execution of the project was efficient despite the socio-political context in the country as of April 2018, and although it affected its final phase, NW managed to comply with the planned schedule, overcoming the obstacles.

Impact: The communities intervened have increased their capacity to identify DV victims and care services, by strengthening a Promoters Network integrated by more than 100 people in each municipality, including a strong efforts from faith leaders, who from the Churches have initiated key processes of prevention and referral to the attention route to DV victims. This is highly significant because now the communities and neighborhoods have leaders and trained promoters who expressed their commitment to dealing with violence, willing to give continuity to counseling, care, protection and accompaniment to victims.

It is important to highlight the change in attitude, which is the product of the intervention of community leaders and promoters who naturalized violence prior to the intervention, and who now recognize it as a problem that must be integrally addressed. This could lead to current and future changes in the way of perceiving violence in the beneficiary communities and neighborhoods.

Sustainability: the organization, testimonies, commitment and demonstrated abilities of the community leaders and promoters are factors that determine the sustainability of the achievements attributable to the Project through objective 2.

Other important aspects include NW reaching agreements and inter-institutional covenants with local universities, and faith leaders organized in ecumenical committees to improve access to justice. This promotes the sustainability of the work with leaders and promoters who are the first responders to victims.

Objective 3: Provide awareness of domestic violence and provide education about its prevention to children, youth and parents.

Efficiency: Progress in the results indicate a satisfactory evaluation of the actions that WV, together with NW, have made to contribute to the compliance of the Objective. DV prevention in a context of great social complexity, characterized by the history of communities settled from armed conflicts and accustomed to solve their problems through violent methods, naturalizing violence, sexual abuse, physical punishment, violent relationships in courtship and incest. This complex scenario was compounded by the difficult socio-political context of last year, however, it was possible to overcome the obstacles to comply with the proposed objectives.

There was substantial contribution to the compliance of the Strategic Objective of raising domestic violence awareness in children, adolescents, youth, and parents. The analysis of quantitative and qualitative information, in Siuna and Bilwi, shows that women and men from communities and neighborhoods can identify two or more types of domestic violence and know where to look for assistance in these situations, which in the future will contribute to increase complaints and decrease violence incidents.

Children and adolescents now know where to seek help in situations of violence. Progress is evident through different factors: in the recognition of violence and its different types, in identifying where to look for help, in parents and community leaders understanding the attention route referral and in their capacity to guide when situations of domestic violence arise.

Impact: children, adolescents and young people, have been sensitized through the identification of violence, which promotes the transformation of models, behaviors and violent practices through primary prevention, with basic interventions focused on individual, family and community risk factors.

Adults were sensitized on the need for DV prevention. The different strategies implemented by NW had a great impact in the communities, including strengthening of leadership capacities for replication of knowledge at the

community level, as well as the implementation of forums and dissemination of advertising material and alliances promoted by NW together with other civil society organizations.

Sustainability: The organization, commitment and capacities of community leaders and promoters' networks are factors that contribute to the sustainability of the achievements, with the modification of perceptions, attitudes, practices and knowledge acquired in this awareness process.

This contributed to modify beliefs that legitimize violence in families, young people and leaders; however, the deconstruction of patriarchal beliefs requires longer term interventions to achieve sustainable and permanent changes.

Objective 4: Increase support services for victims and their families.

Efficiency: it was possible to initiate a process of emotional recovery among the survivors, through psychosocial attention, legal advice and accompaniment in the judicial processes.

The population surveyed identified positive changes in the lives of women survivors and DV victims, which reflects that the work carried out by NW is visible to the population.

Impact: there have been significant changes in the survivors' psychological and emotional recovery. The change is attributed to the self-recognition of their rights and abilities, the assertive management of their emotions, with positive life projects that also impact on their family environment, in a healthier and more proactive environment.

The recognition of changes observed in survivors and victims of violence by promoters, adolescents, youth and family members, represents a great impact as it shows that the actions implemented by NW generate changes, which promotes trust in the target groups.

Sustainability: Changes in survivors and victims of violence require sustained processes in the medium and long term, as well as continuous and systematic interventions so that their results can reach a process of personal empowerment and a psycho-affective improvement at the individual, family and community level.

Survivors have reached a high degree of emotional recovery, reuniting with their family and environment; however, there is a demand for sustained and continuous psychic-emotional intervention.

MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

The PPT project, with two years of intervention in Bilwi and a less time in Siuna, was effective, given that the level of reach of the four strategic objectives was optimal; efficient, because these objectives were achieved with the proposed cost and savings policies; socially and culturally relevant, because domestic violence is a problem truly felt by the community, which has created a space and opportunity for victims to break the silence, seek support and initiate a recovery process. The project had a great impact even though the implementation was short. However, important changes occurred: networks and structures were strengthened and others were created; in terms of sustainability, the greatest effort was aimed at the deconstruction of the patriarchal ideology, behaviors, behaviors, social codes and others. Given the consistency of the inequalities cause/effect, this process

should be given continuity, since changes in behavior, attitudes and practices require a continuous, comprehensive and systematic approach in the medium term.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1.** It is recommended that World Vision continues with the PPT Project with components that include more emphasis on prevention, the consolidation of psychological and legal services and the protection and attention especially directed to victims and survivors.
- 2.** In a second phase of this process, the integral strengthening of La Esperanza shelter and the services it provides should be incorporated, since it responds to a need of the population of Bilwi and Siuna, the methodology evaluated is pertinent and successful and should be the basis of this process, strengthening a community route based on a multi-ethnic, intergenerational approach and promoting the values of the indigenous worldview.
- 3.** The training methodologies and replicas used until now, must continue to be applied, especially “new masculinities”, and “Channels of Hope”.
- 4.** Evaluate the quality of messages transmitted and the level of reflection generated through the cascade training methodology.
- 5.** Strengthen approaches to generational and multicultural intervention, taking back ancestral values such as loyalty, solidarity, community, among others, from the collective perspective to individuality.
- 6.** Consider for future interventions the promotion of economic alternatives or ventures so that DV survivors can break the cycle of economic dependence on their partners or their families (personal autonomy and economic empowerment).
- 7.** Continue the work with religious leaders of different denominations, as they exert a great religious influence against violence in the population from a biblical and gender approach.
- 8.** Continue to strengthen the Promoters’ Network and community leaders, an important link in both municipalities for the prevention, care and referral of DV victims.
- 9.** Reinforce in Siuna the institutional setting for the attention to violence cases in the communities and promote in Bilwi the creation of a sustainable mechanism so that victims continue to receive attention.
- 10.** Work in the promotion and defense of children and adolescents’ rights in both municipalities, given the sexual violence that is exerted on girls and adolescents, corroborated by qualitative research.

Recommendations to the Nidia White Movement:

- 1.** Continue developing sustainability strategies, such as ventures, alliances with private companies, sponsorship, among others, in order to sustain the successful results obtained in both municipalities, especially the support provided to La Esperanza Shelter.
- 2.** It must continue with the strategies of intersectorial alliances, systematizing their experiences.
- 3.** Develop an intervention protocol, methodologies and approaches that can be replicated in other national or internationally projects.

LESSONS LEARNED

- The development of strategies with target groups to work on common objectives that allow coexistence and political, intercultural, gender and generational tolerance in order to solve the problems of the communities.
- Working with adolescents and young people is strategic to stop the continuity of patriarchal cultural models in the family relationship.
- The demand for the services offered increases when a project responds to the felt needs of the population
- The work of preventing violence from the Bible allowed NW to strengthen its coordination mechanisms with communities, positioned the issue of violence in Siuna, favored the establishment of coordination and alliances with churches and strengthened community networks.
- The processes of change are long-term, particularly in complex contexts where the aim is to change attitudes and practices related to violence, which requires interventions in multiple areas, considering that violence has multiple causes.

BEST PRACTICES

The evaluation identifies the following as best practices developed in the implementation of the PPT that can be incorporated in future actions:

- The use of transformative methodologies such as Channels of Hope, with a biblical, renovating, equitable message about gender relations from a theological perspective centered on rights. It is an important instrument to eliminate traditional discourses that maintain the submission of women and justify violence.
- The creation of an ecumenical committee against domestic violence.
- The creation of a network of psychologists.
- The opening of an ambulatory shelter.
- The accompaniment of survivors and victims' through the life skills manual.
- The model of care developed in La Esperanza Shelter, with a multiethnic vision and promotion of the values of the indigenous worldview, which shows that it is possible not to re-victimize, institutionalize, and promote a recovery with an autonomous, rights-based and liberating life vision.
- Respect for multiculturalism and its language in the case of Bilwi, the Miskito language, has made it easier for victims and survivors of violence to denounce and seek support, without imposing foreign languages or cultures. The trainings have had simultaneous Miskito-Spanish translation as well as the texts of the methodologies used.

PRESENTATION

World Vision (WV), in collaboration with the Nidia White Women's Movement Association (NW), since 2017, implemented the Project "Preventing Domestic Violence, Promoting Gender Equality, Transforming Communities on the Coast Caribe "(PPT), designed to address the complex problems of domestic violence in the Autonomous Region of the North Caribbean Coast (RACCN) in Nicaragua.

Violence is a multidimensional phenomenon, attributable to multiple factors: psychological, biological, economic, social and cultural. Violent behavior has consequences that cover different spheres: individual, family, community and social (Morrison, Buvinic, Orlando, et al). Domestic violence is directly related to gender inequalities, it is a form of discrimination that places women in a subordinate position with respect to men in different areas (educational, labor, social, economic, among others).

Consequently, this initiative was oriented in two directions: first, in the prevention of domestic violence as a growing phenomenon, focusing on addressing gender norms and their harmful effects on women, men, children, and adolescents; in the negative practices of parents, in the acceptability of violence as a daily and socially permitted practice, and in the scarce awareness of sexual and reproductive health. On the other hand, it was oriented in the low understanding of the laws that penalize violence; the poor quality of the service providers that respond to acts of violence, in the misconceived reference methods, and in the provision of services to respond to survivors.

This evaluation has the purpose of measuring the progress made regarding the execution of the project "Preventing Domestic Violence, Promoting Gender Equality, Transforming Communities on the Caribbean Coast" (PPT). It is a comparison between the current situation in relation to the starting situation, to identify to what extent it contributed to the prevention and response to domestic violence in the municipalities of Bilwi and Siuna. Having the project's baseline study as the main reference, the evaluation visibilizes the factors that have directly or indirectly affected the achievement of the initially proposed objectives.

The evaluation incorporates direct feedback from various key stakeholders, including World Vision, Nidia White and its coordination with community promoters, faith leaders from different ecumenical denominations and service providers (whitas, trustees, judicial facilitators) as an effective coordination mechanism, reflection and learning space regarding violence prevention, promotion of non-violent behavior, and gender equality in the municipalities of intervention.

Depending on the expected benefit, this document is divided into six sections. The first three sections cover the context, methodology and sociodemographic characteristics, and describe the environment and the process followed for the evaluation. The remaining three sections present the main findings around the relevant variables: efficacy, efficiency, impact and sustainability. The criteria of relevance and efficacy has been developed from an overview of PPT, while the other criteria are analyzed by each strategic objective. Finally, the last two sections, conclusions and recommendations, lessons learned and good practices, integrate the analysis and foresight that summarizes the learning achieved for future interventions.

I. NATIONAL AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

I.1 NATIONAL CONTEXT

Intrafamily and sexual violence in Nicaragua continues to be a serious problem regarding health, citizen security and human rights. To cope with this phenomenon, since the 1990s, various efforts were initiated through legislative frameworks, policies, plans and programs.

Among the most important efforts is the National Plan for the Prevention of Domestic and Sexual Violence 2001-2006, a public policy instrument that integrated and promoted actions, which both, the State and non-governmental organizations developed to prevent and provide attention to acts of violence.

Another important milestone was the creation of a specific law to combat violence against women, Law 779, approved as a result of different advocacy actions undertaken by women's movement.

In 2012, the legislative framework was established that criminalizes violence against women, trafficking and femicide. However, these efforts have been gradually weakened. In June 2017, the National Assembly approved an amendment to the Comprehensive Law against Violence to Women that reduced femicide to the private sphere, reducing the scope of this crime to relations between spouses or other type of sentimental partner. Another factor was the mediation driven by a conservative political and religious leadership in 2013, together with the presidential decree 42-2014, which created the "Family Councils" composed of Family Cabinets, denaturing the dimension of the struggle against sexist violence to replace it for an ideal of "strengthening families." Part of the progressive weakening in the mechanisms of attention to violence included the closure of 162 police stations for women and children in the National Police, created since 1993, to provide specialized assistance to violence victims.

The conflict that has affected the country since April 2018, has reduced the effectiveness and institutionality of public offices regarding domestic violence. In this regard, the 2017 Map of Violence by the National Police, shows that the largest number of femicides occurred in the Mining Triangle, RACCS and RACCN, where women between 26 and 45 years old, are the most exposed to serious injuries and femicide.

On the other hand, the Institute of Legal Medicine of the Supreme Court of Justice (IML) carried out, under the auspices of UNICEF, the study "Physical, sexual and psychological violence against children and adolescents in Nicaragua, Legal Medical Approach 2016 - 2017", which registers that children and adolescents are a vulnerable group exposed to all forms of violence.

In the reference period, the IML made 121,148 legal medical examinations to living and deceased persons, of which 24.9% corresponded to children and adolescents (29,599) aged 0 to 17 years, the highest frequency was to the surviving population of which, 39.5% (11,682) was for psychic damage; 27.4% (8,122) for sexual violence; 24.9% (7,385) for physical injuries outside the family, and 7.8% (2,297) for physical injuries in the family.

