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Monitoring and Evaluation Guiding Principles and Performance of Gender-Based Violence Programs in Nyarugenge District Rwanda

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Abstract

For evaluators, guiding principles have been developed, which are covered in professional development courses and discussed in conferences, but institutional monitoring and evaluation systems still find it difficult to completely grasp the reality of suffering caused by the demand to disclose results. The study's purpose was to find out how monitoring and evaluation guidelines affect gender-based violence programs. It focused on three objectives, which are to assess: the contribution of the principle of safety to gender-based violence programs; the ethical principle's effect on the performance of such programs; and the influence of the honest feedback principle on gender-based violence programs. The research applied a descriptive research design, and interviews and questionnaires were used as research tools. The 154 respondents were selected from the target population of 250 using Slovin's formula; 151 respondents were picked up using simple random sampling, and 3 were selected using purposive sampling. The collected results were analyzed using SPSS. Key findings of the study on the relationship between a dependent variable and the three independent variables showed that there is a strong correlation between monitoring and evaluation guiding principles and the performance of gender-based violence programs. The results obtained show that there is a statistically significant influence, as the P value was less than 0.05. Institutions involved in gender-based violence programs need to fully integrate monitoring and evaluation into gender-based violence program conceptualization and design, as well as invest resources in public engagement and training of staff involved in program monitoring and evaluation.

Keywords: *Monitoring and evaluation, guiding principles, gender-based violence, safety principle, ethical principle and honest feedback principle.*

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1.0. Introduction

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) have been in existence for a long time (Kusek et al., 2004). The earliest origins of M&E can be traced back to the education sector. William Furish, who used quantitative marks to analyze the performance of students (Hoskins, 1968), did the first written type of evaluation in 1792. In the 1970s and 1980s, M&E had become an operational profession in many developed countries with the rise of the American Evaluation Association (AEA), which, with around 7000 members, continues to be the most powerful evaluation society in the world, as stated by Basheka and Byamugisha (2015), and the United Kingdom Evaluation Society (UKES).

M&E systems are becoming increasingly important in Africa due to increased demands for accountability and transparency from stakeholders. The AEA's 2004 work mentioned ethical principles such as integrity, respect for others, the common good, and equity. It is important to follow ethical and safety guidelines when monitoring and evaluating programs. According to Porter (2019), practices in monitoring and assessment may be detrimental given that they might be harmful. The focus is on program goals rather than people's safety in the search to understand what works. In addition, Porter mentioned that safe M&E in the twenty-first century must be tireless in its pursuit of how we may work differently rather than merely focusing on what works. He advised of tools and techniques that could include, for instance, codes of conduct that provide a secure setting for reporting problems, transparent reporting channels to advisors in safe programming and safeguarding, training using real-world situations, and data security standards. According to statistics, one-third of females may endure abuse at some stage in their lives. (UNFPA, 2019). The pace at which violence against women is happening is also increased by conflicts and wars in the world. Due to their size and wide scope, GBV initiatives are difficult to evaluate in terms of their success and impact, necessitating meticulous preparation (War Child Canada, 2020). USAID gave guiding principles for assisting GBV victims, which are safety, confidentiality, respect, non-discrimination, and honesty. This study aims to determine whether the guiding principles have an impact on GBV programs.

Since 2019, Health Poverty Action (HPA) and Rwanda Organization for Development Initiatives (RODI) have been working on a program to support a comprehensive strategy for justice, stigma reduction, and social reintegration of SGBV victims across Rwanda. HPA also conducts training and awareness-raising activities connected to gender-based violence. The program strives to create a comprehensive strategy for securing justice, reducing stigma, and promoting social reintegration for SGBV survivors. It also works to roll out a training program addressing and preventing GBV in seven districts: Gakenke, Gisagara, Karongi, Nyamasheke, Nyarugenge, Rulindo, and Rusizi (HPA & RODI, 2022). The Nyarugenge district of the city of Kigali is the focus of this research since it is close to the researcher and requires fewer resources for execution.

1.1. Problem Statement

Porter (2019) mentioned that practices in M&E might be harmful if focus is given to program goals rather than people's safety. For evaluators, guiding principles have been developed, which are covered in professional development courses and discussed in conferences but institutional M&E systems still find it difficult to completely grasp the reality of suffering caused by the demand to disclose results. There is a need to focus on modifying institutional principles so that

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monitoring and evaluation will be ethical, honesty and safe in the 21st century. If M&E causes harm it, defeats the purpose of GBV programs of protecting GBV victims.

