FINAL PROJECT EVALUATION
Enhancing Domestic Violence and Family Violence Protections for L(G)BT People in the Philippines and Sri Lanka (2019-2020)

Report prepared for Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)
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Abbreviations

ADO	Anti-Discrimination Ordinance
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DV	Domestic Violence
FV	Family Violence
GAD	Gender and Development
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
LGBT	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender
LGU	Local Government Unit
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
QC	Quezon City
VAW	Violence Against Women
VAWC	Violence Against Women and Children
VTN	Venasa Transgender Network
WMC	Women and Media Collective

I.   Overview

In March 2019, OutRight Action International, with support from Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), initiated the project, "*Enhancing Domestic Violence and Family Violence Protections for L(G)BT People in the Philippines and Sri Lanka, (2019-2020*)." The overall goal of this project was <u>to create the preconditions for a sustainable response to gender-based violence (GBV) in the Philippines and Sri Lanka by building L(G)BT inclusion into domestic/family violence (DV/FV) service frameworks and policies</u>. As stipulated in the original agreement, a final evaluation is required to assess achievements of stated targets and desired outcomes.

II.   Evaluation Methods

According to the original plan, the final evaluation was to involve in-country visits to conduct interviews and visit service sites. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, however, an in-person evaluation had to be cancelled, and the evaluation approach, therefore, was modified accordingly. The Evaluation Consultant still was able to use a mixed-methods approach, as planned, relying on individual key informant questionnaire-guided interviews via zoom with 21 stakeholders (see tables), a review of project documents, and an analysis of the Results Assessment Frameworks (RAFs) for each country and for the creation of the Regional Network on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity/Expression (SOGIE) and Gender-based Violence (GBV). While not the same as observing the work and interviewing stakeholders first-hand, the revised process nevertheless enabled a sufficient analysis of the accomplishments of the project. In addition, the consultant worked closely with the country-based videographers to produce the short videos that document stories and outcomes of the work in each location.

Interviews: The Philippines

Interviewee	Quezon City	Muntinlupa	Total
In-country Project Leaders	2 (Claire Padilla, EngendeRights & Ging Cristobal, OutRight)	N/A	2
LGBT barangay workers and community members	3	1	4
Government reps	1 (Mayor Joy Belmonte, for video)	1 (GAD Rep)	1
Other	1 (Psychologist)	-	1
Total	7	2	9

Interviews: Sri Lanka

Interviewee	Number
In-country project leaders	3 (2 from Women and Media Collective- current and former project leaders; and 1 from Venasa Trans Network)
Trained counsellors	2 (from hotline)
Psychologist	1 (for video)
LGBT leaders	1 (from VTN)
Total	7

In addition to the country-specific interviews, the evaluator interviewed **seven founding members of the Regional Network** on SOGIE and GBV, representing China, Japan, India, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, and Sri Lanka to gather feedback on the process and outcomes stemming from the creation of the Regional Network.

III.   Project Results: The Philippines

Objective: *Protect L(G)BT people from DV/FV in the Philippines through increased access to services and protective legislation by increasing knowledge and skills of service providers and allies about DV/FV and sexual orientation and gender identity and expression (SOGIE).*

Outcome 1: In Quezon City and Muntinlupa, more protective measures against GBV are in place, and service providers are trained in SOGIE-sensitive interventions.
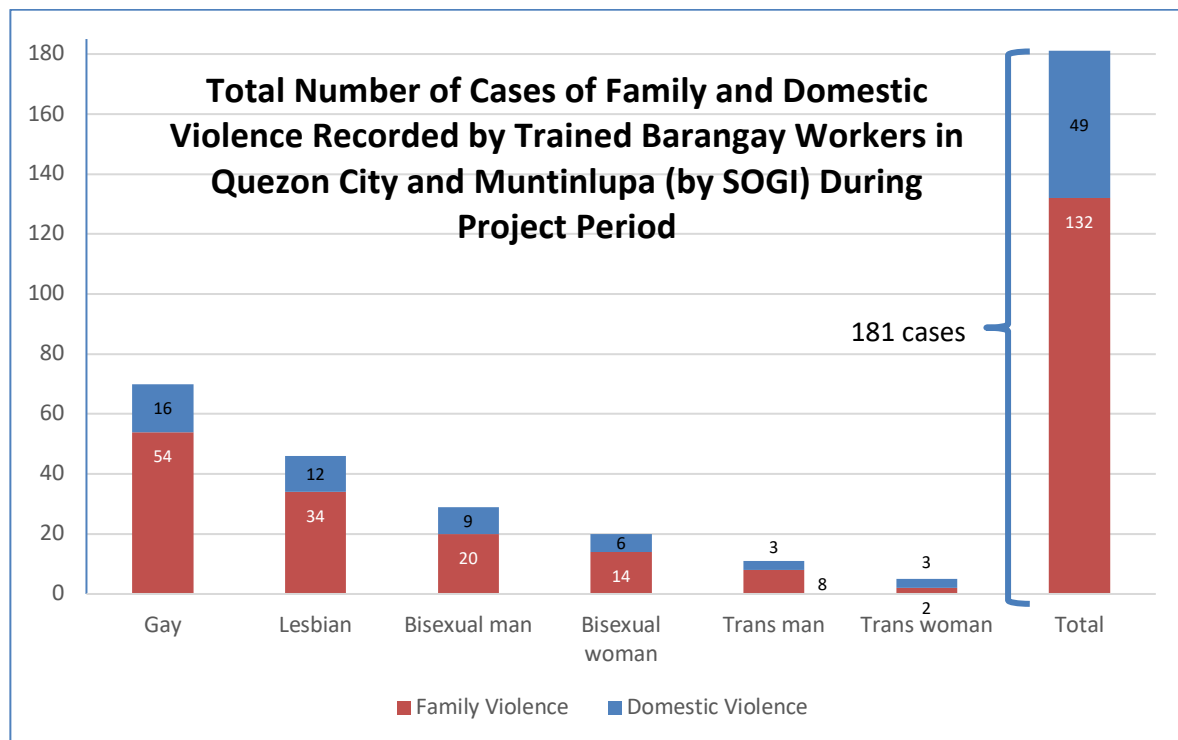
Final Status: Mostly achieved

Overall, the project met the target of training nine barangays in Muntinlupa, while 46 of the targeted 70 barangays in Quezon City were trained. As shown in the Final Results Assessment Framework (RAF), the project also successfully developed and introduced the new, LGBT-inclusive barangay-based FV/DV response protocol in both Quezon City and Muntinlupa, based on the Quezon City (QC) model, which was provided in both English and Tagalog. The original protocol was revised to include input from the Philippines Association of Psychology (PAP), which developed sections on psychological first aid, self-care for service providers, and provision of affirmative counselling. In addition, and PAP personnel from its LGBTI Special Interest Group, led some modules of the training. The protocol was integral to training and skills-building and also now serves as a permanent resource at the barangay level.

The shortfall in training coverage in QC (46 of 70 barangays) can be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown, as well as to the partisan political environment in which some barangays perceived the activity to be politically affiliated with the current Mayor but where barangay leadership was aligned with the opposition party. Barangay workers, therefore, were booked for other activities, creating schedule conflicts with planned trainings. This was largely addressed by asserting that the trainings were the mandate of the Gender and Development Office, rather than of a politician, but this took time to resolve. Then, once the COVID-19 pandemic hit, many barangay services were closed, with workers reassigned to assist with pandemic relief, contact-tracing, lockdown enforcement, and other COVID-19-related activities.

