

Country-Level Data for Liberia country Outcome XM-DAC-41146-LBR_D_3.2

OUTCOME LBR_D_3.2 [XM-DAC-41146-LBR_D_3.2](#)

By 2024, the most vulnerable and excluded groups have improved quality of life with rights-based, gender sensitive ,inclusive, equitable access and utilization of essential social services in an environment free of discrimination and violence including in humanitarian situations.

OUTCOME DETAILS

SDG alignment



Impact areas



Ending violence against women

Organizational outputs



Positive social norms



Women's voice, leadership and agency

Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

Humanitarian Scope

Outcome Description

The root causes of civil war remain unaddressed. Despite the gains made in maintaining national peace and security, the root causes of the country's 14-year civil war, remained unaddressed. The triggers of conflict include a) an unfinished business of peace and reconciliation and a slow national reconciliation process.

No

UN System Function

Advocacy, communications and social mobilization

Capacity development and technical assistance

Direct support and service delivery

Support functions

RESOURCES

\$3.10 M

Planned Budget

\$1.69 M

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL

EXPENSES




Funding Partners

Regular resources (Core):

 UN Women
\$83,918

Other resources (Non-Core)/ Funding Partners:

 UN AIDS
\$35

 Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
\$446,777

 European Commission -
Spotlight \$1,156,116

TOTAL OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)

\$1,602,928

OUTCOME LBR_D_3.2

B - Baseline M - Milestones T - Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
By 2024, the most vulnerable and excluded groups have improved quality of life with rights-based, gender sensitive ,inclusive, equitable access and utilization of essential social services in an environment free of discrimination and violence including in humanitarian situations.	LBR_D_3.2A The proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age.	2019 (Baseline)	67	N/A
		2020 (Milestone)	57	0
		2021 (Milestone)	47	79
		2022 (Milestone)	37	-
		2023 (Milestone)	30	-
		2024 (Milestone)	42	-
		2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_2.4	(Baseline)	-	N/A
SDG 11.5.1 Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters, by sex (Not for unit reporting)	2022 (Milestone)	-	0
	2023 (Milestone)	-	0
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
• SDG Indicator :	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_3.1	2019 (Baseline)	67	N/A
SDG 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age (Desk Review)	2022 (Milestone)	-	-
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	10.5	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

- SDG Indicator :
- Common Indicator :
- Complementary Indicator :

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_3.1A	2019 (Baseline)	YES	N/A
SP 4.11.1: Number of National Action Plans and Strategies to end violence against women that have a component that addresses social norms, attitudes, and behavior transformation, developed with UN-Women's support	2020 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2021 (Milestone)	YES	FALSE
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_3.1B	2019 (Baseline)	YES	N/A
SP 4.11.2a: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, (1) conducted community activities with women and men, boys and girls on gender equality and respectful relationships and (2) developed national informal or formal education curricula on gender and violence against women in primary and/or secondary schools.	2020 (Milestone)	YES	TRUE
	2021 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_3.1C	2020 (Baseline)	NO	N/A
SP 4.11.3: Number of countries supported by UN-Women to improve guidelines, protocols, standard operating procedures (in line with best practices) on the provision of quality services for victims and survivors	2020 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2021 (Milestone)	YES	TRUE
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_3.1D	2018 (Baseline)	YES	N/A
SP 4.11.4: Number of countries that provide information about women's rights to access quality essential services for victims and survivors of violence, with UN-Women's support	2020 (Milestone)	YES	TRUE
	2021 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_3.1E	(Baseline)	-	N/A
SP 4.11.2b: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, (1) conducted community activities with women and men, boys and girls on gender equality and respectful relationships and (2) developed national informal or formal education curricula on gender and violence against women in primary and/or secondary schools.	2020 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2021 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_3.1F	2020 (Baseline)	NO	N/A
SP 4.11.6a: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) integrate violence prevention and response into COVID-19 response plans, b), c), d), e)	2020 (Milestone)	-	FALSE
	2021 (Milestone)	YES	TRUE
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_3.1G	2020 (Baseline)	NO	N/A
SP 4.11.6b: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) , b) raise awareness through advocacy and campaigns, with targeted messages to both women and men, c), d), e)	2020 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2021 (Milestone)	YES	TRUE
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_3.1H	2020 (Baseline)	NO	N/A
SP 4.11.6c: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) , b) , c) provide options for women to report abuse and seek help without alerting perpetrators, d) , e)	2020 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2021 (Milestone)	YES	TRUE
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_3.1I	2020 (Baseline)	NO	N/A
SP 4.11.6d: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) , b) , c), d) ensure continued functioning of shelters for victims of violence and expand their capacity, e)	2020 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2021 (Milestone)	YES	TRUE
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_3.1J	2020 (Baseline)	NO	N/A
SP 4.11.6e: Number of countries that have, with UN Women's support, put in place measures to address gender-based violence (GBV) during the COVID-19 pandemic, which a) , b) , c), d), e) ensure women's access to justice through police and justice response to address impunity of perpetrators and protect women and their children	2020 (Milestone)	-	TRUE
	2021 (Milestone)	YES	TRUE
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_3.1K	2020 (Baseline)	0	N/A
SP 4.11.7. Number of women's organizations with increased capacities to respond to and mitigate the pandemic, fight against COVID-19 related gender-based violence, racism, xenophobia, stigma, and other forms of discrimination, prevent and remedy human rights abuses, and ensure longer-term recovery	2020 (Milestone)	-	35
	2021 (Milestone)	5	30
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Milestone)	-	-
	2025 (Target)	-	-

STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF : 2023

By 2024, the most vulnerable and excluded groups have improved quality of life with rights-based, gender sensitive ,inclusive, equitable access and utilization of essential social services in an environment free of discrimination and violence including in humanitarian situations.

Further to awareness activities conducted by UN Women, CSO partners, and grassroots level grantees in communities of five counties (Lofa, Nimba, Grand Cape Mount, Grand Gedeh and Montserrado counties), CSO tracking and reported cases of VAWG led to an increase in the number of survivors who sought essential services. According to the below table, a total of 68 SGBV cases were tracked and reported by CSOs, including 37 rape cases, one sodomy case, 21 domestic violence/ physical assault cases 8 cases of persistent non-support, and one child trafficking case. Nevertheless, 40 of these cases (34 rape, 1 sodomy, 4 domestic violence/ physical assault, 1 persistent non-support) have been sent to court awaiting trial; three (3) alleged perpetrators of persistent non-support and three (3) domestic violence/ assault are on the run from police arrest, and two (2) rape accused persons have been released on bail. Moreover, 19 cases which include 14 domestic violence/ physical assaults, four (4) persistent non-support, and one (1) trafficking have been resolved in the interest of all parties, as one rape case was tried and the perpetrator found guilty and sentenced to five (5) years of imprisonment in Voinjama. For the lone trafficking case, a young girl was resettled with her family back in Sierra Leone with support from the Montserrado CSOs SGBV Secretariat. It was reported that survivors from the 37 rape cases are all alive and stable with the exception of one (1) who is undergoing serious medical attention in Monrovia. SGBV training and awareness activities had reached 5,900 community members. 800 former practitioners of FGM from 11 counties have abandoned the practice and

embraced alternative sources of income (including agriculture, livestock, VSLA skills) and alternative rites of passage Program for the Initiation of girls into womanhood without the FGM component. 270 of these women benefitted from a training of trainers (TOT) in VSLA. The training aimed at improving financial and business development skills of participants and support them with a post-training start up micro-grant of US\$320 per country to kick start the savings and loans process. VSLA groups were also provided with 32 VSLA toolkits (one kit per group), each comprising a metal box, two top security locks, a calculator, a ledger, 25 pass books and a counting rubber bowl. VSLA groups have started a processes for legal registration and eight of these VSLAs have started the digitalization process. Each VSL has received technical support to prepare Articles of Incorporation which will be used for business registration upon completing the notarization process. Additional 110 female traditional practitioners participated in a training of trainers (TOT) in Climate Smart Agriculture in three counties bringing together 10 participants from each of the 11 target counties. The 110 participants to TOTs were assigned the task to trickle down the training to the 800 women former practitioners of FGM who have already started engaging in farming activities. The training was tailored to the needs identified in a baseline assessment undertaken to understand the existing knowledge and practices of participants regarding agriculture and climate-related issues. Participants were encouraged to share their experiences, challenges, and success stories. All these trainings were delivered in close collaboration with the National Council of Chief and elders of Liberia, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, and agronomists from the Center for Agriculture Research Institute (CARI). At the end of the training, participants to the project from the 11 counties were provided with agricultural inputs, assorted agriculture tools or equipment, and seedlings for 22 farms (2 farms per county). Materials distributed to women farmers included cutlasses, hoes, shovels, rakes, water pump machines, fertilizers, cassava grinders, packing and labelling machines and accessories, etc. Farmers were also supported with complementary livestock of choice including chicken, goats, sheep, pigs and fish. Beneficiaries of the project have also increased access to alternative income and market opportunities to replace FGM as a source of income. A three days trade fair was organized and took place in Gbarnga City, Bong County where Muslim Women Zoes and other Female Zoes from Bong showcased the products of their hands since quitting the practice of FGM. The trade fair was organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Gender, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs the National Council Chief Elders of Liberia and Liberia Crusaders for Peace. During this trade fair, supported female zoes were able to show case their new source of income. The beneficiaries were able to show case tidying, sawa milk, African slippers, African lappers, African bags, Soap, locally made air freshener, palm oil, pumpkin, honey, plantain, African photo frame, and many others. Goods were also exhibited and sold at the One UN building during an event to commemorate the role of women's human rights defenders' day during the 16 Days of Activism celebrated under the theme "Invest to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls".