

RIGHT WHERE DO YOU STAND? BY HER



THE STATE OF AFRICAN WOMEN (SOAW) CAMPAIGN

YWCA'S CASE STUDIES REPORT

A project is funded by the European Union



A project implemented by:



PREFACE

The State of African Women Campaign Project is an EU funded, three-year advocacy, communication and awareness raising campaign. It is implemented by International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) Africa Region, Young Women's Christian Association Kenya (YWCA), Faith to Action Network (F2A), Organization of African First Ladies Against HIV/AIDS (OAFLA), Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung (DSW), Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), IPPF European Network, and Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

The consortium works towards the advancement, realization and extension of rights and seeks to influence legal and social norms through greater transparency and public pressure on duty bearers. Whilst comprehensive mechanisms exist to document status of ratification and domestication of policies like the of the Maputo Protocol and the Maputo Plan of Action; this intervention recognizes the untapped potential of CSOs, Youth, Journalists, Parliamentarians, Religious Leaders and First Ladies as mediators and advocates; and appreciates their latent ability to further push for the implementation of existing provisions.

YWCA Kenya carried out a comprehensive documentation of best practices among some of the outstanding implementing Members Associations since 2017-2020 to inform the EU and like-minded partners on the level of implementation and the success stories that could be replicated.

Importance of Documenting

Recording and reflecting on the struggle over interests, resistance and outright or subtle protest is useful for learning, revealing hidden agendas, encouraging open debate from people with different viewpoints and ultimately for adaptive processes.

This Case Study documentation will help to ensure continuous focus on critical questions that lead to deeper insights behind what was planned; Present the results of the project to all the MAs and AU as well as Present good practices as a process of supporting knowledge management in the context of the next phase of the Programme. Documenting both processes and results will enable replication or adaptation of a particular approach and strategy so that change can be scaled up beyond the initial scope of State of African Women Campaign.