Medical legal expertise for physical violence in the family, as well as sexual violence, was given to boys and girls between 7 and 12 years old, both groups with a female predominance. The aggressors of adolescent girls (13 to 17 years old) were 71.6%, either a couple, an ex-boyfriend, the father, or stepfather. 56% of people who sexually assaulted girls aged 7 to 12 were family members.

The data is particularly important as it shows that cultural factors associated with the ancestral patriarchal inheritance must be overcome for the prevention of violence against children and adolescents. This, in terms of the use and abuse of power by men and the tradition of considering girls and boys as objects that belong to adults, and not as persons subject to rights in accordance with the principles of the Convention on the Rights of Children.

On the other hand, Nicaragua is a country in which girls have their own children with a rate of 92.8 women between 15 and 19 years of age per 1,000 births (OPS - UNPFA 2018). Nicaragua is surpassed only by the Dominican Republic². A study on the other dimensions of adolescent pregnancy in Nicaragua establishes demographic determinants of poverty and a low level of education. Lack of information and restricted access to comprehensive sexuality education and adequate sexual and reproductive health services have a direct relationship with adolescent early pregnancy, many of them caused, not by choice, but rather by an abusive relationship, having effects on girls' health due to higher risks of maternal death, also hindering their psycho-emotional and social development.

Despite representing a problem for girls, in men it is not recognized as such, who, on the contrary, are often encouraged by society and their families to assume little or no responsibility for pregnancy. Nicaraguan sexist norms relate to having many children with different women as an expression of masculinity, and raising children is considered the exclusive domain of women³.

1.2 LOCAL CONTEXT: AUTONOMOUS REGION OF THE NORTH CARIBBEAN COAST

Domestic violence or intrafamily violence is a serious problem in the Caribbean Coast and the possibility of underreporting in the figures for women is high, considering the strong tendency not to report the crimes that most affect them (intrafamily and sexual violence).

According to the Nicaraguan Demographic and Health Survey, ENDESA (2011/2012), 34% of women have been victims of sexual or physical violence, while sexual offenses represented 37.34% in 2011, with rapes constituting 40% of the complaints. The Caribbean Coast ranked fifth in relation to women recognizing being victims of verbal or sexual violence and the third place in relation to physical violence. The situation of violence is aggravated in the case of women living in rural areas due to structural and social conditions that limit access to justice.

Indigenous peoples and ethnic communities have their own worldviews, ways of understanding reality and particular languages. It is based on principles that promote harmony and balance, one of them is the balance between men and women, which complement each other, understanding that everyone is equal in the community. However, in daily life, women face many barriers, poverty and violence.

The discrimination and violence experienced by indigenous women has been declared a violation of basic human rights (UN, 1993). These different forms of manifestation of violence affect women's development possibilities and undermine society, particularly those who live in rural areas due to structural and social conditions that limit their access to justice. Impunity persists because they live in dispersed and distant rural areas, which makes it difficult to report violence, as government institutions lack coverage in rural areas.

There is a gradual increase in complaints in the two law systems, positive law and customary law, the latter is based on the custom of the peoples, recognized in the Political Constitution and the Statute of Autonomy of the Atlantic Region (Law no.28), and in the Penal Code (Law No. 641), as a collective right of indigenous peoples, to their own culture, customs and uses, worldview and values (Barbeyto Rodríguez, 2014)⁴. Nonetheless, impunity persists, as a consequence of several factors, such as the dispersion of the population and the lack of access roads at all times, which causes problems in reporting violence. Similarly, there is little coverage of governmental and non-governmental entities in the communities.

2 Report: "Accelerate Progress towards the Reduction of Teenage Pregnancy in Latin America and the Caribbean". (PAHO - UNPFA 2018)

3 Beyond adolescents - other dimensions of adolescent pregnancy in Nicaragua. Margarita Quintanilla. No date.

4 Miskito Women, Citizenship and Justice: Domestic Violence in Krukira. Arely Mabel Barbeyto Rodríguez. FLACSO Headquarters Guatemala. 2014.

In the Caribbean region, in coastal communities, levels of male violence and instability in homes have increased, due to the fact that the region has been used by narco-activity for the transfer of drugs on an international level in which the community provides logistical support, leaving the distribution and consumption of drugs at the local level (UNDP, 2005)⁵. Likewise, the cultivation and transfer of marijuana from the rural communities of Siuna to the Pacific has increased.

In addition to the difficult socioeconomic situation, the scarce employment options condition couple's relationships, leading women to subordination and dependence. Although, they have a transcendental role for the support of their families, these socioeconomic fluctuations in the domestic spaces have generated instability and domestic violence in the homes.

It is in this complex scenario in which the PPT has implemented its actions, the political context of the country demanded more intervention and permanent assistance in the communities, from both, WVN and NW, with emphasis on work to prevent violence against women and girls from the family nucleus with a good performance, in spite of the citizen insecurity, the economic crisis generated from the conflict and the dispersion of the state institutions in partisan activities in detriment of the attention to the population.

Nidia White was affected due to constant harassment, accusations from institutional and political officials for the use of donor agency emblems, constant vigilance and signs of receiving external financing for irregular activities.

⁵ 2005 Human Development Report of the Caribbean Coast Nicaragua. "Nicaragua assumes its diversity" 2005. UNDP. Nicaragua.

II. OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY OF THE FINAL EVALUATION

2.1 OBJECTIVE AND PURPOSES OF THE FINAL EVALUATION

Implement a final evaluation study that evaluates the project "**Prevent** domestic violence, **promote** gender equality, **transform** communities on the Caribbean Coast (PPT)" including:

- I. Assess progress in terms of:
 - I.1. Approach prevention, promotion of nonviolence and how these processes have transformed the attitudes and practices of the beneficiaries in the selected municipalities.
 - I.2. Community capacity to identify DV victims and services.
 - I.3. Prevention actions and domestic violence to children, youth and parents.
 - I.4. Increase quality of support services for victims and their families.

2.2 METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in the evaluation process was participatory, which made it possible to establish communication and dialogue with the project's beneficiary population, to identify the impacts achieved with its implementation. Changes are recognized in relation to greater knowledge, about the acts of violence, the routes to follow for their prevention and reporting, and change in attitudes and practices regarding gender equality in neighborhoods and communities. All these aspects were analyzed from a gender, generational and multiethnic perspective.

The methodology allowed to guarantee the representativeness of the beneficiary population in the municipalities of Bilwi and Siuna in terms of gender, age, ethnic groups, urban-rural, religion, among other relevant aspects.

A mixed method approach was used, with qualitative and quantitative research techniques, taking as a reference the Project document, baseline study and evaluation criteria. As a secondary source, there were quarterly reports, programmatic and methodological contents, case files and training reports, among others.

The evaluation emphasized the analysis of five evaluation parameters from the logical framework approach (EML): Efficiency: to evaluate the degree or level of scope of the products and the specific objective; Efficacy, to assess the activities for each objective versus the resources used in relation to the availability of human, economic and other resources. Relevance, to appreciate, if the four objectives and products of the PPT correspond to the interests and needs of the beneficiaries; Impact: oriented to identify the effects generated with the execution of the PPT, positive or negative, expected or not, direct and indirect, and Viability / Perspectives of Sustainability, which assessed the continuity over time of the positive effects generated, once the PPT is completed.

For qualitative research, semi-structured, in-depth guided interview and focus groups were formulated for each type of stakeholder, taking as reference the PPT's objectives, the baseline indicators and the evaluation criteria.

Interviews were conducted with the following stakeholders:

- Key stakeholders part of the community path of access to justice, who are the first responders to victims in communities or neighborhoods, such as community leaders, judicial facilitators, Whistas, including the

president of Whistas in the municipality of Bilwi, pastors and religious leaders, especially of the Moravian, Evangelical Churches of Bilwi, Assemblies of God, Adventists and Catholics.

- State Institutions officials, part of the Institutional Care Route that provide assistance to domestic victims (Bilwi Clinic, MIFAN of both municipalities, National Police, representatives of the Judiciary, Prosecutor's Office) and the Vicariate of the church in Siuna.
- Academic and civil society organizations, Women's Movement, Afro-Caribbean Women's Organization, indigenous women, among others.
- Surviving victims of violence (9) in both municipalities and adolescents (2) of La Esperanza shelter.
- Technical staff and the coordinator of NW (6) in both municipalities.
- WV staff, including the National Director, the PPT project accountant, and two members of sustainability management and programmatic quality.

There were 12 focus groups, five in Bilwi and seven in Siuna. Each focus groups with: i) children; ii) adolescents of both sexes; iii) Women; iv) men; v) promoters, women from support groups in Siuna and men participating in masculinity workshops; vi) working group with women participating in support groups in Bilwi.

The methodology used to develop the field process allowed to optimize resources and time, each municipality was attended by a specialist consultant, who also supervised the process of application and validation of the surveys and; a third socio-legal specialist consultant, traveled in both municipalities to analyze the interrelation of access to community and institutional justice.

In the qualitative research, a total of 160 people of both sexes participated, 69 in Bilwi and 72 in Siuna, and 4 in Managua, disaggregated as follows:

Table No. I
Participants: qualitative research by gender and municipality

No.	Techniques used	Participants		Municipality		Total
		Females	Masculine	Siuna	Bilwi	
	GRUPOS FOCALES					
	Men		7	7	7	14
	Women	9		4	5	9
	Children	8	2	5	5	10
	Teenagers	14	5	8	11	19
	Community leaders	31	4	28	7	35
	Surveyors	10	6	5	11	16
	Subtotal	72	17	50	39	89
	INTERVIEWS					

No.	Techniques used	Participants		Municipality		Total
		Females	Masculine	Siuna	Bilwi	
	Survivors of violence	9		3	9	12
	Religious leaders, Whitas, promoters	4	6	4	6	10
	Self-help groups	15				15
	Staff and coordinators Nidia White	6		2	4	6
	Other civil society organizations	7	2	3	6	9
	Institutional stakeholders	10	2	10	5	15
	World Vision	2	2			
	Subtotal	53	12	22	30	67
	Grand Total	125	29	72	69	156

To obtain the quantitative information, three instruments were elaborated: a survey directed to families; a second survey for adolescents and young people, and a third for promoters, which included community leaders, Whistas, religious leaders, judicial promoters, midwives, and other leaderships in communities and neighborhoods; these were randomly applied.

Prior to the fieldwork, a methodological training workshop was conducted for 22 surveyors of Miskito and bilingual origin for the revision of the instruments to be applied: family format, community promoters and adolescents and young people and interviewing in their Miskito mother tongue.

A glossary was created with the key words in Miskito, to assertively transmit the content of each question and it was interpreted correctly by the people surveyed, since a proportion of the target population living in Bilwi is Miskitu.

Table No. 2
Distribution of surveys by municipality

Neighborhoods/ Community	Families	Community promoters	Adolescents and young people
Subtotal Bilwi	363	56	138
Subtotal Siuna	270	54	71
GRAND TOTAL	633	110	209

As shown in Table No. 2, a total of 952 surveys were conducted in both municipalities; directed to different population groups in Bilwi and Siuna. Nidia White supported the application of the surveys.

Processing and Analysis of data:

Quantitative data was processed using the SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) program for statistical analysis, by crossing variables, which served as an input for the preparation of this Report.

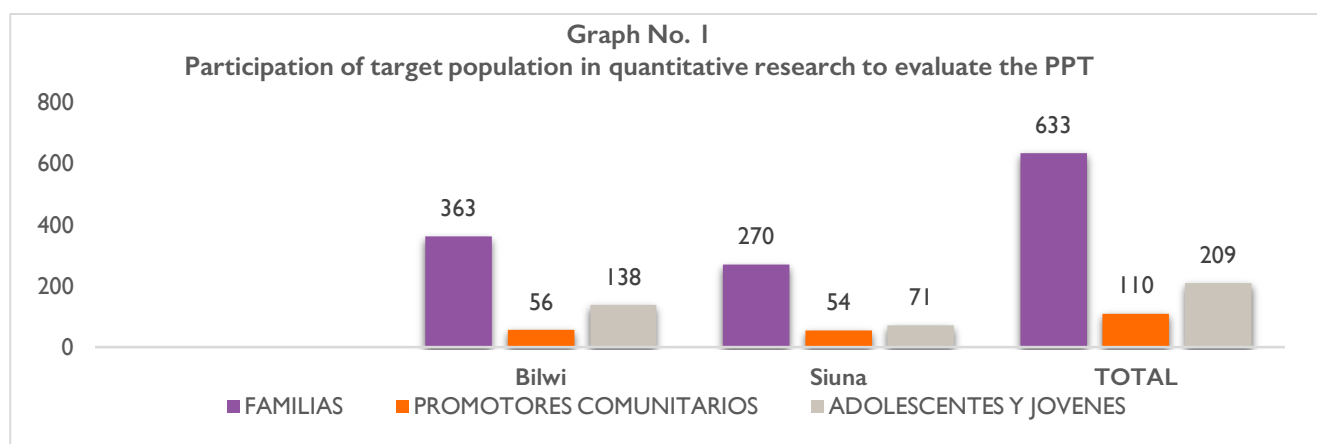
The systematization of the data obtained through the interviews and focus groups was carried out, according to the project objectives, the baseline report and evaluation criteria.

It is worth mentioning that the different assessments, conclusions, recommendations, lessons learned and identification of good practices, are product of the quality of information obtained through the quantitative, qualitative analysis and the crossing of variables.

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERIZATION OF THE SURVEYED POPULATION

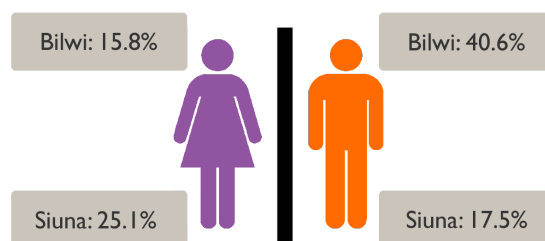
In order to measure the performance of the project indicators and assess their level of compliance, three surveys were applied to assess changes in knowledge, attitudes and practices, with the three target groups: families, adolescents and youth, promoters and community leaders. The most relevant general data are presented below:

The most relevant sociodemographic data of the surveyed population are presented below:



Survey: Family

Composition by gender: In Bilwi, 40% of the people surveyed are women, and conversely in Siuna, more men than women, with a slight difference, as shown in the following figure:

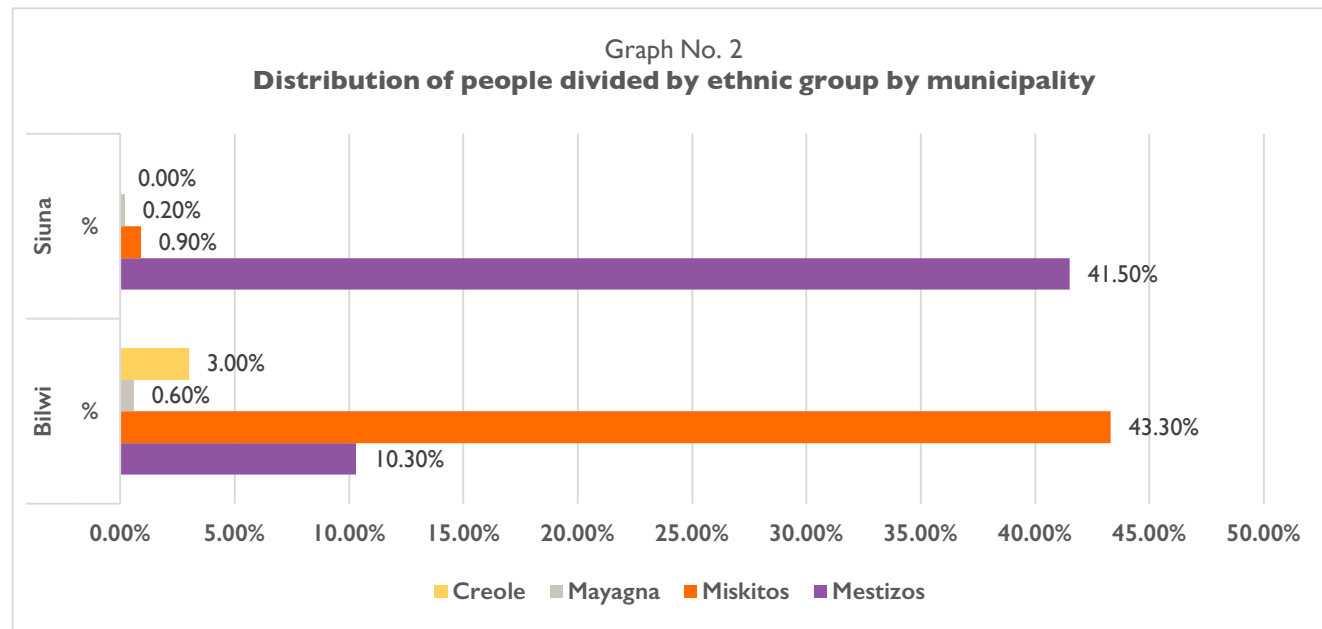


Residence area: 61.98% of the total people surveyed in Bilwi, live in the rural area and 38.01% in the urban area. In Siuna, 55.92% of the total surveyed people live in the rural area and 44.07% in the urban area.

Age range: In its great majority, the people who answered the family survey, are in the range of more than 18 years, representing in Bilwi 57.3% and in Siuna, 23%.

Ethnic group: The data shown in the graph reflects to some extent the dominant population in each municipality of intervention of the PPT. In Bilwi, the largest representation is the Miskito ethnic group, with 274 people; in Siuna, the mestizo population prevailed with 263 of the total number of people surveyed in that municipality.

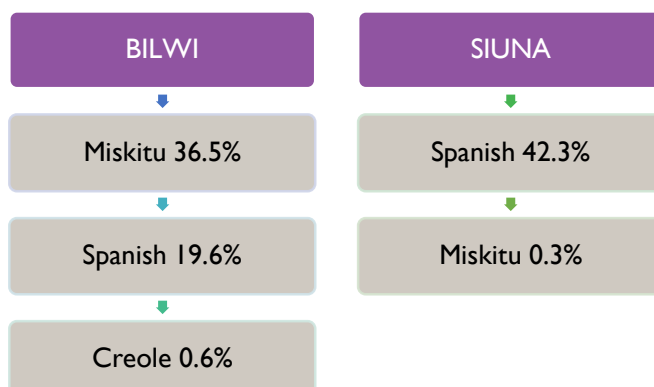
Language spoken: The following image shows the language in which the ethnic groups to which the respondents belong communicate. In Bilwi the Miskito predominates and in Siuna, the Spanish. A Creole minority of respondents speaks Creole English.



Religion: The Moravian religion predominates in Bilwi, 24.0% of women belong to the Moravian church, in relation to 9.5% of men. In Siuna, on the other hand, the predominant religions are the Catholic and evangelical Assemblies of God, being men mostly Catholic (16.0%), opposed to women, who belong more to the evangelical church (10.6%).

The majority of people surveyed in Bilwi, attend the church once a week with 18.5% and more than once a week with 17.9%, adding a little more than 34% which could indicate the importance of religion in the life of the people in that municipality. In Siuna, they are mostly Catholics, it is reported that 16.1% attend once a week and only 7.0% indicated that they attend more than once a week.

Education level: Data from the family survey show that 35.6% of the population surveyed in both municipalities have incomplete primary and secondary education. In Bilwi it represents 50% of the surveyed population and in Siuna it represents 55.9%. In Siuna, the proportion of people with a baccalaureate and university level is lower. There are few people without any instruction.



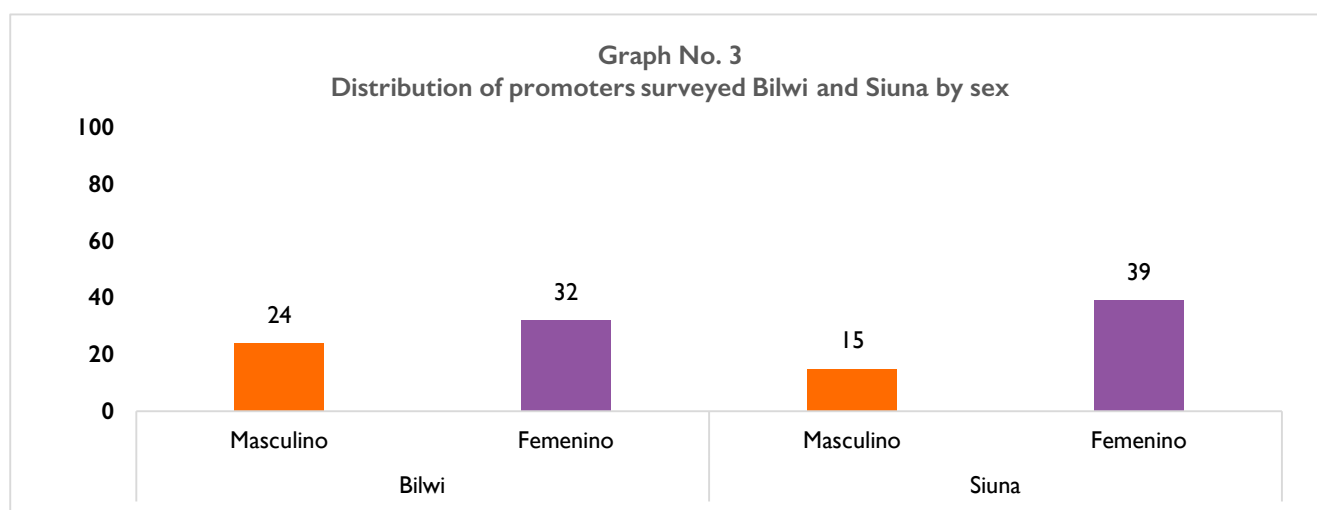
Sources of income by gender: Data from the family survey show that among the main income sources of the people surveyed in Bilwi, 27.5% work independently, 16.2% work in the informal sector. For 10.2%, their main source of income is family remittances, and 17.6% is salaried.

In Siuna, 22.2% reported not having any job, 18.8% answered that their main source of income is family remittances, 17.0% work in the informal sector and 11.1% are salaried.

By gender, in Siuna there is a high proportion of women and men who report having no income, they are family dependents, they also report a significant percentage of dependence on family remittances, while in Bilwi more men own businesses and work independently, and more women do it in the informal sector.

Survey: promoters

General data of the Promoters survey



The most relevant data of the survey that was applied to the Leaders and Promoters in Bilwi and Siuna, shows that in Bilwi, 24 are men and 32 women surveyed, of which 49 are Miskitus, 2 Creoles and 5 mestizos. In Siuna, 15 men and 39 women, all mestizos, were surveyed.

From these results, it is evident that community services, both of community justice and of counseling and prevention, to victims of domestic violence are in the hands of women.

Survey of Adolescents and young people

In Bilwi and Siuna a survey was applied to adolescents and young people, totaling 209.

- 138 youth, 71 men and 67 women were surveyed in Bilwi.
- In Siuna, 31 men and 40 women were consulted, totaling 71 people.

The following table shows data of adolescents surveyed, considered as such from 13 years of age. However, there is a range of 16 to 18 years, which remain adolescents but with greater maturity than the first group. The age of majority in Nicaragua is obtained at 18 years of age. The Political Constitution of the country recognizes as "citizens" any person from 16 years of age, although according to the laws is still a teenager.

Table No.3

Distribution of young people surveyed in Bilwi and Siuna by sex and age range

Age	Bilwi				Siuna				Grand Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female			
	No.	%	No.	%	No	%	No.	%	No.	%
13 to 15 years	20	9.6%	36	17.2%	15	7.2%	24	11.5%	95	45.5%
16 to 18 years	51	24.4%	31	14.8%	16	7.7%	16	7.7%	114	54.6%
Grand Total	71	34.0%	67	32.1%	31	14.8%	40	19.1%	209	100.0%

In Bilwi, the males surveyed from 13 to 15 years old belong mostly to the Moravian religion, also in the age range of 16 to 18 years. These results are in correspondence with the general data of the other surveys, which reflect that Moravian religion predominates in Bilwi, although the Catholic religion also has recognition.

Regarding adolescent women, from 13 to 15 years old, the majority practices the Moravian religion and second, the evangelical religion. The same figures are found in relation to young women between 16 and 18 years old.

In Siuna, the religions that predominate in adolescents from 13 to 15 years old, are Catholic and Evangelical, respectively. As for the group of 16 to 18 years, there is no variation of religion, for both sexes, that is, also the Catholic and evangelical are the religions with the highest percentage.

Educational level

Of the adolescents surveyed in Bilwi, in the group of 13 to 15 years old, 9.1% were reported with primary studies and 17.2% with secondary studies. On the other hand, in the group of 16 to 18 years old, it is reported that 29% have secondary studies and 5.3% primary studies.

In Siuna, of the total adolescents surveyed, in the age group of 13 to 15 years, 13.4% have secondary school and 4.8% primary school, for both sexes.

III. ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF RESULTS

The project "**Prevent** Domestic Violence, **Promote** Gender Equality, **Transform** Communities on the Caribbean Coast" (PPT) formulated four strategic objectives, the first aimed at evaluating domestic violence and sharing the results; the second, increase the capacity of the community for the identification of victims of domestic violence and provision of services; the third, to provide education on prevention and on domestic violence to children, youth and parents; and finally, the fourth, to increase assistance services for victims and their families, actions were taken to overcome the factors that contribute to the acceptability of violence and its prevalence.

4.1 ANALYSIS OF OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS: EFFICIENCY, IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY

OBJECTIVE I: ANALYSIS OF OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS: EFFICIENCY, IMPACT AND SUSTAINABILITY.

Analysis of compliance of the indicator at the objective level

At the objective level, according to the project, the indicator will measure the level of understanding of domestic violence in Bilwi and Siuna, originally without a formulated indicator. Designing for the Baseline the following indicator "% of household members that can identify domestic violence, including physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence."

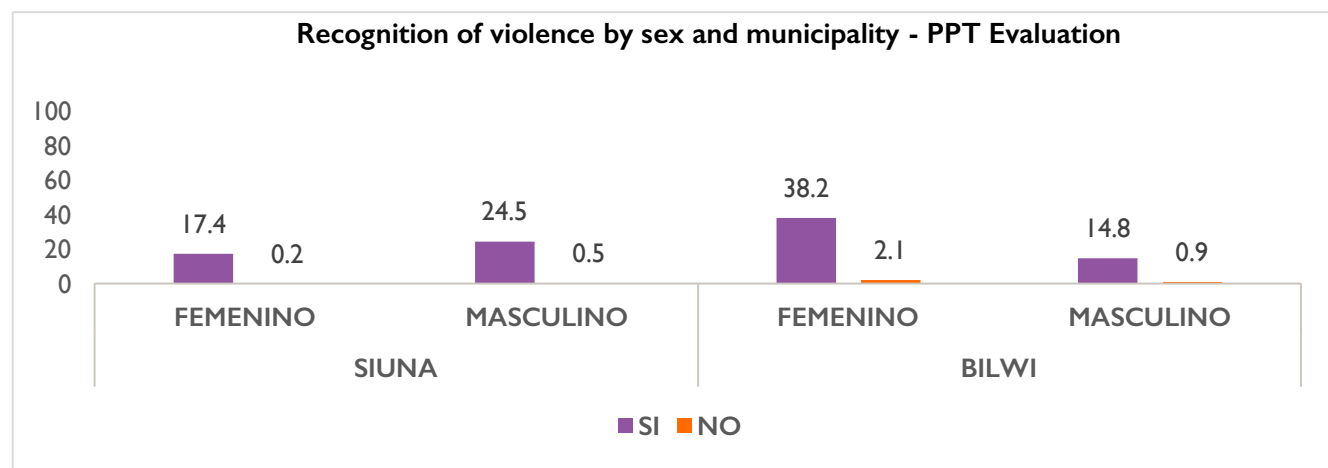
Objective Analysis:

Indicator	Baseline	Goal	Evaluation	%Compliance %
Percentage of HH members who can identify DV including physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence.	9.43 %	12.43 %	11.7%	99.27%

According to the analysis made from the initial baseline, it was found that 9.43 percent of those interviewed in 2018 were aware of the four types of violence (physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence). In the present evaluation, carried out a year later, it is verified that there was a growth of 2.27%; Although the target defined for this indicator of 12.43% was not reached, its level of compliance corresponds to 99.27%.