Abhilasha (2021) indicated that one in every three women globally has suffered GBV throughout their lifetime but a number of people reporting is alarmingly low, just 7% of females who have ever experienced violence have reported it to a formal source, like the police, health care providers, organizations that support women, or social services. This is caused by mistrust of the responsible institutions, fear of stigmatization and many other reasons. Women For Women International Rwanda, & Partners of TWICECEKA (Let Us Speak Up) Activity. (2018)., (2018) also identified gaps Identified in GBV Services Delivery such as a lack of confidential GBV reporting routes, which makes victims silent, and covering up of GBV perpetrators and unethical attitudes of some GBV services providers that re-victimize GBV victims in public. Thus, there is a need for program teams to assure the GBV victims of strict adherence to ethical and safety principles.

In work carried out in Kenya by Weber et al. (2021), findings showed that there are many misconceptions in programs, and there is a need to be explicit, Otherwise, many participants might think they were misled or that it was all for nothing. There must be honest feedback about what research/project can and cannot accomplish. Weber et al., (2021) also mentioned that to better understand violent experiences and the laws that can be used to stop GBV, research with survivors of gender-based violence in low- and middle-income nations is crucial. Yet, this research also suggests that survivors face dangers like re-traumatization, safety worries, and feelings of exploitation. The aim of GBV programs is to protect the victims from any harm and thus if they are re-traumatized, it means the initiatives have failed. M&E processes should be designed, carried out, and used in a safe and ethical manner, and to serve as an inspiration for the creation and application of high quality, successful, and meaningful GBV programs in target areas (USAID, Global Communities Partners for Good & UNFPA, 2020).

There is also no single study carried out to determine how guiding principles of M&E affects GBV programs. Fewer studies with limited statistics carried out by Sharma et al., (2022) present a comprehensive list of effective methods for improving the M&E of GBV and non-GBV programs. This list according to the authors serves as a starting point for additional study and analysis that may be used to confirm particular practices and produce detailed recommendations for their application. That is why the author needs to carry out this study to find out how the M&E guiding principles affects the effectiveness of GBV programs

1.2. Research objectives

- i. To assess the contribution of safety principle in performance of GBV programs;
- ii. To examine the effect of ethical principle to the performance of GBV programs; and
- iii. To establish the influence of honest feedback principle on the performance of GBV programs.

1.3. Research questions

- i. What is the contribution of the safety principle in performance of GBV programs?
- ii. What is the effect of ethical principle to the performance of GBV programs?

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- iii. What is the influence of honest feedback principle on the performance of GBV programs?

1.4. Empirical literature review

Sharma et al. (2022) emphasized the importance of taking into account the security of both impacted people and disaster relief workers when creating and carrying out GBV risk reduction and M&E actions. The study recommended that project team members should ensure the safety of the respondents and they should fill their forms in safe places and so forth. They also advised that data gathering should be stopped when there is a security risk.

Stern and Carlson (2019) conducted a study in Rwanda to evaluate the effect of secure environments on IPV reporting and help. Lessons from this paradigm are provided, including how to ensure sources of help are secure, inclusive, and linked to larger IPV prevention programs. Safe places are a vital part of GBV reduction programs, despite their limitations and known difficulties. The study advised taking into account such specialized incorporation of feedback mechanisms in preventative initiatives and giving informal sources of GBV reaction more consideration. Kuoribo and Yomoah (2020) conducted a study to determine the effects of ethical and immoral behavior on project performance. Ethical behaviors included bribery and corruption, professional negligence, and fraud. The results showed that there is a need for a structure and teaching program to control professionals' unethical behavior and to find out what causes unethical practices. Access to reliable, empowering knowledge is essential for reducing the prevalence of abuse among people. A cross-sectional national representative phone survey was conducted to identify characteristics of those who could not obtain such information and to determine if receiving information through feedback channels increased public awareness (Bukuluk, et al., 2023).

1.5. Theoretical review

1.5.1. Theory of change

Carol Weiss' Theory of Change (ToC) is a theory of how and why an initiative works. It emphasizes the importance of evaluation and emphasizes that evaluators should have evaluation appreciation (Msila & Setlhako, 2013). ToC provides a framework for M&E and is related to this study in that ethical, safety, and honest feedback principles can help promote the GBV program's success. This theory provides a framework for M&E and is related to this study in that if ethical, safety, and honest feedback principles are applied will then contribute to promoting the GBV program's success (Vogel, 2012).

1.5.2. Result-based management theory

According to Lainjo (2019), the concept of Result Based Management Theory (RBM) is not new and it underlies all the efforts people take to achieve desired results. Simister and Garbutt, (2017) also supports that RBM has been around for a long time. Furthermore, it is a tool for monitoring and managing the implementation of plans. This theory is results-oriented. It is one of the strategies in management. All stakeholders, supporting towards the achievement of specified results and goals, ensuring that all activities, outputs, and outcomes contribute to the achievement of sustainable results. An investigation by Kusek and Rist (2004) pointed out that M&E is one of the invaluable components of a robust RBM (Bethke et al., 2015), demonstrating that when using results-based management emphasis should be on if the inputs and activities can contribute to the

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achievement of objectives bringing results. According to Sindayigaya et al., (2020) nowadays all organizations need change in people’s lives but the problem is to know if this is being achieved. Where now there is a need to use RBM. This theory is related to this study in the sense that if Monitoring and evaluation guidelines are used it brings good results to the program. It focuses on results.

1.5.3. Evaluation Theory

Research by Crichton (2021) pointed out that evaluation, maybe new as a profession but as an activity, began long back. Work by Alkin & Patton (2020) opined that well-known evaluators about beliefs in what is the correct way to perform evaluations prescribe evaluation theories. This theory is critical to evaluators. Evaluation theory compares the project impact with what was set to be achieved in the project plan. Evaluators can compare what is set in the strategies and plans with what is on the ground. Furthermore, Evaluation is in two stages that are Formative evaluation- it is done during project implementation and its purpose is to check differences and detect challenges, and correct summative evaluation which is done at the end of the project or program by comparing outcomes with what was anticipated.

2.0. Conceptual framework

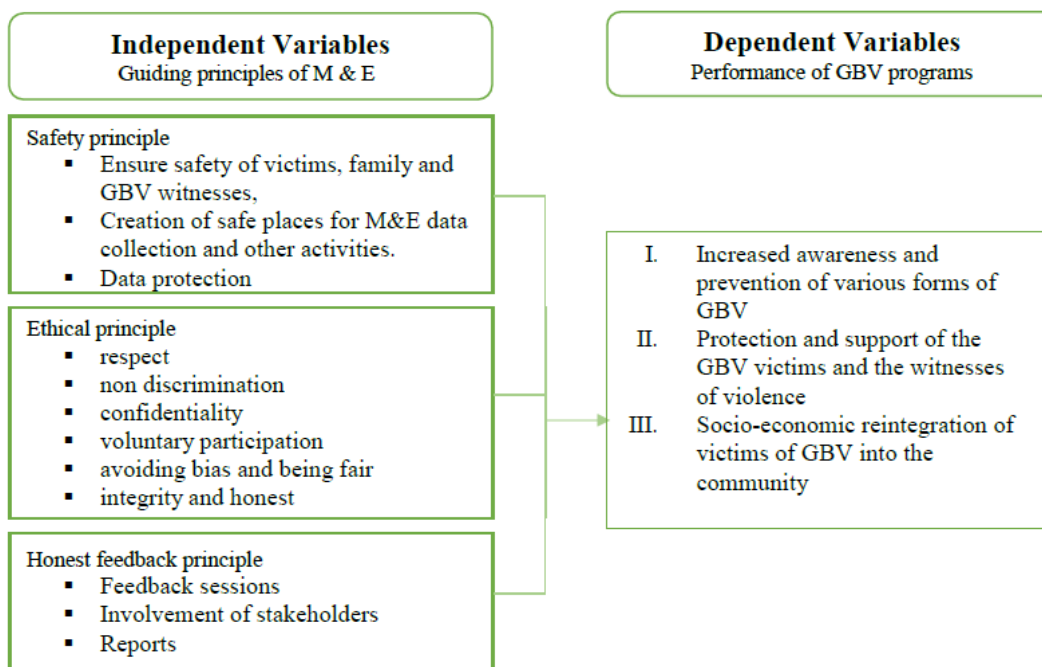


Figure 1: Conceptual framework

3.0 Research methodology

A sample size of the study was established using Slovin's formula where the total population was 250, confidence level or margin of error is 5% with 95% confidence level. This produced a sample size of 154. The research used 154 respondents in total. A purposive sampling technique was applied to select the three staff that are involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the GBV

program. Simple random sampling was used to select 151 GBV program beneficiaries at a time when they came for training at the Nyarugenge offices. The tools for gathering data the researcher employed included an interview guide and questionnaires. From the responses, an analysis of the data was made using IBM SPSS version 29.0.0.0. Two pilot studies were conducted among 15 people who had benefited from a corporate social responsibility initiative for GBV victims in Harare, Zimbabwe. The content validity index of two pilot studies was tested using Cronbach Alpha to determine if it was greater than the standard one, which was found to be higher than 0.7. The collected data was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as mean and standard deviation. Inferential statistics by using Pearson correlation and regression analysis was also used to show the relationship between M&E principles and GBV performance.

4.0 Key results and findings

The study's findings shown below are in accordance with the research objectives. The response rate was 72%.

4.1 The contribution of safety principle in the performance of GBV programs

The first objective of this study was to assess the contribution of safety principle to the performance of GBV programs. The researcher asked the respondents to show the extent to which they agreed with the statements given; 5 implies that a respondent strongly agrees (Sa), (4) implies that a respondent agrees (A), (3) implies that a respondent is not sure (NS), (2) implies that a respondent disagree (D) and (1) implies that a respondent strongly disagrees (SD). Based on this questionnaire set-up, Table 1 shows descriptive statistics from the respondents about how the safety principle affects the performance of the GBV program based on the 5 questions asked by the researcher.

Table 1: Descriptive statistics from the respondents about the first objective on how safety principle contributes performance of GBV program.

Statements	Frequency and Percentage (%)										Mean	SD
	SD	D	Ns	A	SA							
Existing safe places to meet with other victims and GBV program officers increased my awareness and protected me from GBV perpetrator.	3	2.8%	1	0.9%	2	1.8%	84	77.1%	19	17.4%	4.06	0.692
Protection across various stages of GBV programs through safety driven M&E measures by program team enhances GBV programs success.	3	2.8%	1	0.9%	1	0.9%	82	75.2%	22	20.2%	4.09	0.701
Assurance on the safety of my data in all stages of the program from design to M& E improved my contribution towards this campaign.	2	1.8%	2	1.8%	2	1.8%	85	78%	18	16.5%	4.06	0.650
Awareness campaigns by HPA/RODI improved my understanding of safety issues related to GBV.	2	1.8%	2	1.8%	1	0.9%	89	81.7%	15	13.8%	4.04	0.623
The process of taking M&E related feedback in a secure and private environment made me feel at ease and enhances program success.	2	1.8%	2	1.8%	1	0.9%	89	81.7%	15	13.8%	4.04	0.623
Average (Mean and Standard Deviation (SD))											4.058	0.658

Key: SD=Strongly Disagree, D=Disagree, NS=Not Sure, A=Agree and SA=Strongly Agree.

Source: Field data (2023)

There are 5 statements tabulated in Table 1 that were asked of each of the 109 GBV beneficiary

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respondents as a way of assessing the contribution of safety to the performance of the program. The outcome of statements in Table 1 concur with the findings of Stern and Carlson (2019) who found that secure environments helped people feel better about themselves and become more independent they also said safe places are a vital part of GBV reduction programs.

In terms of qualitative data analysis, research results showed that the 3 HPA/RODI management staff also agreed that safety plays an important role in the monitoring and evaluation of GBV programs. One of the respondents said” We definitely use safety principle in our monitoring and evaluation activities. We do not expose confidential data related to GBV program beneficiaries. We encourage them to go to Isange One Stop Centre for safety when they are under threat. The one-stop center specializes in offering adult and child survivors of GBV and child abuse psychosocial, medical, police, and legal services. I also agree that the safety principle plays a significant role in our programs because of the nature of the services we offer.”

The average statistical mean and standard deviation values were further calculated. The average statistical results of the mean, standard deviation (SD) and variance are 4.058, and 0.6578 respectively. The average standard deviation of 0.6578 which is also not greater than plus or minus 2 SD is a reliable outcome that shows that there is a closer link to the true value. Hence, statistically, this shows safety principle affects the performance of GBV program. Finally, data from the qualitative interviews also indicated that they strongly agreed that the safety principle has an impact on the performance of GBV programs.

4.2 Correlation of the safety principle and performance of GBV programs.

The researcher asked the respondents for their opinions on the correlation between safety principle and performance of GBV programs by HPA/RODI and the responses were analyzed using the same SPSS software environment. Table 2 shows the correlation of the safety principle and the performance of GBV programs towards increases awareness and prevention of various forms of GBV in the Nyarugenge District.

Table 2: Correlation of the safety principle and performance of GBV programs

		Increases awareness and prevention of various forms of GBV	Protects and supports the GBV victims and the witnesses of violence	Integrates victims of GBV socially and economically into the community
Safety principle	Pearson Correlation	.932**	.915**	.915**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001	<.001
	N	112	112	112

****.** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). Source: Field Data (2023)

The results in Table 2 show a strong positive and significant relationship between the safety principle and increased awareness and prevention of various forms of GBV (r=0.932 and

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sig<0.001), between safety principle and protection and supports the GBV victims and the witnesses of violence ($r=0.915$ and sig<0.001) and lastly between safety principle and Integration of victims of GBV socially and economically into the community ($r=0.915$ and sig<0.001) at 0.01 level of significance. The results demonstrate a considerable positive correlation between the variables that is statistically significant. As a result, safety principle contributes greatly to GBV program performance, particularly in Nyarugenge District.

4.3 The effect of ethical principle to the performance of GBV programs

The second objective for this study was to assess the effect of ethical principle to the performance of GBV programs. Based on this questionnaire set-up, Table 3 shows descriptive statistics from the respondents about how ethical principle affects performance of GBV program based on the 5 questions asked by the researcher. Each statement has its own mean, standard deviation and variance values by showing how each statement is spread out in relation with the accepted true values in assessing the contribution of the ethical principle towards the performance of GBV programs.

Table 3: Descriptive statistics from the respondents about the second objective on effect of ethical principle to the performance of GBV programs.

Statements	Frequency and Percentage (%)										Mean	SD
	SD	D	Ns	A	SA							
I feel that being respected by program officers created room for me to share my experiences and enhanced the success of the program	2	1.8%	2	1.8%	1	0.9%	90	82.6%	14	12.8%	4.03	0.616
Anti-discrimination practices that were applied are encouraging to address GBV related issues.	2	1.8%	3	2.8%	3	2.8%	85	80.2%	14	13.2%	3.96	0.693
Assurance on the Confidentiality aspect of my GBV status is a key pillar of the success of the program	2	1.8%	3	2.8%	2	1.8%	86	78.9%	16	14.7%	4.02	0.666
Voluntary participation in M&E activities is one of my key consideration to make HPA/RODI GBV programs more attractive.	2	1.8%	3	2.8%	1	0.9%	90	82.6%	13	11.9%	4.00	0.638
Nonjudgmental approach during my interactions with program team enhanced success of this program.	2	1.8%	2	1.8%	2	1.8%	88	80.7%	15	13.8%	4.03	0.630
Average (Mean and Standard Deviation (SD))											4.01	0.65

Key: SD=Strongly Disagree, D=Disagree, NS=Not Sure, A=Agree and SA=Strongly Agree.

Source: Field data (2023)

Table 3 shows that the majority of the respondents agreed that ethical principle has an effect to the performance of GBV programs. The average statistical mean, standard and deviation values were

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further calculated. Average statistical results of the mean and standard deviation (SD) are 4.01 and 0.65 respectively. Qualitative results from interviews showed that they had ethical practices in place and agreed that they have a strong influence on GBV performance.

4.4 Correlation of ethical principle and performance of GBV programs

The respondents were also asked to give their views on the correlation of ethical principle and performance of GBV programs by HPA/RODI. Table 4 shows the correlation of the ethical principle and performance of GBV programs in the Nyarugenge District.

Table 4: Correlation of the ethical principle and performance of GBV programs towards increasing awareness and prevention of various forms of GBV.

		Increases awareness and prevention of various forms of GBV	Protects and supports the GBV victims and the witnesses of violence	Integrates victims of GBV socially and economically into the community
Ethical principle	Pearson Correlation	.915**	.971**	.956**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001	<.001
	N	112	112	112

****.** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). Source: Field Data (2023)

The results in Table 4 show a strong positive and significant relationship between ethical principle and increased awareness and prevention of various forms of GBV ($r=0.915$ and $\text{sig}<0.001$), between ethical principle and protection and supports the GBV victims and the witnesses of violence ($r=0.971$ and $\text{sig}<0.001$) and lastly between ethical principle and Integration of victims of GBV socially and economically into the community ($r=0.956$ and $\text{sig}<0.001$) at 0.01 level of significance. The results demonstrate a considerable positive correlation between the two variables that is statistically significant. As a result, the safety principle contributes greatly to GBV program performance, particularly in Nyarugenge District.

4.5 The influence of the honest feedback principle on the performance of GBV programs

The third and final objective of this study was to assess the influence of the honest feedback principle on the performance of GBV programs being implemented by HPA/RODI. Based on this questionnaire set-up, Table 5 shows descriptive statistics from the respondents about how honest feedback principles affect the performance of GBV programs based on the 6 questions asked by the researcher. Each statement has its own mean, standard deviation, and variance values by showing how each statement is spread out in relation to the accepted true values in assessing the contribution of the safety principle toward the performance of GBV programs.