In total, 55 of 79 barangays in Quezon City and Muntinlupa reported using the monitoring mechanism for LGBT clients, although just 27 returned the forms for review by the project team. The data from these forms indicate that trained barangay workers handled 181 cases of LGBT-related FV/DV/GBV over the project period. (See Graph 1) Interestingly, the number of reported cases for transgender persons was lowest, whereas trans people generally are disproportionately subjected to GBV at greater rates than LGBQ persons. This may be accurate, or it may be a reflection of under-reporting of transgender cases. Overall, the total number reported was under the estimated 250 cases that were projected. This can be attributed to several factors, including lack of data from some barangays that may have had cases but did not record them or submit their forms, and the closing down of barangay services and redeployment of barangay workers due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It is very likely that the actual number of cases is higher.

Graph 1

Total Number of Cases of Family and Domestic Violence Recorded by Trained Barangay Workers in Quezon City and Muntinlupa (by SOGI) During Project Period

Interview Data

Quezon City: Based on interviews with several training participants, the satisfaction with the training and post-training support was high. For example, Marc Gee, the Gender and Development (GAD) Officer for the third largest barangay in Quezon City, described his reactions to the training:

> *I was able to learn how to handle situations where the relationship is already toxic, and it's hard to talk to victim-survivors, how to deal with them…Even though the victim might be smiling- or the perpetrator is smiling- the abuse is still real. I mean, it is not showing on their faces, but it is actually very real. And most of the time, what I am handling is that perpetrators are actually the relatives- their families. So, it is very important to know more – to investigate further what is happening, even if it looks like it is resolved, or that it is ok. The community learned also how to speak up about the abuse. Instead of remaining quiet, we actually have to speak about it…. And I learned that handling these situations is a long process. We need to give time to the victim-survivor, we can't judge immediately. We have to listen and really probe.*

Gee continued that he hoped that more people across all barangays could attend this training and that they could add more days and more time for the training. He added,

> *The group chat helps- we are able to chat and we can ask questions. We don't have enough knowledge to respond to all situations, so we use the group chat to ask. But it would be better to have more days and more time for the training.*

Noted "DS", the President of the LGBTI Federation of Quezon City District Six and training participant, observed:

> *The training helped the barangay a lot. I learned a lot about SOGIE. It helped me on how to talk to victim-survivors, especially when the case is LGBT-specific. When there's a case that*

involves LGBTs, they will call on me to talk to the survivors. Before, we had to hand them over to the VAWC officer… During the training, we had a golden rule— "always ask, don't assume," And also, "ask properly." The materials we got from the training are very helpful. The protocol- this is like a bible here. When I am not around, my colleagues try to read the protocols to help them handle cases. I also try to review the materials from time to time to refresh my memory… When I returned to the barangay after training, I was more confident in handling cases.

Another participant, "DC," a transgender woman, said that,

I learned about my rights. LGBT rights and responsibilities and how to solve the problems that they are encountering…Before, we based our activities on what we felt we could do, but now our guidelines are based on policies and guidelines that are in synch with the laws.

As noted, despite some initial delays in Quezon City, the training roll-out was progressing well at the time that the pandemic hit. Once COVID-19 took hold, the program clearly worked hard to move to alternative modes of training and mentoring, convening webinars and initiating WhatsApp group chats to continue to support the barangay workers. According to Claire Padilla, Executive Director of EnGendeRights,

Even when the echo trainings were not held because of the pandemic and social distancing, the barangay workers used whatever they learned to effect change- even calling attention to the behaviour of their co-workers. To me, this is significant. They became friends with LGBT people in the trainings-and they are now clearly strong LGBT rights advocates. They used the chat groups to raise cases and sometimes barangay officials would respond to their questions. So that is how we were able to raise awareness and gage their effectiveness. They are really strong advocates.

According to Professor Yeng Gatchalian, who is a co-convener of PAP's LGBTI Special Interest Group (the first in Asia), and contributed to the protocol content and trainings,

This program by OutRight is very, very helpful because we deal with the people who deal directly with the community. If these people know how to handle [cases of violence], especially in areas where they experience stigma and discrimination, they will feel that they are seen. So, it widens the space that is safe for them. I really hope this program can be done nationally, I mean for the whole Philippines, because there are a lot of barangay people who need to know how to handle our LGBT friends… If there is a recommendation I would make, it is to do more of these. Because this is really helpful. In my area of profession, there really is a need for people to be more educated…I also hope we can do more webinars, because the pandemic has limited our capacity to reach out to more communities.

Muntinlupa: Muntinlupa's Gender and Development (GAD) office received strong support from the city's Mayor to support the expansion of the QC Model, and by the end of the project, the established target of nine barangays in Muntinlupa receiving training to provide specific services for LGBT victim-survivors of GBV/FV/DV was met. Anecdotal evidence in the form of consistent use of barangay chat groups and other online forms of communication indicate that interest in continuous learning and drawing upon the knowledge and skills of colleagues and trainers also remains high.

According to interviews with key stakeholders in Muntinlupa, the training and follow-up provided through the DFAT-supported program significantly increased the awareness and skills of barangay officials and service providers in addressing the specific needs of LGBT people in their regions.

EnGendeRights project leader, Claire Padilla, noted that,

It was apparent from the trainings that awareness increased. They were already mentioning throughout the sessions what they learned and how they were stigmatizing in the past. They also continually ask for advice through our chatgroup or during our webinars [created due to

the pandemic] and will call out other people in terms of stigmatization and LGBT rights. Plus, they are actively trying to enact their ordinances. To me, these are just some of the examples of how we were able to raise awareness on LGBT rights and LGBT-responsive service provision and even advocacy.

Ging Cristobal, who leads OutRight's work in the Philippines, commented,

We were able to achieve our goal, despite the pandemic… From the M&E forms submitted, we got so many forms on many types of violence…so what they are doing is psychological first aid. This is the impact of the training on their work. They are very confident-- they are not scared. They did care before, but now there is a feeling of connection that we are all humans.

According to Muntinlupa Gender and Development (GAD) Officer and trained social worker, Reggie Salonga:

Prior to training, the barangay workers and the Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) desk had no knowledge of LGBT issues. They had no protocols, and they didn't know how to handle LGBT issues...the biases against LGBTs were there. After the training, the barangay workers realized how important it is to get rid of these biases to be effective in providing services…Before the training, LGBT-specific concerns were invisible to the barangays. Now, they understand how LGBTs also experience abuse and that their experience can also be different in healing because of the discrimination and social stigma…. We are now planning to include a gender-based violence help desk so that [the services] are inclusive to LGBT people.

Regarding the protocol that OutRight Action International and EnGendeRights developed through this project, he said:

In the protocols of handling cases at the barangay level, they not only follow the VAWC protocol, but they also look at the protocol and guidelines that OutRight used in the training….We are hoping to gather stakeholders in Muntinlupa, to be able to craft a protocol that takes into consideration the city's unique context…We hope that we not only will involve the VAWC desks, but also those who are in leadership positions in the barangay—because there are times that these officials block the initiatives and programs because they don't understand the need- they don't know about SOGIE rights…We want a GAD champion in each barangay, [so the changes will] be more consistent and permanent.