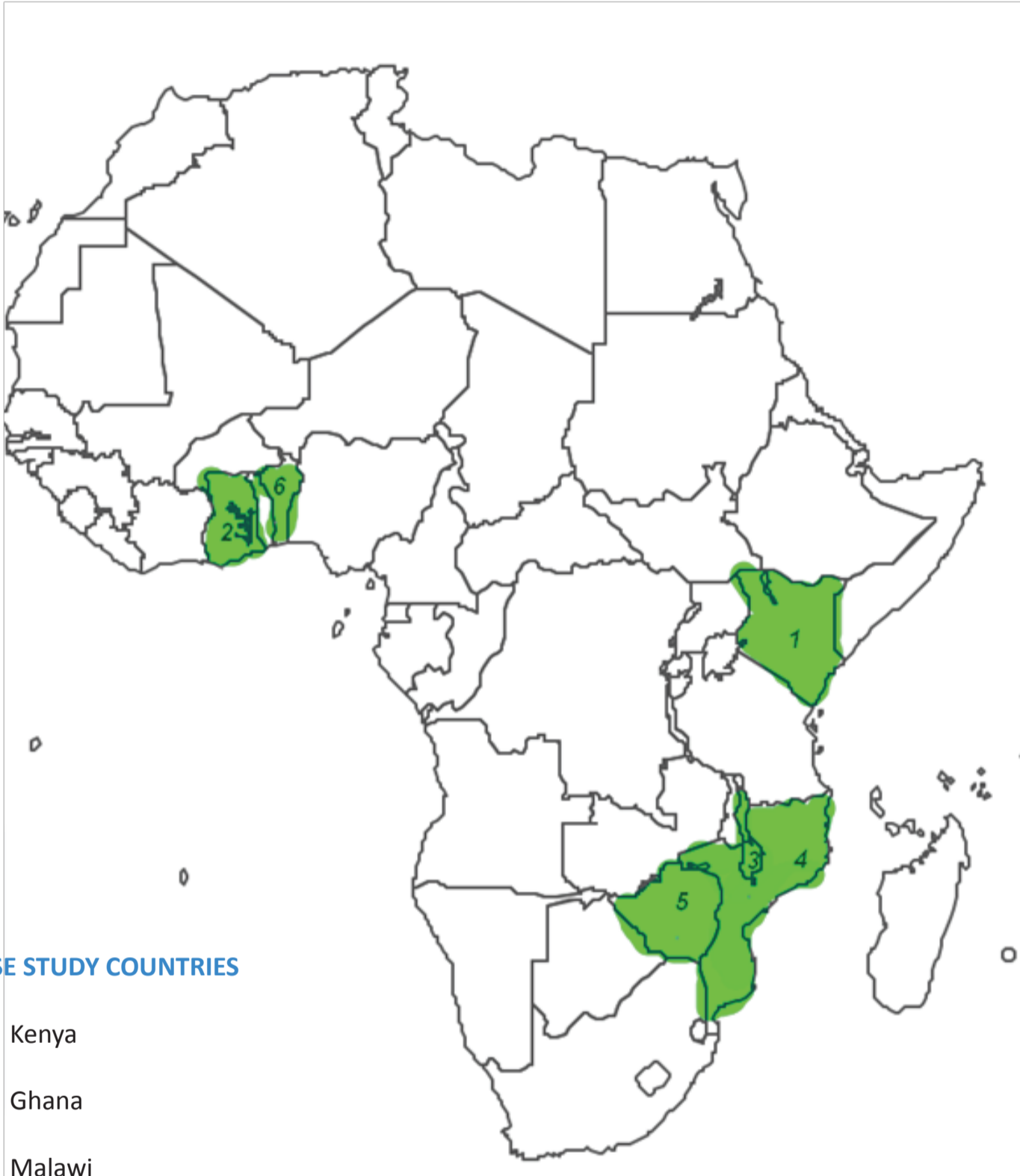
Methodology of Case Documentation Used

- Reviews and follow-up meetings with the Member association top management leaders and the champions.
- Stakeholder forums for information transfer through the exit strategy as attached in appendix 3
- Advocacy Performance Assessment through survey and report sharing in the OAPA 2 documentation as attached in appendix 2.
- Documentation of best practices and knowledge share through a short survey as attached in appendix 1

Benefits of Case Study Documentation

It is anticipated that this process documentation will contribute to improvement of interventions in many ways.

- Helped the project staff and other stakeholders track meaningful events in their project, discern more accurately what is happening, how it was happening and why it is happening.
- Set a project in its local context and the reality of people's lives.
- Stimulated public debate about key obstacles and opportunities for change.
- Improved the quality and impact of a project.
- Contributed to the collection of qualitative information to fill out the story behind the figures.
- Encouraged learning from mistakes and create opportunities to celebrate impact.
- Challenged assumptions.
- Led to closer relationships with stakeholders and give them a voice.



CASE STUDY COUNTRIES

1. Kenya
2. Ghana
3. Malawi
4. Mozambique
5. Zimbabwe
6. Benin

COUNTRY	KENYA
PROJECT NAME	ENDING FGM IN KENYA
IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	2011-TO DATE
PROJECT TYPE	HARMFUL PRACTICES

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Female circumcision also referred to as female genital mutilation (FGM) or female genital cutting (FGC) is practiced in many communities in Kenya. It involves the partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female organs for cultural or other nontherapeutic reasons. The practice poses risks to the health and even life of the women and girls who are subjected to it, and it violates internationally accepted human rights. Kenya with its great ethnic and cultural diversity reflects different rates of FGM across the ethnic groups, as well as different types of FGM performed. According to KDHS (2014) report, female circumcision is nearly universal in North Eastern region (98 percent) compared with Nyanza (32 percent), Rift Valley (27 percent), and Eastern regions (26 percent). Western region recorded the lowest prevalence at 1 percent. The practice decreases as education increases. About 58 percent of women with no education are reported to have been circumcised compared with 12 percent of those with a secondary level of education. Similarly, circumcision among women declines with increasing wealth. The rate of FGM in Kenya stood at 21% in 2014.