To understand the behavior of the objective indicator No. 1, **Assess domestic violence in the region and disseminate the results**, the following was analyzed:

Graph No. 4



In the baseline conducted in 2018, in Bilwi, 13.30% of people had knowledge about violence, while in Siuna the result was 4.5%. Currently, one year after the research, there is a considerable increase, 39.7% in Bilwi and 37.4% in Siuna, which means that the target population through awareness, training and other actions in the field of prevention developed by the PPT, recognize the concept of violence. This represents a breakthrough because by identifying it, victims of violence discover that it is not normal and violate those who suffer from it, opening a path of hope especially for women, as they begin to discover family behavior patterns and identify the history of abuse in their childhood.

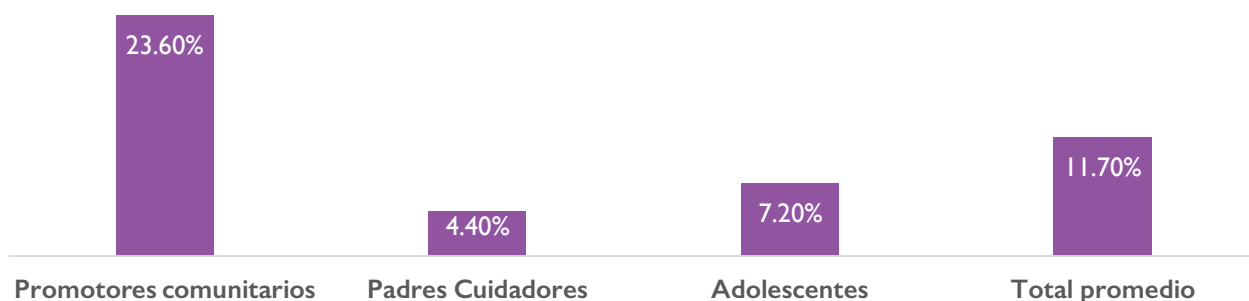
According to respondents in the municipalities of Bilwi and Siuna, violence in the home and family is identified as a problem. In both, Bilwi and Siuna is women who identify violence, since they are the victims as well as their sons and daughters, arguing in qualitative research that the aggressor, who is usually the life partner or husband, causes instability in the home, fear among the members of the family, affects the school performance of the children and causes behavioral disorders in them, among others. Men also recognize violence in the home as a problem, especially the Miskitos, but in a smaller percentage than women.

This previous analysis on the identification of violence and whether it is a family problem or not, allows us to assess the process developed by the target groups in order to identify the different types of violence.

Behavior of the Objective indicator

According to the results of the survey carried out on the three segments referred to in the table, it shows that the promoters are the ones who mostly identify and dominate the four types of violence, physical, psychological, sexual and economic, which indicates that the awareness and training process developed by the PPT in such a short time has been an important instrument for them to have access to information and knowledge to develop their functions more efficiently.

Graph No. 5
Knowledge of the 4 types of violence



It should be noted that Bilwi is the municipality with the highest percentage of knowledge. The women in the family survey group identify the four types of violence and the male promoters reflect the highest level of knowledge.

Of the people surveyed in the different population segments, as shown in the following table, the most well-known violence is physical violence, followed by psychological or emotional violence, sexual violence, and ultimately, economic violence that is least reflected in terms of knowledge. If we analyze it by gender, it is men who have the highest percentage of unfamiliarity about the existence of economic violence.

Table No.4

Type of violence known. Percentages by sex and municipality

Type of violence known	BILWI						SIUNA					
	Feminine		Subtotal feminine	Masculine		Subtotal masculine	Feminine		Subtotal feminine	Masculine		Subtotal masculine
	It marked this type of violence	Did not marked this type of violence		It marked this type of violence	Did not marked this type of violence		It marked this type of violence	Did not marked this type of violence		It marked this type of violence	Did not marked this type of violence	
Physical	58.9	41.1	100.0	34.9	65.1	100.0	28.2	71.8	100.0	54.8	45.2	100.0
Sexual	31	69	100.0	13.5	86.5	100.0	9.3	90.7	100.0	17.1	82.9	100.0
Economic	15.8	84.2	100.0	9.1	90.9	100.0	1.7	98.3	100.0	2.4	97.6	100.0
Psychological	29	71	100.0	15.1	84.9	100.0	22.5	77.5	100.0	48.8	51.2	100.0

According to the information processed through the qualitative research, the issue of sexual violence is not yet expressed freely and as a result there is underreported, a percentage of women may not yet identify sexual violence and believe that it is a normal behavior of her life partner and that she must accept product of subordination; however, according to the opinion of victims of violence and survivors, all of them have been victims of this type of violence, some of them have been subjected to physical violence during their pregnancies and one of them mentioned that her partner assaulted her to lose her baby, which happened. Men who probably know and identify sexual violence do not express it naturally due to the social signals that are increasingly visible on this subject.

Regarding the level of knowledge about economic violence, this responds to some extent to existing levels of information, many of the interviewees mentioned that before being an active part of the PPT, they did not know what violence was, the types of violence and especially, economic violence because it is less visible and is still very naturalized, is part of the abusive behavior of their partners that represents a model of socially acquired behavior in the family and the social environment. The responsibility that men acquire when forming a family does not necessarily translate into an economic response to it, respecting the income generated by their partners or guaranteeing the alimony of sons and daughters. Women in general were unaware of their rights and that of their children, which made it difficult for them to recognize it and much less demand it.

Some women promoters said they saw changes because in the neighborhoods now people know where to go, and what to do if they encounter a case of violence, they are informed about the training provided in the framework of the Project and indicate that the victims themselves have learned to identify that a problem is happening and seek help and "we give them support and we provide them with the information of what to do". "With the knowledge we have, we deal with the problem better confidentially and privately," said one interviewee.

Outputs of the Initial Project

The initial document established as one of the outputs the baseline study conducted on knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding DV, acceptability, prevalence and intrafamilial behavior in relation to violence. The study has been considered by different stakeholders interviewed as the most recent and updated study on the subject in the RANCC, it is even being used in the academic field to deepen the resilience of women in the Miskito town. To churches that are part of the PPT, it has given them valuable information to plan activities in the neighborhoods and communities of intervention, the results of the study were disclosed in both municipalities.

An example of this is mentioned by the CCEIN: Costa Rican Research Center, under URACCAN, mentioning that the Baseline became part of the investigative background they are carrying out, "they mention that the baseline provided clues about the reality of women and their ancestral culture, about the resilience mechanisms against violence, loss and pain. They identified that one way to face the losses is the religious spirituality and the participation of women through religious practices".

Evaluation of the efficiency, impact and sustainability criteria of Objective I

Efficacy: Having reached a high level of compliance of the objective in such a short time of execution of the PPT, determines that the actions developed, work approaches, methodologies used and strategies were relevant.

The promoters who participated in the training process represent 25% of the total, and have acquired knowledge about the subject and have reached the proposed goal. It is valued as highly successful that the percentage of young participants in the training reaches 7.2% in less than a year, considering that the activities were not systematic and that the methodology of new masculinities is recent. Regarding families, the result is lower and those who recognize the four types of violence are mainly women.

Impact: women and their families have benefited from reflecting that violence is not a natural behavior, it changed their perceptions and attitudes towards violence, by visualizing as one of the causes, inequalities in power relations between men and women. This knowledge of violence has a strategic significance since it is the first step towards becoming aware of the causes and effects of violence.

Sustainability: This objective assumes that in the target groups there will be a change in the ideas, attitudes and practices that reproduce violence, which requires medium and long-term processes and continuous interventions so that their results can be sustainable.

OBJECTIVE 2: INCREASE COMMUNITY SKILLS TO IDENTIFY AND PROVIDE SERVICES TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The second objective works with community service providers and volunteers to increase the capacities, competencies and skills to address violence and improve services.

Analysis of compliance of the indicator at the objective level

IndicaTor	Baseline	Goal	Evaluation	Compliance %
Community service providers have the right knowledge, attitudes and means to prevent and respond to workplace violence in their communities	.57 over I equals level 2	0.80 over I equals level 1	75%	It cannot be contrasted

This indicator was not quantified in the project document, so compliance cannot be assessed. The original document of the PPT Project had established 70% of community service providers with knowledge, attitudes and means to respond to victims of DV.

However, it is considered that the PPT Project has managed to increase the capacity of community leaders and promoters to identify not only cases of domestic violence against women, children and adolescents, but also the provision of primary services to victims; This is indicated by the qualitative information collected through interviews with community, institutional and technical personnel of the Project. Community leaders in general show progress regarding the knowledge and identification of domestic violence and the identification of types of violence. Community leaders and promoters who have participated in the activities, have the capacity to

recognize cases of violence, have stated that in their communities or neighborhoods they have known cases of physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence.

Data from the family survey report that 23.6% of the total community promoters who responded have knowledge of 4 types of violence; In addition, 63% of the total promoters know more than 2 steps of the service route. 91.8% of the total leaders and promoters have an appropriate attitude when interacting with a DV victim. With these data, it is valued that at least 75% of community leaders and promoters have the correct knowledge, attitudes and means to prevent and respond to workplace violence in their communities.

The training processes have contributed so that promoters and community leaders have sufficient knowledge and attitudes to address domestic violence in communities or neighborhoods. In both municipalities, the network of community leaders or promoters has been strengthened with the training that the PPT Project has carried out. This Network could respond to the continuity of certain outputs, such as access to justice in rural areas.

Regarding the knowledge of existing laws, the results reveal that the vast majority of community promoters have received training on violence, gender, masculinity, positive parenting, Law 779 or others, for which it is concluded that there is knowledge of existing laws.

NW movement's Director said: "the community routes were strengthened through training processes, the various leaders needed more knowledge about legal frameworks, justice routes, identification of violence, functions of the institutional route with legal medicine for that the community knew what to do in case of sexual abuse".

Another element that the Director of NW expresses is that despite the existing restrictions regarding the relation of the NW Movement with State institutions, and given the need to move forward to better identify the intervention route, we extended the invitation, in some training workshops, to key officials in the application of law 779.

Analysis of the degree of compliance with performance indicators

IR2.1

Percentage of volunteers doing community service in DV prevention that can identify at least 3 key steps for the reference path

Indicator	Baseline	Goal	Evaluation	Compliance %
Percentage of volunteers doing community service in DV prevention that can identify at least 3 key steps in the referral path	28.7	60	63.6	106%

We surveyed 110 leaders, service providers and promoters in Bilwi, surveyed 24 men and 32 women, 49 are Miskitos, 2 Creoles and 5 mestizos. In Siuna, 15 men and 39 women, all mestizos, were surveyed. From these results, it is evident that community services, both of community justice and of counseling and prevention to victims of DV, are in the hands of women.

The following table reflects the compliance of 63%, where the total of promoters surveyed know more than three steps of the route of attention to the victims; in Bilwi it is reported 57% and in Siuna, 70.4%, exceeding the goal according to project.

Table No.5
Promoters who know steps of the attention route
Distribution by Municipality

Promoters who know steps of the attention route	Municipality		Total
	Bilwi	Siuna	
They know less than two steps	42.9%	29.6%	36.4%
They know more than two steps	57.1%	70.4%	63.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Bilwi / Siuna Promoter Survey

Through the interviews gathered and focus groups carried out with promoters, it is inferred that the community leaders not only identify steps in the reference route for the attention of the victims, but also they have knowledge about the violence and the types of violence contained in the existing laws. It is thought that the content of the trainings provided to the leaders and promoters in general, has been adequate to provide capacity, competence and skill in addressing the DV.

Some promoters of Siuna, said they have seen changes because in the neighborhoods people now know where to go, and what to do if they encounter a case of violence, they are informed about the training provided in the framework of the Project and indicate that the victims have learned to identify that a problem is happening and they themselves seek help and **"we give accompaniment and we provide them with the information of what to do". "With the knowledge we have, we approach the problem better confidentially and privately,"** said one interviewee.

The table below reflects the knowledge of the leaders and community promoters about the steps, route or process that must be followed to refer a person who is a victim of violence.

Table No.6
Could you tell me what are the steps, the process or the route that a person who has been a victim of violence should follow?

Responses of the total of 110 leaders and community promoters surveyed	Municipality				Total	
	Bilwi		Siuna			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total leaders and promoters surveyed	56	50.9%	54	49.1%	110	100%

Responses of the total of 110 leaders and community promoters surveyed	Municipality				Total	
	Bilwi		Siuna			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Report the case - Complaint to the National Police	47	42.7%	53	48.2%	100	90.9%
2. Medical-legal assessment by the Institute of Legal Medicine	8	7.3%	24	21.8%	32	29.1%
3. Validation of evidence by the Public Ministry to present them in the indictment before the Judicial Power	3	2.7%	17	15.5%	20	18.2%
4. Reference to alternative centers and shelters	28	25.5%	13	11.8%	41	37.3%
5. Referred or represented by the Public Ministry before the Specialized Courts in violence against women, children, adolescents.	4	3.6%	10	9.1%	14	12.7%

Source: Bilwi / Siuna Promoters Survey, April 2019

In both municipalities of intervention, the total number of leaders and community promoters recognize the National Police as the first step in the care route to refer victims of violence, this is to file a complaint and initiate the process of attention and sanction to the case. In Bilwi, 42.7% and 48.2% in Siuna. The data reflects the knowledge that leaders and promoters have regarding the steps to follow in the institutional care route. The police is the first step to start the investigation of a DV case.

It is important to highlight that 37.3% of the total number of respondents recognize secondly, the alternative centers and shelters to refer the victims, reason why it is deduced that the protection to the life and physical integrity of the victims is recognized as important in the approach to DV victims.

Community leaders and promoters recognize the types of violence: As part of the acquired capacities, the following chart demonstrates the knowledge that leaders and community promoters have about the types of violence they know.

It is encouraging that in both municipalities of intervention, more and more is recognized not only physical violence, but also psychological violence, the latter unknown to most people.

In Bilwi, 20% of men surveyed know physical violence and 13.6% acknowledge economic violence, the latter is more significant for women since they are the ones who suffer this type of violence that is expressed in the non-compliance with alimony and conflicts over the assets of the couple. Economic violence is legally recognized for the first time with Law 779. Sexual violence, on the other hand, for men has little recognition (12.7%), which may indicate that this type of violence against women, girls and adolescents continues to be naturalized under the conception that they are sexual objects for the satisfaction of men, in the same way, it can be a way to naturalize sexual aggression in relationships.

On the other hand, women in Bilwi do report knowing sexual violence with 18.2%, contrary to men's responses, it may indicate that women have become more aware that sexual assault, abuse or rape is violence; that violence

is not natural or allowed, and, therefore, women are subjects and not objects of sexual satisfaction. Women in Bilwi report knowing physical violence with 28.2%, as well as economic and psychological violence.

Table No.7
¿What are the types of violence you know?
According to gender and municipality

Answers from community leaders and promoters surveyed		Municipality				Subtotal	
		Bilwi		Siuna			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total of leaders and promoters surveyed		56	50.9%	54	49.1%	110	100%
TOTAL OF MEN SURVEYED		24	21.9	15	13.6	39	35.5
Masculino	1. Physical violence	22	20.0%	14	12.7%	36	32.7%
	2. Sexual violence	14	12.7%	6	5.5%	20	18.2%
	3. Economic violence	15	13.6%	6	5.5%	21	19.1%
	4. Emotional / psychological violence	14	12.7%	12	10.9%	26	23.6%
	6. Does not Know	0	0.0%	1	0.9%	1	0.9%
TOTAL OF WOMEN SURVEYED		32	29.0	39	35.4	71	64.5
Feminine	1. Physical violence	31	28.2%	38	34.5%	69	62.7%
	2. Sexual violence	20	18.2%	28	25.5%	48	43.6%
	3. Economic violence	20	18.2%	9	8.2%	29	26.4%
	4. Emotional / psychological violence	19	17.3%	35	31.8%	54	49.1%

Source: Survey of promoters Bilwi / Siuna, April 2019.

In Siuna, 12.7% of the men surveyed recognized physical violence in the first place, and secondly, they recorded emotional and psychological violence with 10.9%. However, in both municipalities, male leaders and community promoters have some shortcomings in the knowledge and recognition of sexual violence, and therefore, it is clear that during the interviews, officials said that violence against children and adolescents still persists with high rates.

It is considered to be a very important progress, to show psychological violence as a form of aggression, previously made invisible by ideas, beliefs and lack of knowledge.

In Siuna, women leaders and community promoters identified physical and psychological violence with higher percentages of knowledge, 34.5% and 31.8% respectively, and third, they identified sexual violence with 25%.

IR: 2.2. Community / volunteer service providers who respond to DV have appropriate attitudes in providing gender sensitive care for survivors in Bilwi and Siuna

Indicator	Baseline	Goal	Evaluation	Compliance %
Percentage of DV prevention service providers improved attitudes towards survivors	0	75%	67.3 %	89.7%

The qualitative information gathered through interviews and a focus group with leaders and community promoters, contrasts with these results that do not achieve one hundred percent of the fulfillment of the projected goal.

In effect, there are no reports of bad attitudes by community leaders and promoters towards the victims. It was corroborated that there is a lot of commitment from the leaders and promoters to work in their communities in the approach of the DV. As it was shown in the group of men in Siuna, it was said: "We learned about ways of living together, we also learned how a man should behave, what are the good actions we have to do, we recognized our mistakes, we made commitments to replicate everything what we learned and put it into practice."

The characteristic of the community stakeholders is the voluntary service, and their action is governed by the social and confidential commitment. This was recognized by the institutional officials interviewed, which undoubtedly legitimizes their performance.

The following table shows the results of the question: ¿What do you consider are the most appropriate attitudes to support them? In cases of interaction with victims of violence, it is significant that 64.5% of the total respondents indicated that it is appropriate to have empathy and trust with the victim.

Table No. 8
When interacting with a victim of violence, what do you consider are the most appropriate attitudes to support them? Multiple choice answers

Responses from leaders and promoters surveyed	Municipality				Subtotal	
	Bilwi		Siuna			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total leaders and promoters surveyed	56	50.9%	54	49.1%	110	100%

1. Avoid re victimization or active listening without asking to repeat the event or episode	20	18.2%	12	10.9%	32	29.1%
2. Do not issue guilty or other judgments	19	17.3%	15	13.6%	34	30.9%
3. Empathy and trust	30	27.3%	41	37.3%	71	64.5%
4. Maintain confidentiality	23	20.9%	30	27.3%	53	48.2%
5. Ensure privacy and appropriate place in the care of the victim	15	13.6%	27	24.5%	42	38.2%
6. None	2	1.8%	2	1.8%	4	3.6%
7. Does not respond	5	4.5%	0	0.0%	5	4.5%

Source: Bilwi / Siuna Promoters Survey, April 2019

In Bilwi, leaders and promoters surveyed responded that the most appropriate attitude to support a victim of violence, is empathy and trust, with 27.3%, maintain confidentiality with 20.9%, and 13.6 % reported ensuring privacy and appropriate place in the care of the victim.

In Siuna, the respondents indicated the same attitudes as in the case of Bilwi, with different percentages; empathy and trust were first with 37.3% to be followed by confidentiality with 27.3%, in a third place, the most appropriate attitude is to ensure privacy and appropriate place in the attention to the victim with 24.5%

It is concluded that the leaders and community promoters know the steps of the institutional route of attention to the victim, the types of violence and are sensitized with attitudes considered appropriate to attend a victim of DV, which can certify in some way a good treatment to survivors of DV.

IR2.3

Number of survivors referred by community promoters of DV prevention to the official institution for services.

Indicator	Baseline	Goal	Evaluation	Compliance %
# of survivors referred by community DV prevention promoters to the official institution for services.	100	N/D	340	240

In the training process, as indicated in the quarterly implementation reports, workshops have been held for the reference and counter-reference system between community leaders and civil society organizations, which

includes, of course, NW the objective of having skills and articulated initiatives to refer victims of DV to the corresponding instance.

It is essential to rescue the accompaniment carried out by community leaders in cases of less serious injuries and where mediation is appropriate. A community and primary care route for cases of domestic violence is recognized, composed of: community leader, (who can be a pastor, leader or neighborhood leader, community police, Whita, in the case of Bilwi or the nurse of the post of health), which welcomes the victim and refers her to where she considers that she can be assisted by the institutional route. This referral can be to several points such as the Police, Nidia White (NW), Judge of Violence or the Public Defender, as the case may be.

In relation to the goal of this indicator consisting of 100 victims identified and referred by service providers, there is evidence of over-compliance because in the last quarterly report dated April of this year, NW achieves an over-achievement of the original goal since it registers an accumulation of 170 referrals to shelter 148 referrals of judges and promoters to be provided legal accompaniment by NW and 22 cases referred to shelters for protection and recovery of survivors, totaling 340 referred victims for support, care and protection in cases of violence.

This data is corroborated with the qualitative information obtained during the fieldwork, through interviews and focus groups, since it was verified that in the communities and neighborhoods of intervention of the PPT Project, it is the community leaders who provide first assistance to the victims of violence. Whether in the area of prevention or in care in less serious cases, and in the latter cases refer the victims to the corresponding institutional instances for their attention. The results of the surveys place the National Police as the first instance of reference.

Whistas and judicial facilitators are empowered to intervene with mediations and signing agreements. In Bilwi, in the Community Route, in addition to the community promoters, there is Whitas, a figure that corresponds to the traditional forms of community organization of the Miskito people.

According to Whitas interviewed, they can know and solve less serious cases, that do not constitute crimes, or cases that do not require penalties greater than three (3) years. They are known as faults. As whitas, they receive complaints, listen to the parties and can mediate and sign agreements that are transferred to a Book of Minutes of Agreements that are monitored to control compliance.

On the other hand, the judicial facilitators have referral sheets, receipts of alimony pensions and all the information on their activities, they report it to the Local Criminal Judge of each municipality, as the Judicial Branch official supervises them and provides follow-up.

Evaluation of the efficiency, impact and sustainability criteria of Objective 2

Efficiency: Objective 2 was met through the implementation of effective strategies and actions of the NW Organization, which has executed the Project in the municipalities of coverage; as well as supervising and monitoring of World Vision and the donor Organization.

The partnership strategy promoted by NW with other civil society organizations enabled the formation of a Network of Psychologists in Siuna, from which the psychological care for victims of DV began, which was not foreseen in the design of the Project.

The execution of the project was efficient despite the socio-political context that occurred in the country as of April 2018, which affected its final phase of execution, however NW managed to comply with the planned schedule overcoming these obstacles.

Impact: The intervention communities of the PPT Project have increased their capacity to identify DV victims and care services, through the strengthening of a Promoters Network integrated by more than 100 people in each municipality. This is highly significant because the communities and neighborhoods have leaders and trained promoters who expressed their commitment to dealing with violence, willing to give continuity to counseling, care, protection and accompaniment to victims.

It is important to highlight the change in attitude that resulted from the intervention of leaders and community promoters who previously naturalized violence, and nowadays, they recognize violence as a problem that must be resolved and not tolerated. This can mean current and future changes in the way of perceiving violence in communities and neighborhoods.

Sustainability: The organization, commitment and demonstrated capacities of community leaders and promoters is a factor that determines the sustainability of the achievements obtained with objective two of the Project.

Another important aspect is that NW reached inter-institutional agreements for access to justice that facilitate the sustainability of the work with leaders and promoters who attend victims of violence as first responders.

OBJECTIVE 3: PROVIDE AWARENESS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND PROVIDE EDUCATION ON ITS PREVENTION FOR CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND PARENTS.

Analysis of compliance of the indicator at the objective level

Strategic Objective 3 was oriented to work on the attitudes and empowerment of the community with children, parents and youth, raising awareness about domestic violence, increasing their critical thinking towards issues such as incest sexual abuse, and to contribute to the prevention of violence in children, young people and parents.

In the project document, this objective was expected to be measured through two indicators, which were subsequently defined as outcome indicators (IR3.1 and IR3.2). Finally, the indicator that measures this objective was in correspondence with the established in the baseline, and WV provides follow-up in monitoring:

Indicator	Baseline	Goal	Evaluation	Compliance %
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% of the members of the community that identify at least 3 practices of a healthy relationship.	84%	90%	73.1	81.2%
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For the assessment of compliance of this indicator, in surveys aimed at adolescents and young people, the family survey included the identification of practices that characterize a healthy relationship. Also in the interview guides, this question was asked to the key stakeholders to determine the population segments that identify healthy practices.

The family survey records 5 healthy practices related to: i) respectful treatment in the family; ii) opinions are heard between parents and children and trust and empathy are generated; iii) domestic tasks are distributed in a significant way; iv) fathers and mothers resolve their conflicts through dialogue, and v) the rights of each of the members in the family, boyfriend or girlfriend are respected.

Of the people consulted in the family survey, 73.9% were able to identify at least three practices of a healthy relationship as established by the indicator. Analyzing from the perspective of the different dimensions, geographic, demographic, educational and religious, the proportion is the following:

In general, in the two municipalities, the people who identify more than three healthy practices in relationships are the following: more women than men (22.7%), more people living in rural areas (22.9%), people over 18 years of age (30.8%), single people (18.2%); more people from the mestizo ethnic group (24.3%), people who practice the Catholic religion (16.7%) and attend the church once a week (15.2%).

- In Bilwi, among the people who identify these practices as healthy are the following: 14.7% of women; 11.5% of the people surveyed in the communities (rural areas); more than half of the people interviewed in the age ranges of 18 to over; 43.4% of the Miskito ethnic group; 34% of those who profess the Moravian religion.
- A review of the majority proportion of responses in Siuna shows that those who identify at least three healthy relationship practices are the following: more men than women (12.2%); people residing in rural communities (11.4%); people over 18 (12.5%), people with single marital status (10.9%) people belonging to the mestizo ethnic group (17.9%) people who profess the Catholic religion (12.8%) people who attend church once a week (7%) and people with an incomplete secondary education level (8.2%).
- On the other hand, 68.9% of adolescents and young people both sexes, and 76.4% of the promoters, religious and community leaders identify at least three practices of a healthy relationship.

As part of the qualitative research, women participating in a focus group in Bilwi, expressed that healthy relationships should be based on practices such as mutual trust and agreement in decision-making and in situations that concern them or their children. "Problems must be resolved by talking and without insults." Men participating in a focus group in Siuna identified that for relationships to be harmonious, the most important practices include

communication, understanding, agreeing to be the same, not one more than the other, sharing housework. equality, respect, understand each other, have love, love each other.

Even when the goal was not reached, significant progress is shown by the people of the community, who have clarity about the practices that characterize the harmonious relationships in the family and the community, and in the couple relationships.

Analysis of the degree of compliance with performance indicators

IR3.1 Children and adolescents know where to look for help in situations of violence

Indicator	Baseline	Goal	Evaluation	Compliance %
% of children and adolescents who can identify two or more types of DV and where to seek assistance in situations of DV	24.8%	27.8	59.8	215%

Regarding this indicator, the analysis of the quantitative data from the survey to adolescents and young people between 13 and 18 years old, shows an over-fulfillment, with children, adolescents and young people identifying two or more types of domestic violence and knowledge of where to seek assistance in these situations.

They recognize violence: those who are 16 to 18 years old, with a higher level of education, who reside in Bilwi, practice the Moravian religion in Bilwi and the Catholic religion in Siuna, by ethnic group, Miskito in Bilwi and mestizo in Siuna. The types of violence that most identify are physical, sexual and psychological aggression, the economic one is only recognized in Bilwi.

Where to go if violence is experienced? The data from the youth survey shows, that in Bilwi, 48% would go to the National Police, and 87% in Siuna. In second place they would go to the Nidia White Movement; in Bilwi half of the people surveyed (50%) would go to NW and in Siuna, 7%. In particular, in Bilwi, 21% would go to whistas, to report acts of violence.

It was confirmed in the focus groups in Bilwi and Siuna that adolescents and children, fully recognize two or more types of violence, but in Siuna they added bullying, street harassment and harassment through social networks.

The causes of violence against women are founded in gender discrimination, social norms and the gender stereotypes that perpetuate it. Regarding girls and adolescents, multiple vulnerability conditions come together: age, gender, poverty, ethnicity, and so on.

This component focused especially on the implementation of actions with key stakeholders to prevent violence, having good results in raising awareness in children and youth. Providing education to instill and promote relationships of respect and gender equality is important, given that values and norms are formed at this life stage.

The component also focused on working with parents and local leaders in non-formal education to raise awareness and promote community mobilization for violence prevention. Part of this intervention strategy included promoting a higher level of attention in the exercise of their rights, incorporating intercultural factors such as religion, in a context in which violence and abuse have been justified and naturalized.

IR3.2. Children, adolescents, families and religious leaders deconstruct patriarchal beliefs that legitimize violence

Indicator	Baseline	Goal	Evaluation	Compliance %
% of children, adolescents, families and religious leaders identify that they have healthier relationships at home.	0%	95%	73.1%	77.0%
% of people who have participated in COHG and have shown positive attitudes towards gender inequality.	0%	75%	71.8	96.0%

For the first indicator, the number was obtained through the surveys applied. In this regard, the goal established by WV of 95% was not achieved. However, with the actions implemented by the project, 73.1% of children, adolescents, families and religious leaders were identified as having healthier relationships at home.

For the second indicator, to achieve 71.8% compliance and modify perceptions of gender inequalities, a Training of Trainers (ToT) was developed on parenting strategies. The ToT emphasized the causes of domestic violence, in incest, and early marriage to break the cycle of violence in parenting strategies, which perpetuate patriarchal upbringing and dominate children and youth with violence and fear.

World Vision through its methodology Channels of Hope for Gender (CoHG), sought to respond from faith, to practices, culture and behaviors that have increased violence and inequity towards women. From a deep reflection of the biblical text, this methodology presents a series of principles that guide the family, the churches and the community to respond to the violence and inequality that women experience.

In addition, innovative approaches were implemented through the integration of religious leaders and working with men in the construction of new masculinities, to generate substantive changes in their own lives and their interpersonal relationships. The approach promotes equal relationships among themselves, women, other men and their environment.

Religious leaders and pastors from Bilwi expressed that the inclusion of religious spirituality from a human rights perspective attracted a greater number of women to religious cults, in addition "(...) there is more demand in the communities, which request training, emotional support and even denounce acts of violence. The communities know more about the phenomenon of violence, they identify it and reflect and think about it".

3.3. Parents and community leaders understand the paths of reference in Bilwi and Siuna.

Indicator	Baseline	Goal	Evaluation	Compliance %
% of caregivers and community leaders (whistas, community judges, health advocates and territorial leaders) identify at least three key steps in the reference path	0%	45%	50.7%	112%

The underlying assumption of this indicator is: if parents and community leaders understand the reference path, they will help the survivors access the services. In this regard, the goal was achieved, with 50.7%, surpassing 5.7 percentage points.

Regarding the reference route:

- Male caregivers expressed that to report an act of violence, first, they would go to the police (83%) 26% in Bilwi and 57% in Siuna. Second, they would seek help in Nidia White (24%), 18% in Bilwi and 5% in Siuna.
- Women caregivers, mostly go to the police (73%), 45% in Bilwi and 28% in Siuna. Second, they would go to Nidia White (42%); 37% in Bilwi and 5% in Siuna.
- All the leaders and community promoters surveyed know all the steps that a person must follow to report violence.
- Male promoters and leaders recognize the National Police as the first place to report a case of domestic violence, in Bilwi 100% and 91.67% in Siuna. In second place in Bilwi, 40% to Legal Medicine and to the Public Ministry respectively. In Siuna, 33.3% of males would refer victims to alternative centers and shelters, despite the fact that an itinerant, not a full-time shelter operates.
- In Siuna, 100% of women leaders and promoters valued the National Police as the first place to refer a DV victim, 58.06% would refer the case to legal medicine for medical assessment and 48.39% mentioned the Ministry Public to present the accusation.

The analysis of the qualitative information obtained through interviews and focus groups in Siuna and Bilwi, indicates that women and men from communities and neighborhoods can identify two or more types of domestic violence and know where to look for assistance in these situations.

3.4. Adolescents are aware of healthy and responsible Sexual and Reproductive Health practices and non-violent relationships in Bilwi and Siuna.

Indicator	Baseline	Goal	Evaluation	Compliance %
% of young beneficiaries of the project who improve their knowledge about sexual and reproductive health.	0%	30%	54.8%	180%

This indicator was achieved with 54.8%, 14.8 percentage points over the 30% goal previously established. This result aimed at improving knowledge about sexual and reproductive health, recognizing the effects of domestic violence, the health risks of early marriage and teenage pregnancy, as well as the use of contraceptives.

100% of young people surveyed in the two municipalities expressed the importance of sexual education for adolescents and young people, including knowing the risks of contracting STDs and choosing to have unprotected sex.

The survey shows that among adolescents and young people between the ages of 13 and 18 years, 100% of females and 98% of males, value sexual education as very important and 91.8% expressed the need to know more about this subject.

When asked about who should prevent pregnancy in the couple, whether the woman, the man or both, 62% of women and 56% of men think it is their responsibility, which is a sign of awareness that pregnancy is a shared responsibility of both women and men.

In the adolescent focal groups, both men and women, identified as problems in their municipality, the lack of timely information, both to prevent teenage pregnancies, and to protect themselves from STDs. A strategy developed with male adolescents and youth included the themes in the methodology of new masculinities. This methodology provided spaces for reflection on violent masculinities, allowing the recognition at an early age, with respect to violence and machismo they are learned behaviors that damage individual integrity as well as family interaction dynamics.

In the focus groups, adolescents and young people expressed that they now have correct information about sexuality. Through the approach of violence in the courtship, it was possible to reflect on the courtship based on equality, respect and good treatment.

Overall, adolescents and young people have improved their knowledge about sexual and reproductive health, they have also acquired a social advantage in their communities, in addition to learning and changing the abusive dating culture and appreciating it in a healthier way.

3.5. The communities (Bilwi and Siuna) are sensitized in DV.

Indicator	Baseline	Goal	Evaluation	Compliance %
# members of the community of Bilwi and Siuna sensitized in DV	0%	3,000	5,711	190%

The goal established for this indicator was achieved, from 3000 to 5,711 members sensitized on domestic violence in the beneficiary communities in Bilwi and Siuna, through the different actions developed and strategies implemented with the target population.

Efforts to achieve this goal included widespread dissemination of domestic violence as a problem that required urgent attention in the region, holding open forums with the population, radio and television programs through different radios of Bilwi and Siuna, as well as other advertising media with messages related to prevention and awareness of violence. NW established coordination with other organizations with the objective of disseminating information on situations of violence in the region.

There were marches, walks on relevant dates, training key community stakeholders that replicated with more people in their communities, multiplying knowledge and raising awareness about the causes and consequences of violence in homes. This resulted in a network of promoters made up of religious leaders, community, women with influence in their communities, adolescents and young people, and men, women survivors of violence.

The conformation of these community networks allowed identifying situations of violence, risk levels, how to act to protect the integrity of women, and their children, how to carry out an adequate intervention, offering advice

to women on options and alternatives to the situation of violence; besides making the respective references to solve the problem; orienting them, accompanying them and directing them. (Activity 2.1.3.)

Capacities were strengthened in community leaders (Whistas, religious leaders and territorial leaders) on domestic violence prevention, and on the local reference path. Taking into consideration the particular problems in Bilwi and Siuna and the low willingness to denounce violence, it was possible to strengthen community leaders' knowledge of law 779, overcoming their unfamiliarity related to the criminalization of punishable offenses, providing guidance to victims through the access route to Justice.

Regarding the achievement of the indicator, which establishes 3000 community members in Bilwi and Siuna sensitized in domestic violence, quarterly reports show 5,711 direct beneficiaries, which exceeds the amount of compliance of this indicator.

Evaluation of the efficiency, impact and sustainability criteria of Objective 3

Efficiency: regarding results, progress is satisfactory. WV and NW have contributed to the fulfillment of the Objective, prevention of domestic violence, in a context of great social complexity, characterized by the history of communities settled from armed conflicts and accustomed to solve their problems through violent methods, naturalizing violence, sexual abuse and incest. This complex scenario was compounded by the difficult political context of last year, however, they managed to overcome the obstacles to comply with the objectives.

There was a substantial contribution to the fulfillment of this Strategic Objective. In Siuna and Bilwi, evidence shows that women and men of Communities and neighborhoods can identify two or more types of domestic violence and know where to look for assistance in these situations, which in the future will help reduce cases of violence.

The expected effect that children and adolescents know where to seek help in situations of violence was achieved, the most notable advances are evident in the recognition of violence and its types, the identification of where to look for help, and parents and community leaders' understanding of the paths of reference capacity to guide when situations of violence occur.

Impact: children, adolescents and young people, have been sensitized through the identification of violence, which allows the transformation of violent models, behaviors and practices through primary prevention, with preventive interventions focused on risk factors, individual, family and community.

The adult population was sensitized on the need to prevent domestic violence through the combination of different strategies implemented by NW including: strengthening leadership capacities for the replication of knowledge at the community level, the implementation of forums and publicity material dissemination, and alliances promoted by NW together with other civil society organizations.

Sustainability: The organization, commitment and capacities of community leaders and promoters' networks are a factor that contributes to the sustainability of the achievements, with the change of perceptions, attitudes, practices and knowledge acquired in this awareness process.

This process helped to modify beliefs that legitimize violence, in families, young people and leaders; however, the deconstruction of patriarchal beliefs requires longer term interventions to achieve sustainable and definitive changes.

OBJETIVE 4: INCREASE ASSISTANCE SERVICES FOR VICTIMS AND THEIR FAMILIES

Analysis of the degree of compliance with performance indicators

Objective 4 states that, by the end of the project, assistance services for victims and their families will have increased compared to the starting point.

The goal of 10% was exceeded, due to the high degree of satisfaction of survivors with the assistance services received from NW, including counseling and psychological and legal support. Survivors were also satisfied with the application of the methodology of psychological and emotional assistance, developed through the Lifeskills Manual and support groups, which created a space of synergy and solidarity among women.

This assessment is supported by interviews, focus groups, statistical report with victims and survivors of the municipalities of Bilwi and Siuna, as well as the analysis of the family survey, applied in the framework of this evaluation.

Analysis of the Objective's Indicator

Indicator	Baseline	Goal	Evaluation	Compliance %
% of survivors identify that Project activities have positively impacted their lives	0%	10.0 %	21.8%	218

Source: interviews with survivors and victims of violence.

26 of 78 women in support groups, expressed their opinion about the activities developed in the PPT and how these activities have positively impacted their lives.

100% of the opinions of women are favorable, which marks an important trend in the goal of compliance in relation to this objective, surpassing it.

Compliance analysis of outcome indicators

4.1. The shelters in Bilwi and Siuna have adequate capacity and facilities for the needs of the survivors.

Indicator	Baseline	Goal	Evaluation	Compliance %
% of shelter personnel identify improvement of the capacity of shelter personnel.	0%	70%	100%	100%
% shelter staff identifies refugee improvement facilities (improved facilities where they work and project inputs)				

Source: interviews with Shelter and NW staff.

These indicators are related to the identification of structural improvements in the La Esperanza shelter in Bilwi and improvements in the capacity of the NW staff as well as the rehabilitation of infrastructure in Siuna of the facilities that allow emergency care.

The shelter located in Bilwi, provides psychological, legal, educational and health support to survivors. 100% of staff interviewed recognizes that the shelter has been strengthened through the project. Through the PPT, the shelter was improved in several aspects: infrastructure, permanent staff was hired in the center, emergency support in basic personal hygiene tools for the victims and guaranteed transportation for the surviving victims and their families to facilitate reporting, follow up on the prosecution of cases, medical check-ups and family meetings in the shelter.

NW did not have infrastructure for the protection and shelter of victims of domestic violence in Siuna, a place was rehabilitated as an ambulatory shelter. This was not part of the original proposal, it was an unforeseen output that provided significant support for the emotional recovery of the victims and survivors, as well than the formation of the Psychologists Network.

100% of the interviewed staff recognizes the improvements in their technical and methodological capacities through the training received, the introduction of new methodologies, the improvement of their facilities, the inputs already indicated, with 30% passing the initially proposed goal. However, this achievement was not enough to meet the demand for services that increased with the prevention work carried out in the communities and neighborhoods.

4.2: Better recovery and reintegration of survivors

Regarding the process of improving the recovery and reintegration of survivors into their social environment, work was carried out in several ways: through the Bilwi Shelter and the emergency facilities in Siuna, the creation of support groups in Bilwi and Siuna and follow-up community, providing: 1,547 advocacy services, 139 psychological assistance, 265 services in the shelter, with a grand total of 1,943 services provided.

Indicator	Baseline	Goal	Evaluation	Compliance %
% of survivors identify that Project activities have supported their recovery and reintegration.	0%	60%	100%	Overcompliance

Source: interviews with survivors and victims of violence.

This indicator has reached 100% compliance. According to the opinions of 26 women and adolescents, victims and survivors of violence, 100% of them expressed that the PPT project has been vital in their emotional recovery and social reintegration, that is, the methodologies and techniques developed for their emotional recovery have improved and created conditions that have facilitated their recovery and integration.

In addition to the above, legal support and accompaniment, facilitation for health services, on-site monitoring to assess recovery and social integration have been strategic actions that have facilitated the transition to recovery and the search for life projects with a constructive and positive vision.

One interesting aspect mentioned by survivors, is their lack of confidence in the performance of the justice system as they prefer not to interpose their complaints for fear of receiving more violence and insecurity.

Survivors mention that when they arrived at NW, they showed important consequences of the episodes of violence experienced, they felt fear, anxiety, insecurity, sadness, depression and some even mentioned their desire to disappear. Their levels of shock prevented them from working or having contact with their families and their environment, at the beginning of their recovery process they could not talk about themselves, let alone their emotions.

Currently, the women interviewed say that NW saved their lives and their children, most of them have broken the links of violence with their aggressor. Currently they live only with their sons and daughters, since their aggressors are liberty deprived with sentences already ruled or in process. Some, in a lesser proportion, still coexist with their aggressors for various reasons, among them, emotional, economic dependence, social prejudice, family pressure, and some have mentioned as justification "for fear because they do not want to have children of other men", but they argue that now they know how to defend themselves and protect their emotions.

In the support groups in both municipalities, women were given the ability to talk about their pain, loss and emotions and, in addition, they could protect themselves against their aggressors and create conditions for reflection on living without violence.

They recognize that the theme and methodology of the support group are close to them and are not complex, it is appropriate to their worldview and the approach is also adapted to the capacity of the participants, because most of them are of low educational level or illiterate. For example, the subject of emotions is dealt with in a more playful way, they have learned to identify and handle them, because fear paralyzed them and prevented them from reacting.

Women identify, among the achievements, the following: knowledge and learning about violence, understand that it is not normal for them to suffer violence, that they are not guilty of violence, that they are people with rights; they have learned to reflect on their lives, identify their duels, recognize their achievements, make decisions to improve their lives and that of their children, look for ways to survive economically so as not to depend on their aggressor, they have also stated that in these Meetings, they have learned to take care of themselves and try to stay in a healthy and safe climate for the good of themselves and their families.

Some aggressor men have initiated these processes of change, they have participated in the meetings held by NW on gender, violence and masculinity. Women mentioned that they have seen small changes, they have become a little more tolerant when they attend their support sessions, physical aggressions have disappeared, verbal aggressions have been reduced and communication has improved. Others are adopting some active parenting behaviors and role changes in the domestic sphere.

Perception of changes in survivors and victims, results obtained through opinion polls.

In general terms, the opinions are objective, recognizing that the changes in the victims of violence are high, representing 54.5% of women and men surveyed in both municipalities, which indicates a level of information or knowledge about the effects caused by violence in people and that has a direct impact on the family nucleus.

The difference between municipalities is as follows: 58.9% of positive perception corresponds to Bilwi and 50% to Siuna, it should be noted that the municipality of Bilwi for several years has had more preventive actions and protection from violence compared to the municipality of Siuna, where it can be stated that prior to the implementation of PPT, preventive actions on this issue were scattered. So it can be inferred that it is attributable to the PPT intervention that the surveyed population has a positive perception about changes in victims and survivors.

If analyzed by gender, it is observed that there is very little difference in the opinions between women and men, being the predominant positive opinion of women but not in a relevant way. This result is highly encouraging because at the level of perception, the work done by the PPT with victims and survivors is valued by the target groups of the Project. Changes are visible at the level of the neighborhoods and communities participating in this intervention. That is, it reinforces what is expressed by the victims and survivors, that there has been an important change, this is understood as an impact of the evaluated Project.

Table No 9

Do the surviving victims identify positive changes in their lives or those of their family after they have been treated?

ANSWERS	According to you, does the surviving victim identify positive changes in their lives or those of their family after they have been treated?
	Distribution by Sex

	Masculine	Feminine	Total
Yes	19.10%	35.50%	54.60%
No	10.90%	20.00%	30.90%
Does not know	1.80%	0.90%	2.70%
Does not answer	3.60%	8.20%	11.80%
	35.40%	64.60%	100.00%

Evaluation of the efficiency, impact and sustainability criteria of Objective 4

Efficiency: the emotional recovery of the survivors was achieved, with psychosocial attention, legal advice and accompaniment in the judicialization processes. The community recognizes positive changes in the lives of women survivors and victims of violence, which shows that the work carried out by NW is visible to the population.

Impact: There have been significant changes in the psychological and emotional recovery of the survivors, as well as their social reintegration. The change produced is due to a full recognition of their rights and abilities, the assertive management of their emotions, with positive life projects that also impact on their family environment, in a healthier and more proactive environment.

The recognition of changes observed in survivors and victims of violence by promoters, adolescents, youth and family members, represents a great impact since it shows that the actions implemented by NW produce changes, which generates confidence in the target groups.

Sustainability: Changes in survivors and victims of violence require medium and long-term processes and continuous and systematic interventions so that their results can be sustainable and have continuity over time.

The survivors have reached a high degree of recovery and social reintegration, of reuniting with their family and environment, but they are still in a situation of risk which demands a sustained and continuous intervention

It was found that the information and knowledge acquired in this period with surviving women and victims, opened the possibility of seeing another reality, the mere fact of recognizing what constitutes violence and that one is victim of it, that its aggressor violates its life and dignity, is an irreversible action.

The survivors have reached a level of recovery and social reintegration and reunion with their family and environment, but they are still in a situation of vulnerability, due to several factors: the lack or weak support networks in situations of risk, the social signaling, discrimination and harassment by their aggressor or their family, can be a factor of emotional destabilization.

Faced with this situation, despite the fact that women have changed, there is the possibility of returning to their aggressor to guarantee their survival and the survival of their children, with the aggravating circumstance that on this occasion they are aware of the suffering generated by the cycle of violence, experiencing an emotional regression with negative consequences for their mental and physical health as a result of frustration due to the

inability to undertake a life project. The sustainability of the change achieved by the survivors and victims' is unlikely if they do not generate their own income that allows them economic autonomy.

On the other hand, the sustainability of the La Esperanza Shelter is precarious, although different strategies have been generated for its sustainability, it has not been possible because the service it provides is highly expensive, and it means guaranteeing the survivors, food, clothing, school supplies and uniforms, transportation as well as current expenses for maintenance (energy, water, among others), among others.

In the search for sustainability and as part of its commitment to the issue, NW develops a volunteer process with the staff of the organization, who have developed a role of accompaniment, alternated on weekends, to accompany girls and adolescents, developing an affective, playful, emotionally close relationship, which has contributed to the survivors not developing the syndrome of institutionalization.

The shelters are places that save lives by hosting women, adolescents and even girls who live in violence and urgently need a place to safeguard themselves. They are temporary spaces that provide protection, security and comprehensive care to those affected by domestic violence, and whose purpose is to contribute to their recovery and reintegration, to their autonomy and to the exercise of a dignified life free of violence. These are not economically profitable; however, they play an important role in the comprehensive protection of women and their families.

4.2 Final result of the behavior of indicators

OBJETIVES	INDICATORS	BASELINE	GOAL	RESULTS EVALUATION
OBJETIVE 1: Evaluate the DV in the target regions in Nicaragua and share results		9.43%	12.43	11.7%
OBJETIVE 2: Increase the capacity of the community for the identification and services of DV victims	Community service providers have the right knowledge, attitudes and means to prevent and respond to workplace violence in their communities	.57 over I=Level 2	0.80 over I= level 1	75%
IR2.1. Community DV prevention promoters have the capacity, competence and skills to tackle DV	% of DV prevention community service volunteers can identify at least three key steps in the reference path	28.7	60%	63.6%
IR2.2. Community advocates of DV prevention have appropriate attitudes towards survivors in Bilwi and Siuna.	% of DV prevention service providers improved attitudes towards survivors	0	75%	67.3

OBJETIVES	INDICATORS	BASELINE	GOAL	RESULTS EVALUATION
IR2.3. The community promoters of DV prevention (whitas, community juries, judicial facilitators, territorial leaders) refer victims of DV.	# of survivors referred by community DV prevention promoters to the official institution for services.	100	N/D	340
OBJECTIVE 3: Provide education on awareness and prevention of DV to children, youth and parents	% of the members of the community identify at least 3 healthy practices of a healthy relationship.	84%	90%	73.1%
IR3.1. Children and adolescents know where to look for help in situations of violence	% of children and adolescents who can identify two or more types of DV and where to seek assistance in situations of DV	24.8%	27.8	59.8%
IR3.2. Children, adolescents, families and religious leaders deconstruct patriarchal beliefs that legitimize violence.	% of children, adolescents, families and religious leaders identify that they have healthier relationships at home. % of people who have participated in COHG and have shown positive attitudes towards gender inequality.	0%	95% 75%	73.1% 71.8%
3.3. Mothers, parents and community leaders understand the roads of reference in Bilwi and Siuna.	% of caregivers and community leaders (whistas, community judges, health advocates and territorial leaders) identify at least three key steps in the reference path	0%	45%	50.7%
3.4. Adolescents are aware of healthy and responsible SRH practices and non-violent relationships in Bilwi and Siuna.	% of young project beneficiaries who improve their knowledge about sexual and reproductive health	0%	30%	54.4%
3.5. The communities (Bilwi and Siuna) are sensitized in DV.	# members of the community of Bilwi and Siuna sensitized in DV	0%	3,000	5,771
OBJECTIVE 4: Increase assistance services for victims and their families	% of survivors who identify that the activities of the project have positively impacted their lives	0%	10%	21.8%
4.1. The shelters in Bilwi and Siuna have adequate capacity and facilities for the needs of DV survivors.	1)% of shelter personnel identify improvement of the capacity of refuge personnel. 2)% of shelter staff identify improved shelter facilities. (Shelter personnel working in different shelters in Bilwi and Siuna can identify the improvement in the capacity of the staff in their shelter, as well as the shelter facilities where they work, having been improved by the project inputs).	0%	70%	100%
4.2. Improvement in the recovery and reintegration of survivors in Bilwi and Siuna	% of survivors who identify that the project activities have supported their recovery and reintegration.	0%	60%	100%

4.3 Analysis of Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation criteria of efficiency, impact and sustainability were developed in each of the four strategic objectives analyzed, in this section only Relevance and Efficiency is analyzed, which is a transversal axis.

About the implementation of the project

Coordinations: The project has been executed by VW USA, Nicaragua was the agency responsible for administering, monitoring and evaluating the intervention. The coordination of NW was done directly with VM Nicaragua, and this one with the headquarters in the USA.

In general terms, there were no technical deviations or drastic budgetary adjustments. Initially, the groups were reduced geographically, from 22 communities to 15 due to budgetary modifications, being reduced to 8 among neighborhoods and communities in Bilwi and 7 in Siuna. In relation to objectives and products, the results 3.1 was not finally incorporated and result 4.4 was not executed as it was part of another project with IOM funds.

For the implementation of the project objectives, results and activities were designed, which were modified. Similar activities were merged, new indicators were incorporated and the number of beneficiaries per community was reduced, defining the amount of 15 per community with a total of 225 people in total. No budget modifications were made, from the beginning the funds were adjusted to real proposals and based on the high costs of the context they tried to reduce costs to carry out more activities, with the same funds.

The design of the project did not contemplate the protection of the victims before an abuse or aggression, the support to the shelter was poor and insufficient, taking into account that the element of protection is vital to face the cycle of violence and to preserve the life of the victim.

The majority of survivors of violence interviewed, live in conditions of extreme poverty and vulnerability; even when they have left the cycle of violence, they have not achieved economic autonomy, which was not contemplated by the project, and is an element that undermines the sustainability of their recovery.

Initially, the survey method for the monitoring system was not contemplated in order to measure the behavior of the indicators, nor was the preparation of surveys contemplated to measure the degree of satisfaction of the target groups.

Difficulties found in the environment: The main difficulties encountered since the beginning of the project were: i) the ethnic cultural theme that prints its own particularities in both Bilwi and Siuna (land problem, invasion of settlers, social and political violence, drugs and drug trafficking). ii) The participation in the communities that has been increasing in most of the communities, and iii) the distances between municipalities and from these to the rural communities, which represented a difficulty to respond quickly in cases of crisis.