Table 5: Descriptive statistics from the respondents about the third objective on influence of honest feedback principle on the performance of GBV programs.

Table 5: Descriptive statistics from the respondents about the third objective on influence of honest feedback principle on the performance of GBV programs.

Statements	Frequency and Percentage (%)										Mean	SD
	SD		D		Ns		A		SA			
Feedback sessions were available and helped me to be aware of the results and success of the programs.	2	1.8%	2	1.8%	2	1.8%	88	80.7%	15	13.8%	4.03	0.630
My suggestions during M&E feedback sessions and feedback mechanisms such as surveys helped to improve the program success.	2	1.8%	3	2.8%	5	4.6%	83	76.0%	16	14.7%	3.99	0.687
Integrity and honesty characteristics of M&E program reporting processes made me more comfortable to be part of the program.	2	1.8%	2	1.8%	3	2.8%	86	78.9%	16	14.7%	4.03	0.645
Affordable M&E program communication channels for interactive feedback such as Radio Rwanda increased awareness and prevention of GBV and promotes program success.	2	1.8%	2	1.8%	1	0.9%	90	82.6%	14	12.8%	4.03	0.616
Peer feedback amongst GBV victims during M&E processes arranged by HPA/RODI program officers increased our awareness on the reality of GBV issues	2	1.8%	2	1.8%	1	0.9%	91	83.5%	13	11.9%	4.02	0.608

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in our society and enhanced program success.

M&E shared accessible communication also helped others to be aware of GBV and how to prevent it.	feedback through	2	1.8%	2	1.8%	2	1.8%	88	80.7%	16	11.7%	4.05	0.629
Average (Mean and Standard Deviation (SD))											4.83	0.763	

Source: Field data (2023)

The results of Table 5 show that the majority of the respondents were in agreement with the statements as the mean is above average. The average statistical results of the mean and standard deviation are 4.83 and 0.763 respectively. It agrees with the research by Mbonigaba (2022) at EDCL-EARP in Rwanda. Overall outcomes on the link between communication tactics and EDCL-EARP success generally reveal average means of 1.991 and average standard deviations of 0.917 for response diversity. Hence, there is a significant link between the success of the EDCL-EARP project and the project feedback tactics used by EDCL-EARP. This is also shown by the above results that there is a link between program performance and feedback.

However, the majority showed that feedback was available and enhanced the success of the program. This agrees with the finding by Shradha and Mishra (2017) who postulated that the project team must balance the interests of all involved stakeholders while making ethical decisions in order for companies and clients to benefit from the successful project outcomes. This also agrees with works carried out in Kenya by Weber et al., (2021) the majority of participants raised the significance of the honesty feedback principle on project stages within Nyarugenge District. The works by Bukuluk, et al. (2023) noted that access to reliable, empowering knowledge is essential to reducing the prevalence of abuse among people. The purpose of this work was to identify the characteristics of those people who could not obtain such information and to determine whether receiving information through feedback channels increased public awareness. The likelihood of knowing someone who suffered GBV was higher among respondents who said they were vulnerable to it.

Data from the qualitative interviews also showed that all 3 respondents believed that honest feedback systems are in place in their organization and they also agreed that honest feedback has a great influence on the performance of GBV programs. One of the respondents said “*Without honest feedback we wouldn’t know where we are going wrong or if we are performing well. Honest feedback is good to the program beneficiaries as well as they know what to expect in the programs and all the achievements.*”

4.6 Correlation between honest feedback and performance of GBV programs

The respondents were asked to give their opinions on the correlation between honest feedback and performance of GBV programs. Table 6 shows correlation between honest feedback and

performance of GBV programs in the Nyarugenge District in the form of increasing awareness and prevention of various forms of GBV.

Table 6: Correlation between honest feedback and performance of GBV programs

		Increases awareness and prevention of various forms of GBV	Protects and support the GBV victims and witnesses of violence	Integrates victims of GBV socially and economically into the community
Honest feedback principle	Pearson Correlation	.949**	.949**	.949**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	<.001	<.001
	N	112	112	112

****.** *Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). Source: Field Data (2023)*

The results in Table 6 show a strong positive and significant relationship between honest feedback and increased awareness and prevention of various forms of GBV ($r=0.949$ and $\text{sig}<0.001$), between honest feedback and protection and supports the GBV victims and the witnesses of violence ($r=0.949$ and $\text{sig}<0.001$) and lastly between honest feedback and Integration of victims of GBV socially and economically into the community ($r=0.949$ and $\text{sig}<0.001$) at 0.01 level of significance. The results demonstrate a considerable positive correlation between the two variables that is statistically significant. As a result, honest feedback contributes greatly to GBV program performance, particularly in Nyarugenge District. The findings are in agreement with a study carried out by Salman et al., (2021) that 225 respondents' data were examined using regression and correlation analysis after being gathered. The success of the project and communication feedback were found to be positively correlated. Findings show that feedback systems, particularly when it comes to setting training objectives, strongly correlate with training efficacy. Analyses showed a strong correlation between the feedback system and training effectiveness. This work shows that programs without regular feedback, system might not work (Nikolic et al., 2020).