In an interview with a transgender man ("CC") who participated in one of the trainings for barangay workers in Muntinlupa, he noted that the training significantly increased his knowledge and understanding of the deeper meaning of LGBT- not just what the letters meant. He said that he was able to share with his co-workers what he learned from the training and was actually "able to open their minds about the LGBT community," because, before the training,

They only know about gays and lesbians, not the other letters in the alphabet. And they also thought that being LGBT is contagious. So now they know that it is not.

"CC" went on to say that he would definitely recommend the training to others:

The training helped increase my knowledge and understanding of the situation of LGBT people. I want other people to attend this training, especially members of the LGBT community, because they are not knowledgeable at all on SOGIE, on who they are, how they are called. I want them to be educated on what their rights are and also to identify the kind of relationships that they want. I also want all barangay members- the families of LGBTs, city officials, all those who are part of the community, to be able to attend this kind of training that OutRight provided. So that they would know what they can do and what they should avoid…so there is a space for them to learn…. We are thankful for this knowledge because

> *we now can fight for ourselves because we know our rights. We know what is right and what is wrong, and we are very confident now to assert ourselves.*

In terms of training future trainers, the project was able to train 92 (of the targeted 100) barangay first responders as trainers in Quezon City, and 64 in Muntinlupa, far exceeding the original goal of training 24 trainers.

As for main challenges, lessons learned, and next steps for the future, all those interviewed cited the COVID-19 pandemic as being a major challenge, as echo trainings could not go forward, nor could other planned in-person activities. A clear related challenge was simply that many barangay services were closed, with barangay workers enlisted to support COVID-19-related relief distribution, packing of food packets, and monitoring compliance to lockdown regulations. This was corroborated in several interviews, including with Reggie Salonga, who also observed that monitoring after the training was difficult due to COVID-19, and many of those trained had to divert their attention to responding to the pandemic. Nevertheless, he stated that,

> *Now, we are already slowly trying to regain our focus, and we try to follow-up with those who attended the training.*

Given these circumstances, the project team worked diligently to quickly create new platforms for continuing to strengthen skills and awareness. For example, the project developed a flyer with information about DV/FV and a referral number. These flyers were shared on social media and included in the relief distribution packs. The project also created webinars that streamed over Facebook Live, with participants even gathering to watch through a single cell phone (with social distancing) because of the limited internet service in the barangays. From this experience, the project team sees the potential for developing webinar videos with personal testimonies and other content as a means of accelerating and expanding the reach of information on SOGIE-based GBV/DV/FV to other barangays and government officials.

Finally, the in-country project leads noted that, while the results of the program have largely been achieved, the timeline was very ambitious for the number of trainings planned and funds available, and they wished they'd had additional resources to include more stakeholders in the training, and going forward, to assist with managing training logistics. As Claire Padilla stated,

> *We had limited funds actually to invite LGBT leaders. We need strong LGBT leaders and strong allies as well who are non-LGBT people. And we need to add other participants like teachers and police officers and medical workers. We also need to find organizers. We were very reliant on the organizing of [name], but for other cities we really need to find local organizers. That is how you are able to get the participation of the attendees plus to follow-up on any kind of monitoring and evaluation in the future. We were lucky because [name] has been working in Quezon City for decades- but forward looking, we need strong organizers and to allocate funds for that.*

Outcome 2: New cities in the Philippines demonstrate interest and willingness to introduce the Quezon City model.

Final status: Mostly achieved

Muntinlupa: The initiative to strengthen legal protections and increased resource allocations to LGBT victim-survivors of DV/FV has received strong support from the local government in Muntinlupa. Rather than emulating the QC Gender Fair Ordinance, also called the Anti-discrimination ordinance (ADO), however, local policymakers will pursue a "safe cities" ordinance that will fill multiple gaps in protections for vulnerable citizens that currently exist in their municipal legal structures. As such, the proposed safe-city ordinance will likely include an ADO focused on

LGBT people within the larger ordinance. The hope is that it will be drafted and submitted to the local governmental for passage by mid-2021.

As for practical access to legal protections, Reggie Salonga said,

> *We are hoping to continue with the program and pass a city ordinance or executive order creating a SOGIE Council. This Council will be the one to form programs on SOGIE. I think we should go back and try to analyse the cases that the trained workers handle and see what lessons we learned from their experiences… I am also hoping that we have more trainings focused on the legal aspects, and to also have a more comprehensive protocol for the Local Government Unit (LGU), just like what they have in Quezon City…We are also hoping that LGU/city employees can also be trained, because even in City Hall, there is still discrimination. Even though it is not out in the open, you feel it.*

"CC" also commented that he hopes to see an LGBT desk in every barangay, because many LGBT people are scared to go to the VAWC desk due to discrimination. It would also "show that LGBT people can be productive members of society- that they are doing very helpful things in the community." He believes that the LGU would be pleased to establish these desks.

As for increased legal protections, he hopes that the program will be supported by the Mayor so that it can be cascaded to all the barangays in Muntinlupa.

Other cities: As previously reported, the project team presented the GBV project to 23 cities in Luzon, Visayas and Metro Manila. No cities in Mindanao were included, per DFAT guidance. The project intended that, by the end of the project, 10 cities will have expressed their interest in adopting the Quezon City model. They exceeded this target, with the following 11 cities verbally citing their interest:

Antipolo, Calapan, Guiimaras, Iloilo, Makati, Mandaluyong, Naujan, Pasig, Puerto Galera, Santa Barbara, and Socorro.

Of these, five have committed to adapt and implement the Quezon City model: Antipolo; Calapan, Iloilo, Mandaluyong, and Pasig, the latter two being part of Metro Manila. Mandaluyong City had a public signing of the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) in early February 2020, while the other four cities are currently reviewing the MoA.

The approach appears to have been very successful. As Claire Padilla describes, she and Ging Cristobal mobilized their networks and undertook intensive groundwork.

> *So, what we did- we invited our networks- the local government units (LGUs) to join us in the trainings... We invited QC and there were many who attended our training, to raise awareness. Pasig City had the most participants outside of QC and Muntinlupa. And then we also had participants from Mandaluyong… they actually paid for their own expenses so that showed their resolve in capacitating themselves. And then the others- we invited them to attend the webinars.*

Ging Cristobal said,

> *Instead of just presenting the Quezon City model, we developed partnerships with women's groups, gender networks, the Commission for Human Rights. [When they attended the training], they can see that the training doesn't only address LGBT issues, but also feminist issues—it addresses issues that women face, and they see the merits. We now have a chapter on mental health- it is not just for LGBT people. It is about diversity.*

They believe that with more time, many more cities will come on board. Cristobal, noted, however, that that the pandemic will likely affect municipal budgets in the coming year, which, in turn, may slow the implementation of the model:

> *The reality is that our [barangay] budgets for 2021 will be very small because our collection from businesses will go down. This will affect the budgets of each department. Budgets also will be realigned for relief operations. They still need to support families, support COVID-19 treatment in their cities. This will greatly affect many cities. So, we need to be flexible. We can do the trainings virtually if necessary, but in so many barangays, there is no internet and service providers don't have smart phones. So, we have played with the idea, if we want to continue and be consistent, to provide video trainings. They do the training, and we do supplemental training with videos.*

For the long term, Cristobal also believes it will be important not just to go to cities, but to go the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG). She believes that if they could be endorsed by the DILG, they could do training for Gender and Development offices. She says,

> *We would be targeting more cities- not barangays- but doing training at a higher level and then cascading down. We could do it in phases- a pilot phase 1, then expand the pilot in phase 2. We have learned a lot. I am more confident now that this is really a very good model to be used in different cities. And it would be gender-based training that is inclusive of different marginalized groups—for example, people with disabilities—all of these groups include LGBT people.*

IV.   Project Results: Sri Lanka

Objective: *Protect L(G)BT people from DV/FV in Sri Lanka through increased access to services by increasing knowledge and skills of service providers and allies about DV/FV and sexual orientation, gender identity, and expression.*

Outcome 1: Strategic partnerships with local women's and LBT organizations established to condemn anti-LBT GBV/FV and provide services and support.

Final status: Partially achieved

Women and Media Collective (WMC), together with the Venasa Transgender Network (VTN), sought to increase the number of women's and other civil society organizations that advocate for inclusive GBV/DV/FV protections and/or offer or refer to inclusive GBC/DV/FV services. With WMC in the lead, this was done primarily through three in-person, one-day capacity-building workshops in Negombo, Galle, and Anuradhapura, which focused on sensitizing women's rights and feminist groups and networks on LGBT rights and violence faced by LGBT communities, especially LBT persons. Further, one two-day, in-person workshop in Kandy was also convened for women's rights and other organizations working on gender, development, and/or sexual and reproductive health and rights (SHRH). A second two-day workshop had to be moved online, using a WhatsApp broadcast, due to COVID-19. Finally, two virtual, one-day workshops were convened for mental health workers in Colombo on the mental health needs of LBT persons experiencing violence.

All told, 11 organizations (vs the target of 20) were capacitated to incorporate LGBT issues into their advocacy work. The shortfall is likely due to delays in the training program due to political volatility around the time of the Presidential election, as well as the lockdown resulting from COVID-19, during which a number of women's rights organizations were no longer responsive. The program also sought to specifically train at least 25 young women from women's NGOs, to support a pipeline of new leadership on inclusive GBV/DV/FV responses. Ultimately nine young women in this category were trained, as most of the trainees were seasoned leaders.

The program also sought to develop at least 15 lobby and advocacy alliances with women's or other local civil society organizations. Ultimately, four were created, with three WhatsApp channels being activated for information dissemination. An additional target was to achieve a 50% increase in outreach efforts among allies and women's organizations. Based on pre- and post-workshop

evaluations and sustained feedback from LGBT community members and women's rights organizations, WMC estimates that they achieved a 40% increase. Although pre- and post-workshop evaluations for all in-person and virtual workshops indicated acquisition of new knowledge and positive feedback, scores were less positive for the virtual workshops. This can be attributed to a range of factors, including the inherent disadvantages of virtual vs. in-person training, poor internet connections, and lack of appropriate technology (smart phones, computers) to access the broadcasts.

Regarding the number of service points offering LBT-specific responses and/or information on GBV/DV/FV for LBT, seven were established (vs the target of 10) due, again, to COVID-19-related lockdowns.

The program also sought to develop and launch three multi-platform social media campaigns on inclusive approaches to GBV//FV/DV. Unfortunately, at the time of this evaluation, WMC had not been able to complete these activities due to delays in finding the necessary expertise, illness (with COVID-19) of a selected animator, and the lockdown. VTN and WMC decided to coordinate efforts in the final months and were able to produce infographics and five videos combined, which can be used for future social media efforts as well as in training in the future. In addition, they will develop a social media campaign strategy for use after the close of the project.

Finally, the project successfully translated the LBT DV/FV counselling manual into Tamil (in addition to English and Sinhala versions), so that it is now available in three languages. Initially, the project team had hoped to train at least 125 Tamil-speaking mental health workers in the manual, but because the training had to move to zoom due to COVID-19, 25 were trained instead.

Interview Data

Interviews with in-country project implementers and two trainees paint a nuanced picture of how and what was achieved, despite the COVID-19 lockdown and the, at times, volatile political climate due to the Presidential election. Subha Wijesiriwardena, who joined WMC at the start of DFAT-funded implementation, summarized her assessment this way:

> When I think about what the project has been able to achieve, vs. what had been envisioned, it is clear to me that on the side of increasing and strengthening partnerships between LBT people and mainstream women's and feminist groups- increasing feminist organizations' awareness…I think there has been significant success and impact. Even when I think about the workshop evaluations, I do think that this has been profound… In terms of mental health resources that the project produced- the manual in all three languages—I think that is incredible and will have a really big and long-term impact just because nothing else of that sort exists… How this work impacts LBT people- there is still a question mark around whether more LBT people are availing themselves of counselling services- are they better for them, do they feel more comfortable using those services- I am not sure what we achieved. Also, the huge impact of COVID-19—the project was thrown off its feet. But on the relationship-building, partnership-building, raising awareness and getting solidarity from feminist organizations- and, on the other hand, creating resources that can be utilized by mental health practitioners, I think we had quite a bit of success.

Building strategic partnerships

Ephraim Shadrach, WMC's Program Officer for Gender and Sexuality, agreed that much progress was made in developing important partnerships and alliances with feminist organizations, and also suggests that the timeframe to expect deep change was somewhat short. The project has laid an important foundation, but more work will need to be done to realize lasting change to core values and to organizational change, as opposed to changes in individual awareness and solidarity.

In the trainings themselves, I felt that they were very engaging. …at a personal level, participants were able to connect… but the way that they would react to queer expressions was just what we expected- what we should have expected, and we tried to address what made them uncomfortable. So even though, personally, we have made a good way, we have not yet gotten to the core of their beliefs and where they come from. This is a lot more difficult. We cannot do this on one or two days- we can't get to the core of their ideology, but we speak from ours. Changing the organizations that they come from will be a challenges… It is not too much to speculate that they [their organizations] may not stand by in some situations, but on the surface level, they will be supportive.

Thenu Ranketh, project leader from VTN, and Ashan Munasinghe, of VTN, also believed that the trainings with women's groups were fruitful, yet more needs to be done. According to Ranketh,

I think we achieved the workshop goals… [women's group participants] now have some knowledge about the LGBT community- not 100% because one workshop cannot achieve that- but hopefully they have got some idea…Definitely there's an increase in interest—they were more willing and interested to know about these things—about the law in Sri Lanka and how they can help if such a person [LGBT] comes to them. They are more willing to learn. They asked if there would be more workshops with the LGBT community… We feel hopeful. There are other women's organizations in rural areas and the only thing is that we need to develop a rapport with them.

Noted Munasinghe about the workshops,

Talking about a person is something- but seeing and meeting a person, that helps a lot. The two-day workshop that we had in Kandy gave a lot of exposure to the trans community- a lot of discussions. They wanted to understand each other and get to know each other…. All the CBOs and women's organizations were really keen about what we spoke about- they asked repeatedly if there will be more workshops. The physical workshops really helped to bring strong partnerships and exposure. We are hopeful that we can develop a working relationship with them… The WhatsApp broadcast training was not as successful.

He also noted,

The CBOs were really interested in the law- how the law came about and how the law has helped or not helped people-- how the police were treating the community. Sometimes they were shocked to hear about police brutality, so they were very interested to learn more about how the law affected the LGBT community and how they can help.

The COVID-19 lockdown certainly impeded meaningful, in-person solidarity-building. As noted, this was not just because of losing the face-to-face interaction, but also because of technical challenges. Munasinghe commented:

We could try different online approaches, but I don't think it can change things. We have a lot of technical difficulties in Sri Lanka—the signal is low, lack of proper equipment, problems with the internet. This makes it a problem to do workshops online.

Access to DV/FV counselling services

The development and translation into Tamil of the manual on SOGIE-sensitive GBV/DV/FV counselling was viewed by the main project stakeholders as a significant achievement, given Sri Lanka's political and cultural complexities. Yet, challenges remain. In Sri Lanka as a whole, regardless of ethnic or religious identity, the use of counselling is uncommon. According to Ranketh,

I see that in European countries, people use counselling. It is not like that in our countries. We are not used to counselling. Actually, our people do not know- most of them do not know—what does counselling mean. They only know psychiatry for medication… so there are

many things to do to introduce this. We do not have counsellors in our schools – only in a few schools in the whole country and I am pretty sure they don't know about LGBT children. And only in a few hospitals do we have counselling. It is huge work that we have to do.

Munasinghe added that, "*we need to do a lot of work to build trust among people about counselling."*

It is against this backdrop that the project sought to embed mental health and well-being into the community through training, supported by the introduction of the manual, previously available in English and Sinhala, and now in Tamil. The manual itself was viewed as a crucial tool to be used to gain the trust of LGBT people in all regions of Sri Lanka, especially those who have experienced violence. This has been perceived as one of the most significant contributions of the project, with the inclusion of Tamil-speaking people being particularly noteworthy and important.

According to Subha Wijesiriwardena,

I feel very good about the approach we used. This approach as a response to violence is unique and special and does need to be encouraged. We need to focus our attentions away from policy and legal reform and really figure out GBV responses that venter and emphasize people's well-being and security. This will serve us hugely, The more people do that, the more we go away from these old-fashioned responses to GBV and that we focus on things like well-being and mental health and more community-embedded responses to GBV—and I do think that we have plenty of evidence within the context of the project- and outside- to show that it is an effective approach, if what we are trying to achieve is community wellness.

Thenu Ranketh concurred:

The translation of the manual [into Tamil] for counsellors will be very useful because it gives so much information for the counsellors who are not aware of the LGBT community- how to help these people during their troubled times. In the workshop about the manual, there were some Tamil-speaking counsellors, and they were very pleased. So, I think it will take some time, but as the manual is there—LGBT people don't have that much trust in counselling, but we have to develop it. As the manual has been developed, Tamil-speaking counsellors can use it now.

Echoed Munasinghe,

[The manual] was really helpful for them- they have something to refer to now. The trust of the counsellors, regardless of language, is very low, so we have to find ways to build trust. Having the manual there is really helpful so we can refer them now.

According to two senior mental health counsellors from Jaffna (in the north) who work for a hotline in Sri Lanka and were part of the project's training, the project's workshop for mental health counsellors was helpful (despite some of the technical challenges of having to conduct it online.) Said counsellor Dulanganie Jayatillaka,

The training was very helpful because we learned what the community goes through and what is expected of us as crisis supporters—how we can assist them without being judgemental or creating a situation where they are uncomfortable… Any kind of new information that we can use will certainly support society. I think that will be a plus. Right now, Sri Lanka does not support LGBT activities so that affects psychological safety. And it is difficult to get information out there because our laws don't accept the community. So, I think they are doing a good job to get through to a number of people in different organizations to at least leave an idea of what has to be done, how it has to be handled.

Her colleague, Theja Nayakkara, agreed, saying,

The delivery and content of the workshop was very good. The only issue was with technical difficulty. Apart from that, I thought the flow was very good. There was a lot of insight, a lot of information on how to address issues of that nature [LGBT issues] … We tried to trickle down the information to the people we work with- 10 or 15 people, but we couldn't do it in person.

Both counsellors expressed interest in more training and only suggested that future workshops be more interactive. Other challenges specifically related to extending training in the north included the fact that the police are using COVID-19 as cover to disperse protests, so, in general, people are more reluctant to go out, which may be tamping down any potential new interest in seeking support. Because of these conditions, Ephraim Shadrach of WMC commented that,

I don't have a real sense of how and what they[trainees] have gained from the training itself. In the north, there has been a radical shift in how the military presence has increased…LGBT people do not want to go out at all- to see their friends, let alone at a point where they are available…We can't really say that we have contributed to changing the situation a lot in the north (Jaffna area). The movement in the north among LGBT people is getting a little stronger so maybe community members, themselves, can be reached- that is a way forward.

Shadrach (who is Tamil), in reflecting on the foundation that the project has built, further noted that the work in mental health and awareness-raising about the LGBT community can be leveraged to go beyond that framing to address other feminist issues, building alliances at national and even global levels:

I have to say that it is really important that we have the manual in three languages. I haven't been part of initiatives before that have had materials in my mother tongue, and that is a massive thing for me…. I think we have identified quite a few people who can benefit from the material, but now that we know what kind of people we can reach, it is about widening who we train. We need to train and diversify how we communicate the content of the manual—for example, use the content of the manual to write articles in popular newspapers in the vernacular. We can make videos, and it would be interesting to find community members who are public-facing and bring them forward with a few talking points regarding mental health for the community – to raise awareness. We need a multi-pronged approach…And talking about mental health is just an opening. We can just talk about mental health and expect [the participant-trainees] to be allies. We could also talk about SRHR as a feminist issue and go beyond SRHR and connect to the global women's rights movement. Mental health is the entry point.

Social media campaigns:

As the Result Assessment Framework data indicate, the planned efforts to expand awareness about LGBT community health and well-being and to further draw in alliances with other CBOs did not fully get off the ground. Those interviewed for this evaluation described a number of challenges, including underestimating the level of effort required to find an appropriate animator for the infographics and planned videos, the animator falling ill with COVID-19, and the lockdown, generally. Part of the problem was that, while they identified social medica content designers, few were willing to shift the tone of their work, which is mostly entertainment- or comedy-focused. It was also important to ensure that the person would part of or at least an ally of the LGBT community, for safety and security reasons, and the COVID-19 lockdown further complicated the ability to work effectively with the selected animators. Late in the project, WMC and VTN were finally able to develop three videos together, which will form the basis of social media campaigns going forward.

In analysing the RAF data, combined with the qualitative interviews with project stakeholders, it is clear that an important foundation has been built to develop strategic alliances between feminist and women's organizations and the LGBT community, and that with more time and experience

together, it is reasonable to expect that women's groups may well incorporate SOGIE-related advocacy into their work. Further, with the availability of the manual in three languages, combined with preliminary training of mental health counsellors, the project has successfully accelerated efforts to establish community-embedded approaches to GBV/DV/FV prevention and response and to overall community mental health and well-being, although progress may be slower in the north. As noted by several stakeholders, however, much more is required to bring about deep and lasting change to the core values held by many in the non-queer communities, so that the needs of LGBT communities can be elevated from the level individual interest to organizational priority. It is therefore crucial that WMC, VTN, and other LGBT and LGBT-supporting organizations continue to build on the foundation that has been built and commit to long-term monitoring and evaluation of change to assess the impact for LGBT people of this work. On this point, Subha Wijesiriwardena observed that,

> *It would be interesting in three or five years to try and map what the impact has been on the community…. I would encourage OutRight to continue to support this approach of really focusing on community well-being and on building relationships and partnerships as a response to GBV and FV. I would suggest doing a thorough mapping of what other organizations, collectives, and networks exist now because, especially in the last five years, there are a lot of new, younger-led LGBTIQ organizations like Venasa Transgender Network, that have come up….And I would stay to maybe really focus implementation on other partners- like the smaller partners where resourcing really does solve the problem—where there is a clear correlation between having more resourcing and capacity and getting the job done. So maybe explore bringing on more grassroots partners that can be capacitated with better resourcing and WMC is more like the organization that holds the work and some of the international advocacy.*

V.   Project Results: Creation of a Regional Forum on SOGIE-inclusive GBV Prevention and Response

Objective: *Develop and establish a regional-level platform or network that advocates to address and reduce harms to LGBT people from gender-based violence.*

Outcome 1: Improved regional knowledge-sharing and peer-learning on best practices for DV/FV protections.

Final status: Achieved

Due to COVID-19, the planned in-person launch of the Asia Regional Network on SOGIE and GBV, scheduled for February 2020, had to be cancelled. Instead, the convening was moved to an online forum, which eventually took place over five days in October 2020. This first meeting of the Network was attended by 22 LGBT leaders with expertise in GBV from eight countries: China, Japan, India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, and Sri Lanka. Follow-up meetings and two webinars were held in November and December 2020.

As currently conceived, this first-ever Asia Regional Network on SOGIE and GBV is to serve as a regional hub of knowledge and expertise on SOGIE-related GBV and a potential source of country-to-country technical assistance. It will not be a funding mechanism per se; thus, members will need to seek independent funding for their work. OutRight will serve as the Secretariat and will contribute to fundraising efforts, convene webinars and other online seminars, manage the information hub, and generally play a coordination function, convening in-person meetings when it is safe again to do so. Over the course of the final project months, the group was able to agree on a "Membership Statement," which specifies the Network's values and principles, membership criteria, member expectations, and process for adding new members. For example, the statement states that

members are expected to contribute expertise and knowledge to the Network, use the regional hub to publicise good and best practices, and help organize and participate in online webinars and other convenings. A knowledge hub sub-committee has been created, which will determine how to organize the information and determine the most appropriate online platform through which information can be shared.

At the end of the first five-day virtual conference and launch of the Asia Regional Network, the evaluation consultant solicitated immediate group feedback on the process and outcomes. Overall, at the time, the members saw this as a great opportunity to strengthen regional information-sharing and national advocacy and service delivery. Short SurveyMonkey process evaluations after each day confirmed the participants' satisfaction with both process and outcomes. Below are some excerpts from the immediate post-launch evaluation discussion:

- *Having an online forum despite COVID-19 is grea.t This is a new topic for me, but it will have a really big impact for my community in Myanmar.* – Participant from Myanmar.

- *OutRight was very open to listening to participants' responses and no one was forced to take a certain position…. I thought domestic violence was marital violence, so LGBT DV is new to me.* – Participant from India.

- *The richness of strategies and experiences made me reflect on our strategies in my country. I also had a chance to reflect on the frameworks of GBV vs VAW- that was very good.* -- Participant from the Philippines.

- *This was a great platform to share experiences of countries that are struggling…. I never thought about before the reluctance of women's groups- traditional feminists- who are not supportive of LGBT- a struggle within a struggle.* – Participant from Myanmar

- *The enthusiasm and passion were re-invigorating… Very inspiring.* – Participant from the Philippines.

- *This was the first time I'm meeting other activists from the region. I was really inspired by the work in barangays and how they mobilized them. And inspired by the state website for services for DV victims.* – Participant from Sri Lanka.

- *I appreciated hearing about law and policy from other countries and how we can do it in Malaysia. I appreciated the discussion on whether we work with police or do not work with the police. It was about how we can work with the police.* – Participant from Malaysia.

- *There was an openness to differences of opinion. I like that sustainability of the movement and mental health were in the program*. – Participant from Singapore.

- *The five days online is something special. I am so happy to see that from OutRight's research comes the Network… I am proud to witness the building of this Network and from countries who have it harder than us.* – Participant from China.

- *I appreciate the depth of knowledge at this conference…The Network is the mainframe for GBV activists to talk to each other and not work in isolation.* – Participant from Singapore.

- *It has been an inspiring forum this is my first time exposed to meeting activists from the region. I appreciated the holding of space for each other, and everyone felt safe. The country presentations were eye-opening.* – Participant from Sri Lanka.

Following the initial five-day forum and launch, the evaluation consultant undertook additional in-depth interviews to better understand the degree to which the foundation for the Asia Regional Network had been created. Based on these discussions—and on the subsequent meetings to solidify

the Regional Network's mandate—the Network has been firmly established and is poised for further development and action.

Many of the comments from the in-depth interviews echoed those made immediately following the launch.

As a participant from Singapore stated,

> *[The launch conference] was a space where people who worked on LGBT and GBV could really have in-depth discussions and debates It is a space that doesn't exist currently. In Asia, the capacity and awareness around LGBT domestic violence is poor. I have never heard such discussions outside this space- outside of this conference. It is really unique… It was a real regional-global-local connection… It is a testimony to OutRight's work- it has always been in-depth, always closely connected to the movement. It was very relevant to us.*

Regarding OutRIght's role, this participant also suggested that,

> *As a group, we have a good sense of next steps. For a lot of us, who work on a country level, a big part of OutRight's role is to steer the ship on the regional level… and to share expertise and information and encouragement. It is a great initiative. There is so much potential in it.*

In addition to numerous similar comments about how the Network is filling an important gap in addressing SOGIE-related GBV, several participants had suggestions for ensuring that Network prioritize inclusivity. For example, one participant from Japan strongly suggested that the Network's activities must be survivor-centred—that "*we need to think about what it means and how and in what way we should materialize what it means to be survivor-centred.*" The issue of language also was raised in that the use of English without availability of translation may limit or exclude the participation of critical national experts who otherwise could contribute significantly to the Network's objectives.

VI.   Conclusions

Based on a review of the Result Assessment Frameworks for each Objective, and on qualitative data gathered through interviews, OutRight Action International and its national partners have largely achieved the main goals of this project. Certainly, the COVID-19 pandemic significantly disrupted implementation from about March 2020 to the present, yet the teams in Sri Lanka and the Philippines identified alternative approaches that, for the most part, were able to achieve their goals. Similarly, the launch of the Asia Regional Network on SOGIE and GBV, which had originally be planned as a conference to be convened in early 2020, was shifted to take place online, with good success.

It is important to note that while immediate outcomes have been largely achieved, the ultimate impact of this work is not yet measurable. For example, as was noted, the extent to which LGBT people in Sri Lanka will increasingly avail themselves of sensitised counselling services will require longer-term monitoring. Similarly, while the groundwork for strategic partnerships between women's/feminist organizations and LGBT community-based organizations has been laid, more time is needed to see how effectively the women's groups that were capacitated actually incorporate SOGIE-related GBV and human rights issues into their advocacy priorities, and especially whether the interests of the transgender community are included.

Likewise, in the Philippines, more time is needed to monitor the effectiveness of the barangay workers in addressing the victims of LGBT victim-survivors over time, although the data certainly indicate that the trainings and initial application of skills have been very successful. In addition, momentum has clearly been built in engaging other municipalities to consider introducing and adapting the Quezon City model to their localities. Further, OutRight's local partners have articulated a clear strategic pathway forward for scaling-up support to other cities, building on the

important strategies of embedding programme activities into existing structures and systematically gaining political support as core elements of implementation.

Based on the project's significant accomplishments, then, it is like that, with more time, the project's impacts will be achieved, even after the project itself has concluded.

RESULTS ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK: THE PHILIPPINES

Period: FINAL REPORT

| Achieved | Partially/Not Achieved |

	INDICATOR	DEFINITION How is it calculated?	BASELINE What is the current value?	TARGET What is the target value?	PROGRESS TO TARGET (list numbers)	VARIANCE (list numbers)	RESPONSIBLE Who will measure it?	COMMENTS
Goal **Protect LBTI people from gender-based violence through increased access to services and protective legislation or policies.**	Number of cities in which the full "Quezon City Model"[1] is implemented	Sum of the number of cities in which the Quezon City Model is fully implemented	1 Gender Fair Ordinance and model Protocol implemented Quezon City	2 – QC and Muntinlupa City	2 – QC and Muntinlupa City	0	OutRight	
	Number of cities in which the Quezon City Model is under discussion to become legislation or policy.	Sum of the number of cities that that specifically mention GBV/DV/FV protections for LGBT in developing legislation or ordinances, including the service model Protocol	5	5 cities outside	5 cities have committed to implement the Quezon City model. These include Mandaluyong, Iloilo, Calapan, Pasig and Antipolo.	0	OutRight	Memorandum of agreement (MOA) will be signed by Mandaluyong City. The other 4 cities are currently studying the MOA by their legal department. Target date of signing will be in February 2021.

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[1] The "Quezon City Model" refers to the combination of an inclusive non-discrimination law or policy (explicitly naming sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, and sex characteristics) and inclusive service model.

	Number of service offices or barangay offices active for LGBT people.	Sum of the numbers of Barangays offering specific services for LGBT victims of GBV/DV/FV	Quezon City: 70, Muntinlupa: 0 barangays	Quezon City needs 70 barangays retrained Muntinlupa target is 9	For Quezon City –We have trained 46 barangays. For Muntinlupa – We have trained 9 barangays.	QC – 24 barangays Muntinlupa - 0	OutRight and EnGendeRights	
	Number of LGBT people accessing services.	Sum of the number of LGBT clients accessing the LGBT services offered by barangays as a result of the service model protocol implementation	54 cases	250	181 LGBTIQ cases were handled by barangays that were trained	69 cases	OutRight and EnGendeRights with local governments	Some barangays were in total lockdown due to higher cases of COVID-19 that the barangays were closed, and the limited staff were assigned to do contract tracing, and to implement and monitor strict implementation of COVID-19 safety protocols in the barangays.
Outcomes **OC1) In Quezon City and Muntinlupa, more protective measures against GBV are in place and service providers are trained.**	Quezon City Model is implemented in Muntinlupa City	Muntinlupa implements the core elements of the Quezon City Model.	Muntinlupa does not have a Gender Fair Ordinance or service protocol targeting LGBT people	Core elements of the model are implemented, meaning the Gender Fair Ordinance and the service model Protocol implemented	Muntinlupa will be drafting a comprehensive a "Safe City" ordinance instead of an anti-discrimination legislation. The Safe City ordinance will include provisions on discrimination, sexual harassment and public safety	0	EnGendeRights and OutRight	

					that has been lacking in their city legislation. Protocol – The protocol was revised to include a topic on mental health specifically on how to provide psychological first aid, self-care to service providers and on providing affirmative counselling.			
	Number of barangays in Quezon City that have fully trained officials and staff on GBV/DV/FV protections.	Sum of all barangays in Quezon City	70 barangays are not fully trained	46 barangays fully trained	46	24 barangays	EnGendeRights and OutRight	Due to conflict of schedule and political issues, some barangays were not able to attend the training they initially signified attendance to.
	Number of barangays delivering data on services to LGBT people. This will be quantitative data to monitor access to services by LGBT people, nature of the cases, number of cases, repetitive cases etc. Aim is get a better insight and improve service delivery if	A barangay data monitoring mechanism is implemented for the DV/FV Protocol.	Data collection is currently fragmented, scarce, unreliable and not systematically segregated	65 barangays in QC and Muntinlupa use a data monitoring mechanism for LGBT clients	55 barangays in Quezon City and Muntinlupa are using the monitoring form	10 barangays	EnGendeRights and OutRight with local governments	While we provided the M&E form to all the 70 barangays in Quezon City, 10 barangays did not submit their M&E form.

	there is improved knowledge on nature and scale of the issues.						
OC2) New cities in the Philippines demonstrate interest and willingness to introduce the Quezon City Model.	Number of cities in the Philippines that express an interest to implement the Quezon City Model to OutRight.	Sum of the cities that provided Letter of Interest	0	10	11 cities verbally cited interest in implementing the Quezon City Model to OutRight. These include: Mandaluyong, Iloilo, Calapan, Pasig, Antipolo, Socorro, Naujan, Puerto Galera, Makati, Guimaras, Sta. Barbara	0	OutRight
Outputs **OP1) The Quezon City Model is fully implemented and impact assessed in both Quezon**	Impact report produced on LGBT usage of DV/FV services in Quezon City and Muntinlupa.	Report on access to services as a result of the program produced	0	1 report	0	1 report	OutRight with local governments

City and Muntinlupa	Number of barangay first responders trained as trainers in SOGIE and who provide related services in Quezon City.	Sum of people trained	0	100	We were able to train 92 participants.	8 participants	EnGendeRights and OutRight	
	Number of barangay first responders trained as trainers in SOGIE and who provide related services in Muntinlupa.	Sum of people trained	0	24	We were able to train 64 participants, 39 of which are LGBT persons working in the city and barangays.	+40	EnGendeRights and OutRight	Exceeded the target
OP2) Other cities in the Philippines are exposed to the QC ADO and service model protocol	Number of presentations and engagements conducted with city councils and policy makers	Sum of all presentations, meetings and other communications with different/additional cities around the Philippines about the QC ADO and service model protocol	0	25	22 presentations	3	OutRight	
OP3) QC ADO and service protocol model is presented in international forums	Number of presentations in international forums such as CSW and UN-Advocacy Week in New York	Sum of presentations and/or participants in international forums	0	6 presentations	2 – ILGA in New Zealand, ILGA Asia in South Korea	4	OutRight	

RESULTS ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK: SRI LANKA
Period: FINAL REPORT

| Achieved | Partially/Not Achieved |

	INDICATOR	DEFINITION How is it calculated?	BASELINE What is the current value?	TARGET What is the target value?	PROGRESS TO TARGET (list numbers)	VARIANCE (list numbers)	RESPONSIBLE Who will measure it?	COMMENTS
Goal **Protecting LBT people from gender-motivated violence through alliance building, increase knowledge among service providers and allies and broaden the pool of services available**	Number of LBT, women's organizations and other civil society organizations that lobby and advocate for inclusive GBV/DV/FV protections and/or offer GBV/DV/FV services and/or referrals to LBT people.	Sum of the number of organisations active in the GBV/DV/FV field for LBT in Sri Lanka	2	20	11	09	WMC and OutRight	All 3 one-day workshops were conducted by WMC, with support from VTN. We have been able to increase the number of organizations who are aware and willing to work on issues of DV/FV/IPV as experienced by LBT persons in Sri Lanka through the capacity-building trainings done With the completion of one 02-day workshops we were able to include a few more organizations

								based in Mannar and Puttalam as well.
Outcome **Strategic partnerships with local women's and LBT organizations established to condemn anti-LBT GBV/FV and provide services/ support**	Number of lobby and advocacy alliances established with local women's or other civil society organisations	Sum of number of alliances	0	15	04	11	WMC and OutRight	We have created 03 WhatsApp broadcasting channels to disseminate information. Since the creation of task forces by the President, a few LGBTIQ+ community members that are also activists, lawyers, and researchers have been meeting regularly to discuss how the activities of the task forces may impact the larger community.
	Increased knowledge about the issues and outreach to LBT among allies and women's organizations participating in the program	% increase in outreach activities about GBV/DV/FV among LBT	Unknown, baseline study needs to happen (Some information can be gathered from the pre-workshop evaluations carried out by WMC, when compared with results from post-workshop	50% increase in outreach efforts among allies and women's organizations	40%	10%	WMC	We conducted an evaluation at the beginning and end of each workshop. This has also been extended to the workshop held for the mental health workers as well. We have also been conducting sustained feedback from LGBTIQ+ community

		evaluations of same.)						members and women's rights organizations. We have received mostly positive feedback except on the workshop held on WhatsApp. When comparing the findings of the pre- and post- workshop evaluations, it is clear to see that all participants acquired new knowledge. For example, 100% of workshop participants said they learned something new.
	Number of service points available for LBT	Sum of number of service points offering specific services and/or information on GBV/FV/DV for LBT	At least 3	10 (Colombo and three other cities)	7	3	WMC	04 services are available island-wide and 02 services available only in Colombo.
Output **Women's groups, LBT community and general public in target communities are**	Number of women's NGOs trained in Sri Lanka to raise awareness of women's sexual rights and GBV/DV/FV	Sum of participating women's NGOs	At least 5	20	5	15	WMC	The women's rights organization that was initially surveyed during the beginning of the project were not responsive during the lockdown periods.

sensitized and have increased understanding of GBV/DV/FV and related services for LBT	Number of young NGO women trained in Sri Lanka to build new and expanded leadership on inclusive GBV/DV/FV responses	Sum of young women participating	Baseline would need to be carried out	25	9	16	WMC	Most of the women that participated from the women's rights organizations have had many years of experience of working in leadership capacities. Whereas the young transwomen that took part in our workshops and meaningfully engaged with the older activists were mainly from the North and Colombo.
	Number of counsellors trained that provide informal counselling including for LBT persons who are experiencing DV/FV	Sum of participants of trainings	35 (from phase 01)	50	34	16	WMC & VTN	Counsellors training completed with participants from 5 organizations taking part.
	Number of multi-platform social media GBV/DV/FV campaigns implemented	Sum of multi-media platforms accessible through WMC's website with specific GBV/DV/FV content for LBTI	3	3	0 (WMC)	3	WMC & VTN	Communications strategy not carried out yet due to severe delays in producing the material. VTN and WMC decided that each organization's campaign would be strengthened if a concerted effort was

								made between the two organizations. Both are collaborating on a social media campaign strategy for use after the end of the project.
	Number of LBTI DV/FV counselling manuals produced in the Tamil language	Sum of manuals produced in Tamil	0	125	25	100	WMC	As the workshop for the mental health workers had to be conducted on zoom
	Number of program partners participating in OutRight's Advocacy Week and the United Nations CSW in New York	Sum of Sri Lankan participants in AW and CSW from the program	0	3 people	0	3	OutRight	

RESULTS ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK: ASIA REGIONAL NETWORK ON SOGIE & GBV
Period: FINAL REPORT

Achieved	Partially/Not Achieved

	INDICATOR	DEFINITION How is it calculated?	BASELINE What is the current value?	TARGET What is the target value?	PROGRESS TO TARGET	VARIANCE	RESPONSIBLE Who will measure it?	COMMENTS
Goal **Develop and establish a regional-level platform/network that advocates to address and reduce harms to LGBT people from gender-based violence**	Number of SOGIESC-sensitized and LGBT-responsive DV/FV interventionists (CSOs, multilateral agency staff, lawyers) active in a regional lobby and advocacy network on GBV and LGBT	Sum of participants active in the network, meaning posting articles and messages on the groups list serve and/or social media, engage and/or participate in the network´s activities, are setting up new activities. Activities are counted/validated as part of the network if they contribute to the aim and goals of the network.	0	20	22	+2	OutRight	Forum was launched on Zoom in October 2020 due to COVID pandemic and containment measures. The 3-day Forum culminated in establishment of the Regional Network on SOGIE & GBV. See Grace Poore's report on the forum for outcomes and next steps.
Outcome **Improved regional knowledge sharing and**	Number of participants involved in regional sharing	Sum of participants in learning meeting and other regional activities	0	50	29	-21	OutRight	In addition to the 7 new members who have joined since the Network was established, there are 15

peer-learning on best practices for DV/FV protections and services for LBT people.	and learning activities on DV/FV protections for 6 months consecutive							potential new members who have been recommended by current members and have been invited by OutRight to join. We aim to have total 50 members by May 2021.
Outputs **National LGBT DV/FV partners, allies and other stakeholders are engaged in regional activities**	Number of regional learning and sharing meetings of OutRight's Asian DV/FV project partners	Sum of meetings held	0	1	1	0	OutRight	Regional Forum was convened online in October 2020. 23 LGBTIQ+ and LGBTIQ+ allies participated and endorsed the establishing of a Regional Network on SOGIE & GBV. All Forum participants were the Network's first members. A report on the Forum was disseminated to members and posted on OutRight's website along with a blog on launching of a new regional network. The report and blog are shared with new incoming members. They will be included with the Final Project Report to DFAT.
	Number of legal reviews of national DV laws in the region	Sum of research publications	0	1	0	-1	OutRight	Delayed due to COVID. Workloads of Network members reduces chances of voluntary work on legal mapping. Honorariums are an incentive. Grant timeline has ended, and new funding is being sought.

	Number of regional webinars conducted on DV/FV protections for LGBT	Sum of webinars conducted	0	2	2	0	OutRight	Network members presented and attended a webinar called, "Ending LGBT Violence Begins At Home" which was part of OutRight's OutSummit in December 2020. Grace Poore organized and moderated the webinar. 3 Network members from Singapore, Sri Lanka and Myanmar presented. Japan members of the Network invited OutRight to conduct a 3-hour online seminar on broadening GBV advocacy and frameworks. Audience members were LGBT advocates from Aomori Rainbow Network, academics and social workers. Grace Poore conducted the seminar. **In addition:** Subsequent to the regional Forum, 2 member meetings were held on Zoom in December and January. Discussion focused on developing Network membership criteria, member expectations, and process for becoming a member. A final member statement was completed,

								disseminated to members, and is being used for new member recruitment. Member Statement is posted on OutRight's website.