Strengths: i) Recognition of the work carried out by NW in the protection of victims of violence; ii) the population's demand to respond to the problem generated by the violence; and iii) the intervention was focused on prevention, not on care and protection.

Unforeseen effects of the project: i) the opening of the church and its demands, especially the Moravian Church; ii) the opening of the ambulatory shelter in Siuna, iii) the formation of the psychologists network in Siuna and its contribution to the emotional recovery work of the victims and survivors; iv) working with men, enabling a space to reflect on violent behavior and attitudes and the deconstruction of patriarchal patterns and v) the support of the Ecumenical Church, who have participated in workshops with the Hope Channels methodology, make theological reflection with the families of their churches. As a result, the positioning of the issue of violence in the municipality of Siuna, which facilitated the prevention work.

ANALYSIS OF RELEVANCE

The PPT was culturally and socially relevant, as it responded more fully to the demands of the population about Domestic Violence, for the distribution of the benefits generated in the population of Bilwi and Siuna, as it responded to their demands and needs, with emphasis on the recovery of the rights to live without violence in the family especially, women, children, adolescents, youth, Miskito indigenous people and mestizo essentially, impacting the multicultural and social development of both municipalities and the RANNC.

In addition to respecting opinion, knowledge, criteria for the selection of beneficiaries at the community and neighborhood levels without discrimination for ethnic, geographical, gender, generational or religious reasons.

The identified problems that shaped the present intervention were expressed in the objectives and expected results for the same, the activities were designed in an adequate way respecting the indigenous and mestizo worldview, adapted to the neighborhoods and communities in the two municipalities.

Finally, it should be noted that NW fits the State's regulations, incorporated into the Political Constitution of the Republic of Nicaragua, international agreements, regarding equity and gender empowerment, as well as the Childhood Code that protects Women, Boys and Girls and Law 779 on the Prevention of Violence against Women, as well as national policies, such as the Gender and Regional Policy in the Regional Gender Policy Framework, which contains a section on the Prevention of Violence against Women and a policy of Protection of Children and Adolescents in the RAACC.

EFFICACY ANALYSIS

The project achieved a high level of efficiency, reaching the objectives and results proposed, with the resources budgeted and approved in the initial budget. The budget approved by the donor, the INL with US funds for the two years of execution of the PPT, is US \$ 1,000,000.00, of which the partner Nidia White is entitled to the amount of US \$ 516,402.00 and World Vision US\$ 483,598.00.

At the beginning of the execution NW had difficulties with the requests and the disbursement, however progress was made in the development of capacities and the dynamics of transfers in the logic of WV to make the monthly requests, however with the accompaniment of WV, it was elaborated a purchasing policy, support in the control of assets, transfers, and search for suppliers. NW was adjusted to the budget funds and all the activities have been carried out according to the approved budget. The schedules and time foreseen have been respected (DIP).

The use of project funds has been efficient in achieving the results and reaching objectives, including the execution of actions that were not financially programmed in the project document. Creativity, and savings, allowed to develop a greater number of activities to a greater number of people.

According to the Project Director and the PPT accountant, the results achieved to date, would not have been obtained with fewer resources, the remaining resources resulting from savings, allowed for the implementation of strategic programmatic processes appropriate to the identification of needs that were they were detecting.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

1. The PPT project, with two years of execution in Bilwi and a shorter time in Siuna, was effective since the level of achievement of the four strategic objectives was optimal; efficient because these objectives were achieved with the proposed cost and savings policies; socially and culturally relevant, because domestic violence is a problem really felt by the community, which has created space and opportunity for victims to break the silence, seek support and initiate a recovery process; it had an impact despite the fact that the execution of the PPT was short, however, important changes occurred, community networks and structures were strengthened and others were created; in relation to sustainability, the efforts were aimed at the deconstruction of behaviors, social codes that naturalize violence. To reduce the causes and consequences generated by gender inequalities and contribute to a more egalitarian society, this process should be continued, given that changes in behavior, attitudes and practices require a continuous, comprehensive and systematic approach in the medium term.
2. The success of the PPT has been the result of the alliance WV made with NW so that it was the body that executes the project, for its recognition and prestige in the region for its profile of defending the Rights of Women; The NW Movement has a shelter for the protection of children and adolescents victims of violence; it is part of the critical path of Justice along with State institutions; It has a social network at the community level and has structured a community justice route. It also has an adequate infrastructure with highly committed and motivated technical teams.
3. The project had deficiencies in its design, has four strategic objectives, one for each program, but lacks a general strategic objective that articulates the objectives of the Project, to facilitate the measurement and assessment of the general impact of the intervention with a perspective integral.
4. The indicators were drafted based on the adjustments previously made by WV and NW, others were formulated based on the preparation of the baseline, an intermediate indicator monitoring table was designed, modifying some original project goals. The good management of quantitative indicators stands out, however the need for qualitative indicators is perceived, in particular regarding prevention interventions and attention to violence.
5. For the follow-up of the qualitative aspects, it was not contemplated the realization of surveys / survey of perception of the satisfaction of the services or other instruments required to measure the changes of attitudes, behavior and practices in the target population.
6. The target group defined for the PPT increased in relation to the initial goal; The initial project document proposes 6,200 direct beneficiaries and 8,000 people indirectly benefited. In the results of the evaluation, 7,654 direct beneficiaries and 38,270.00 indirect beneficiaries are quantified, with an over compliance of 22.49%.

Methodologies

7. The methodologies used to achieve activities, results and objectives were novel and timely. The Canales de Esperanza methodology, for example, with a new, equitable and liberating biblical message about the relationship between men and women from a theological perspective focused on rights, moves away from the traditional religious discourses that perpetuate the submission of women and, this change has increased the female membership in their churches according to the same pastors. Talking about New Masculinities means new forms of behavior for men and young people, non-violent, active and responsible paternity, men subject to rights, but also duties.

The application of the peer methodology for work with adolescents and young people is an important instrument for raising awareness, understanding and reflection on the subject, the training of trainers as well as the cascade methodology for the multiplication of knowledge has been successful.

8. In the La Esperanza Shelter, they use appropriate methodologies and techniques so that the children, adolescents and young survivors have a recovery process without being subject to re-victimization and without developing the syndrome of institutionalization; actions are promoted with a multicultural approach, which promotes solidarity, affection, ancestral values of their indigenous worldview.

Strategies

9. The intervention strategy aimed at sensitizing and empowering women and men in the communities has influenced the creation of processes of change in the target population and in particular with leaders and promoters, transitioning from passive actors to actors active in prevention of violence.
10. The adaptation to the indigenous worldview of work methodologies such as Canales de Esperanza and the Manual of skills for Life also represents an important contribution for both VM and NW.
11. The strategy of strengthening networks, considering respect for ethnic, religious and political diversity in communities and neighborhoods, has allowed community work to be done jointly and not be affected by the conflicts of the territories of intervention of the PPT.
12. The strategy of attention with access to psychological services, legal support and accompaniment of survivors of violence, has made it possible to overcome their trauma, adopting positive attitudes, and even, incorporating themselves into awareness, accompaniment and denunciation activities, in its neighborhoods and communities.

Approaches

13. The gender approach worked on gender inequality and discrimination, analyzing the causes and effects of domestic violence, which constitutes an instrument of power and control of men over women. The approach of new masculinities, which promotes a reflection on the causes, effects, and sequels of violent masculinity from a new vision of non-violent masculine identity and new models of communication and relationship with their family; the generational approach, which integrates generational and gender equity, strengthening the leadership of adolescents and young people, giving them prominence among their peers. The multicultural approach through the establishment of consensus with its male and female

leaders in their mother tongue, respect for their ancestral organization, their system of justice without violating their particular identity; the intersectionality approach in which multiple identities are combined, gender, ethnicity, age, sexual orientation, which contributes to deepening vulnerabilities; being a poor woman, disabled, uneducated, from the rural area, Miskita, not bilingual has less possibilities of accessing justice than a woman from the urban area, showing social inequality.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended to World Vision the continuity of the activities initiated through the PPT Project with components that include more emphasis on prevention, the consolidation of psychological and legal services and the protection and attention especially directed to victims and survivors.
2. In a second phase of this process, the integral strengthening of the La Esperanza shelter and the services it provides should be incorporated, since it responds to a need of the populations of Bilwi and Siuna, the methodology evaluated is pertinent and successful and should be the basis of this process, strengthening a community route based on a multi-ethnic, intergenerational approach and promoting the values of the indigenous worldview.
3. The methodologies used to date must continue to be applied, especially the methodology of new masculinities, and that of Canales de Esperanza.
4. Conduct a survey of cascade knowledge transmission methodology in the Training of trainers from the second level of multiplication and evaluate the quality of the messages transmitted and the level of reflection generated.
5. Strengthen approaches to generational and multicultural intervention, taking back ancestral values such as loyalty, solidarity, community, among others, from the collective perspective to individuality.
6. Consider for future interventions the promotion of economic alternatives or ventures so that the survivors of VD can break the circle of economic dependence on their partners or their families.
7. Continue the work with religious leaders of different denominations as they exert a great influence on the population.
8. Continue to strengthen the Network of Promoters and community leaders, an important link in both municipalities for the prevention, care and referral of DV victims.
9. Reinforce in Siuna the institutional setting for the attention to cases of violence in the communities and promote in Bilwi the creation of a sustainable mechanism so that the victims continue to receive attention.
10. Work in the promotion and defense of the rights of children and adolescents in both municipalities, given the sexual violence that is exerted on girls and adolescents, corroborated by qualitative research.

The Nidia White Movement is given the following recommendations:

1. Continue to develop sustainability strategies, such as ventures, alliances with private companies, sponsorship searches among others, and in this way manage to sustain the successful results obtained, in both municipalities, especially with regard to the maintenance of La Esperanza Shelter.
2. To advance with the strategies of intersectoral alliances, systematizing their experiences, methodologies and approaches since this diversity has created a model of attention that can be replicable in other national or international projects.
3. Carry out a systematization of the processes developed in the PPT, its methodologies, the value of the complementarity of intervention approaches, the link of the diversity of ideas, religions, generations, multiculturalism and worldview.

V. LIMITATIONS

a. Limitations in implementing the Project.

Among the most important limitations, the following stand out:

- Working on the prevention of domestic violence in the communities generated demand for attention to violence, which required adjusting the work modalities based on the characteristics of each municipality, considering the specificities of the different indigenous and ethnic groups and the specificities of the two systems: positive law and customary law.
- One of the limitations was the agreement of not including the State institutions in the project's activities. This, taking into consideration that NW, as an organization specialized in the human rights of women and children, is part of the Critical Route of Justice at the regional level, and to provide effective assistance to DV victims, coordination with public institutions is required.
- At the municipal level, the institutional services for DV victims are centralized, therefore, the territorial extension and the dispersion of the population in communities, make it difficult to provide good care to the victims in the most remote areas. This has a negative impact since there are not enough judicial facilitators and whistas that respond to the community's needs.
- The re victimization of survivors of violence has not disappeared. Both, at the community and institutional level, the story of what happened is told several times, first to the leader, then to the facilitator, the police and other authorities.
- In Siuna, people interviewed expressed the need for the PPT Project to have legal accompaniment to the victims, although in some cases the support of private professionals was obtained or through coordination with the Public Defender's Office, it would have been desirable for NW to directly provide this service.

VI. LESSONS LEARNED

- Develop strategies with target groups to work on common objectives that allow coexistence and political, intercultural, gender and generational tolerance in order to solve the most felt problems of the communities; These strategies must be inclusive, must join efforts and leadership.
- Working with adolescents and young people is strategic to stop the continuity of patriarchal cultural models in the family relationship.
- The demand for the services offered increases when a project responds to the needs of the population
- The work of prevention of violence from the Bible allowed NW to strengthen its coordination mechanisms with the communities, positioned the issue of violence in Siuna, favored the establishment of coordinations and alliances with the churches and strengthened community networks.
- The processes of change are long-term, particularly in complex contexts where the aim is to modify attitudes and practices in relation to violence, which requires interventions in multiple areas, taking into consideration that violence is multi-causal and has structural foundations.

VII. GOOD PRACTICES

The evaluation identifies the following as good practices developed in the execution of the PPT that can be incorporated in future actions:

- The use of transformative methodologies such as Channels of Hope, with a renewed, equitable biblical message about gender relations from a theological perspective centered on rights. It is an important instrument to eliminate traditional discourses that maintain the submission of women and justify violence.
- The model of care developed in La Esperanza shelter, within the framework of respect for the customs and values of the indigenous worldview, offers comprehensive care to women, girls and adolescent's victims of violence, which includes medical attention, legal support and emotional recovery with an autonomous, rights-based and liberating life vision.
- Respect for multiculturalism and the facilitation of services in Miskitu language⁶ in Bilwi, contributed to increasing the victims and violence survivors' capacity for denouncing and seeking support, without imposing forms of communication or foreign cultures.







⁶ "Language" is understood as the linguistic system organized according to hierarchical parameters established with the ultimate goal of allowing communication between people of the same sociolinguistic speech community. This complex network of associations between ideas, words, sounds and gestures that we call language is the code through which people interact. As such, it must be provided with a solidly established grammatical system, regardless of whether the language is written or it is a language that is used only through orality, as is the case with many of the indigenous languages.

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Annexes.

Sampling Frame				
 2. Sampling frame.docx				
Data collection instruments				
Instrument Family Survey	Survey Instrument with Promoters	Survey Instrument Adolescents and Youth	Interview guides	Focus group guides
 3. Family Survey Form.docx	 4. Community Promoters Survey Fo	 5. Survey Form adolescents - 13- to	 6. Interview Guides.docx	 7. Focus Groups guide.docx