4.7 Regression analysis of the results

In this study, a further multiple regression analysis was carried out as part of the analysis of the relationship between a dependent variable which is the performance of GBV programs by HPA/RODI across Nyarugenge District of Kigali, and several independent variables using SPSS. In this research performance, the reliability of the model for regression analysis was tested using the accuracy criterion and adjusted R^2 value as a metric, which ranges between 0 and 1. When the adjusted R-squared value for this GBV-related research goes down it, means the input variables have no impact on the model. Adjusted R^2 values, which are greater than 0.7 means there is a strong effect on the dependent variable. Ideally, an adjusted R^2 above 0.95 for a regression model indicates that the results of the model are reliable and acceptable. Table 7 shows the model

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performance summary in exploring the relationship between guiding principles of M&E and the performance of GBV programs being implemented by HPA/RODI across the Nyarugenge District of Kigali, Rwanda.

Table 7: Model performance summary of M&E guiding principles and performance of GBV programs

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.986 ^a	0.973	0.972	0.087

a. Predictors: (Constant), Safety principle, ethical principle and honest feedback principle.

Source: Field Data (2023)

The results of model performance summary in Table 7 shows an adjusted R² value of 0.972 which is far above 0.95 for a regression model indicates that the results of the model are reliable and acceptable. This implies that the results are reliable.

Table 8 shows the results obtained from analyses Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) using SPSS. This was done to analyze the relationship between the variables where a significance level of less than 0.05 indicates that there will be influence between the independent groups in measuring how guiding principles of M&E affect performance of GBV programs.

Table 8: Results obtained from analyses Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) or F_{test}

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
1	Regression	29.252	3	9.751	1298.581	<.001 ^b
	Residual	.811	108	.008		
	Total	30.062	111			

a. Dependent Variable: performance of GBV programs

b. Predictors: (Constant), Safety principle, ethical principle and honest feedback principle.

Source: Field data (2023)

The results obtained in Table 8 shows that there is a statistically significant big influence between the independent groups as the P value is less than 0.05 as shown above the significant or p value is less 001.

Table 9 shows the results obtained from coefficients analyses using SPSS. Theoretically, a positive coefficient indicates that as the value of the independent variable increases, the mean of the GBV

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dependent variable also tends to increase. A negative coefficient suggests that as the GBV independent variable increases, the dependent variable of the GBV programs tends to decrease.

Table 9: Coefficients analyses using SPSS

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	
1 (Constant)	-0.002	0.079		-.021	0.983
Safety Principle	0.360	0.062	0.340	5.780	<0.001
Ethical Principle	1.235	0.073	1.225	16.811	<0.001
Honest Feedback	0.597	0.104	0.572	5.727	<0.001

a. Dependent Variable: Performance of GBV programs

Source: Field data (2023)

The more effort is put on safety principle results in a 0.360 increase of our dependent variable (Performance of GBV programs) based on unstandardized coefficients and 0.340 increase of our dependent variable (Performance of GBV programs) based on standardized coefficients. On Ethical Principle as an independent variable, research results on Table 4.26 shows that it results in a 1.235 increase of our dependent variable (Performance of GBV programs) based on unstandardized coefficients and 1.225 increase of our dependent variable (Performance of GBV programs) based on standardized coefficients.

Finally, honest feedback as an independent variable results in a 0.597 increase of the dependent variable (Performance of GBV programs) based on unstandardized coefficients and 0.572 increase of our dependent variable (Performance of GBV programs) based on standardized coefficients. In summary, ethical principles as monitoring and evaluation guiding principles have a greater contribution and impact to the performance of GBV programs of HPA/RODI when compared with other variable. Whilst safety as a monitoring and evaluation guiding principles has the least contribution as compared to the other two. Importantly, sig value in the last column of Table 9 are less than 0.05 which also validated that the three monitoring and evaluation guiding principles variables namely, safety principle, ethical principle and honest feedback has an impact on GBV performance.

4.8 Assessment of Program performance in relation to the guiding principles

The Table 10 show results of the assessment of program performance in relation to the guiding principles.

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Table 10: Assessment of project performance

Statements	Frequency and Percentage (%)						Mean	SD
	Ns	A		SA				
Increased awareness and prevention of various forms of GBV is being achieved	3	2.70%	29	25.90%	80	71.40%	4.69	0.52
Protection and support of the GBV victims and the witnesses of violence is being achieved	2	1.80%	29	25.90%	81	72.30%	4.71	0.496
Socio-economic reintegration of victims of GBV into the community is being achieved	2	1.80%	28	25.00%	82	73.20%	4.71	0.492
Average (Mean and Standard Deviation)							4.703	0.503

Key: NS=Not Sure, A=Agree and SA=Strongly Agree.

Source: Field data (2023)

The results in Table 10 show a mean of 4.69 and standard deviation of 0.52 implying that a big number of respondents asserted that increased awareness and prevention of various forms of GBV is being achieved to a very great extent, a mean of 4.71 and standard deviation of 0.496 implying that Protection and support of the GBV victims and the witnesses of violence is being achieved to a very great extent and a mean of 4.71 and standard deviation of 0.492 implying that Socio-economic reintegration of victims of GBV into the community is being achieved to a very great extent. Thus, the overall mean of 4.703 and standard deviation of 0.503 implies that a big number of respondents asserted that program performance was achieved in GBV programs being implemented by HPA/RODI across Nyarugenge District.

5.0 Conclusions

The researcher concluded based on the findings that monitoring and evaluation-guiding principles have a significant impact on the performance of GBV programs.

The first research question was “What is the contribution of the safety principle to the performance of GBV programs?” This question was answered through the first objective, which assessed the contribution of safety principal to GBV programs. The study found a strong correlation between safety as a principle and the performance of GBV programs, with standardized and unstandardized coefficient values equal to 0.360 and 0.340 respectively. Interviews with HPA/RODI staff validated the fact that the safety principle contributes to the performance of GBV programs. The second question was “What is the effect of ethical principles on the performance of GBV programs?” This was answered by the second, which examined the effect of ethical principles on the performance of GBV programs of HPA/RODI across Nyarugenge. The research found that

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ethical principle has the highest influence on HPA/RODI's GBV program performance, particularly in Nyarugenge District, with an increased effect of 1.235 and 1.225 respectively. This is consistent with sentiments from the program implementation team at HPA/RODI.

The third question was “What is the influence of the honest feedback principle on the performance of GBV programs?” The third and last objective of this study, which established the influence of the honest feedback principle on the performance of the GBV program. This study established the influence of honest feedback on the performance of GBV programs in Nyarugenge District. Results showed a significant correlation with a correlation value of 0.949 and a p-value of 001. This research study found that ethical, honest feedback and safety principles are the most influential in influencing the performance of GBV programs implemented by HPA/RODI in Nyarugenge District, Rwanda. If not considered, it has a negative impact on GBV victims.

6.0 Recommendations

- i. Recommendation to HPA/RODI and other NGOs involved in GBV programs: M&E is something new across the entire GBV program ecosystem given that it is not integrated into project conceptualization and design. This is also coupled with the fact that critical players of GBV-related programs have little understanding of key M&E techniques, which reduces the prioritization of M&E in budgeting and the entire program value chain. Hence, there is a need for integrating M&E in program conceptualization and design. Institutions must adopt policies that clearly outline guiding principles.
- ii. Recommendation to the Governments: Public sector organizations including the Rwandan Government should invest resources in GBV public engagement-related activities such as workshops, seminars, conferences and training of people involved in monitoring and evaluation of GBV programs. These activities should focus on disseminating information on the role of guiding principles in monitoring and evaluation of GBV-related matters so that people feel free to share their information. Catchphrases such as “sharing means caring” may be used to stimulate such attributes.
- iii. Recommendation to GBV victims: Given, that key beneficiary of such initiatives are the GBV victims yet there is no clear understanding of the benefit of M&E as a component of the program. This makes it difficult to gather primary data about the program performance. They need to feel free to contribute and share their data given that they are legal frameworks that protect them.

In terms of suggestions for further study, this research study was unable to fully address all M&E guiding principles, which may affect the performance of GBV programs. As a result, further research should be done in this area. It is necessary to conduct more research on how to guarantee the success of GBV programs. Research should also be carried out on factors enhancing or challenges faced in the performance of M&E system in GBV programs in Rwanda and other African countries.

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