CONTEXT

Since 2017, the SOAWC project through Right By Her campaign has been focusing on increasing civil society's contribution to implementation of the African commitments on women and girls' rights in sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), Gender-based violence against women (GVAW), Harmful practices (in particular child marriage and female genital mutilation, FGM) and HIV and AIDS.

The government has taken the lead in the coordination of the Anti FGM Programme in the country and is overseeing the implementation of the Prohibition of FGM Act-2011. A review of the National FGM Policy of 2010 was started in 2015 to bring it in line with the FGM Act 2011. The document was submitted to the Cabinet for approval and so far no action taken.

YWCA Kenya has been concerned about the persistence cases of FGM/C in various parts of Kenya. Through the State of African Women Campaign, YWCA Kenya has been championing Policy reviews around harmful practices including the ANTI-FGM Act 2011. Therefore YWCA build a concern to why the law presented to the cabinet was not approved through consultations with the ANTI-FGM board and the National Gender Equality Commission (NGEC). It was realized that one of the reasons to why the move to approve the ANTI-FGM Act 2011 was the court case presented by Dr.Tatu who challenged the constitutionalism of the Law. It is this end that YWCA-Kenya joined hands with other CSOs to enhance ANTI-FGM advocacy about the court case and moving beyond the case.

STRATEGY

Developing a structured and focused way of capturing the change process required taking several steps. These included:

- Identifying the policy for change and operational assumptions behind the initiative.
- Capturing systematically information related to the policy of change and operational assumptions.
- Organizing information in such a way that stakeholders can reflect and learn about the process.
- Analyzing information by looking at common themes, trends and patterns and placing findings in the context of the project and the project's theory of change.
- Disseminating information in a format (and at a pace) that is useful and comprehensible.
- Using the findings to improve the approach, strategy and adjust theory/assumptions about change
- Observation; The project observed that many people still practice FGM in secrecy.
- Developed anti-FGM messages 2019
- Designed and distributed IEC materials; Branded Lessos, Branded Roll up Banners, Branded wrist Bands,
- Disseminated messages through mass media and social media. Organized and participated in roadshows held in Kisii, Meru and Kuria

ACTIVITIES.

- i. Creating awareness on the consequences of FGM both long and short term through pictures and video.
- ii. Informing the public on health rights of women and girls and retrogressive cultural practices including FGM.
- iii. Creating awareness on the PFGM Act, 2011 which outlaws the practice of FGM
- iv. Awareness creation and advocacy against FGM
- v. Distributing the Act and other I.E.C materials to the Public
- vi. Interacting with stakeholders especially government Ministries and CSOs in collaboration towards eradication of FGM.

OUTCOME

- i. Community awareness created through a network of champions (Young women who were survivors and those at risk, journalist, faith leaders and opinion leaders)
- ii. Informing the public on health rights of women and girls and retrogressive cultural practices including FGM well disseminated and changed the communities perspective to champion for their rights through legal push for implementation
- iii. Awareness creation on the PFGM Act, 2011 which outlaws the practice of FGM highlighted other loopholes that has been picked up by the CSOs.
- iv. Interacting with stakeholders especially government Ministries and CSOs in collaboration towards eradication of FGM laid an important platform future engagement.

AGENTS OF CHANGE

A network of champions which included: Young women who were survivors and those at risk, journalist, faith leaders and opinion leaders

SUCCESS FACTORS

What process documentation can do: Lessons from the FGM Action Learning process documentation in SOAW Project.

Mary Mwasi, an FGM champion in Kenya responds to the following questions

“Did the Action Learning process documentation in SOAW project make a difference? Yes, for internal learning it has been very important. Why? Because it helped to reflect immediately on what was going on in the project. You do not wait for two years to look back and reflect, but you do it while you are implementing. You are continuously searching for causes and for solutions. You are continuously trying to understand what exactly is going on. Action Learning process documentation made reflection an explicit and continuous activity in the SOAW project. It made learning on FGM issues more mature. Because we did it as a team, it also contributed to the team building and coalition building, to having common ground. And yes, it did encourage debate and campaigns among stakeholders in the country. Our reports did, our media statements and stories did and the social media campaigns did. They showed the missing link between communities and legal policies and the lack of coordination in implementation at the government level. This issues did not come into the limelight because of process documentation, but documentation certainly helped to grab attention for the cause of backlash.



SUSTAINABILITY

Inclusion of SoAWC focus areas on YWCA MAs Strategic plan. For instance the YWCA Kenya Strategic plan for 2019-2023 established with clear deliverables on policy advocacy on harmful practices and Gender Violence against Women that strongly aligns to the SoAWC. Led by the YWCA Kenya, Champions from various MAs have linked up and are using whatsapp to share emerging issues and advocacy strategies around their focus areas in addition to tweeting using #rightbyher. Various YWCA MAs have also formed coalitions with like-minded CSOs supported with advocacy strategies from the SoAWC to start conversations around policy change that might yield results way after the campaign.

SOAW Case Studies

COUNTRY	GHANA
PROJECT NAME	CHANGE OF AGE OF CONSENT TO SEX
IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	2017- 2020
PROJECT TYPE	HARMFUL PRACTICES

CONTEXT

More than one in every five girls in Ghana is married before the age of 18 and 5% are married before their 15th Birthday. Women in the northern region marry at the youngest age. It is difficult to track child marriage in Ghana due to an absence of birth certificates in some areas and difficulty in proving if a girl is underage.

These statistics call for the need to strengthen our capacities to raise the necessary awareness and bring on board all stakeholders and partners to improve the wellbeing of our children.

Like many Countries, Ghana has been accused of being quick to formulate laws and policies that stay on the shelves, lacking implementation.

In 2015 and 2016 when the Child and Family Welfare and Justice for Children Policies were launched respectively, efforts have been made by Government, Development Partners, NGOs and Civil Society Organizations to ensure its full implementation. There is therefore need for dialogue for all the stakeholders to provides them the opportunity to further strengthen the legal framework for the protection of children in line with emerging issues. The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection lead a stakeholder discussion on the proposed increase of the age of consent to sex from 16 to 18 to uphold the reproductive justice of boys and girls in August 2018. With the support of YWCA Kenya, YWCA Ghana (in Oct 2019) brought several stakeholders to discuss on Age of Consent to Sex and Age of Marriage in Ghana taking into consideration the international framework and the national legal and policy framework concerning the issue. The purpose of the school, media and CSO dialogue was to give stakeholders the opportunity to have their inputs captured on the matters of Age of Consent to Sex and Age of Marriage. The discussion also captured the best practices for addressing the issue of sexual consent including making sexual and relationship education mandatory in and out of school. The discussion recommended for the amendment of age of consent laws, calls for harnessing positive aspects of Ghanaian culture, which considers the child as gift to society, and discipline as an opportunity for learning, to provide a protective environment for children in various communities and prevent future occurrences of sexual violence through strict implementation of policies.



Under the 1992 Constitution and the Children’s Act, a child is anyone under the age of 18. The Act sets the minimum age of marriage as 18 and under the Criminal Code Amendment Act a girl cannot be married without her consent. In 2014, the Ministry of Gender, children and Social Protection set up a Child Marriage Unit to coordinate efforts to address child marriage.

In May 2017, Ghana showed its determination to end child marriage and bring about change in the lives of girls. The Minister for Gender, Children and Social Protection, OtikoAfisaDjaba, launched a strategy mapping how the government will address child marriage between 2017 and 2026.

The National Strategic Framework strategy provides guidance to all actors committed to ending child marriage by 2030. The strategy aims to:

- Empower girls and boys to be better able to prevent and respond to child marriage;
- Influence positive change in communities’ beliefs, attitudes and social norms;
- Accelerate access to quality education, sexual and reproductive health information and services;
- Ensure the legal and policy frameworks related to ending child marriage are in place, effectively enforced and implemented;
- Increase the quality and amount of data and evidence available to inform policy and programming.

AGENTS OF CHANGE

The agents of change were youth champions

“We used many different methods for disseminating SOAW stories: a printed newsletter, a website, we produced items for television and a 30 minutes radio shows; we made photos which we gathered in photo albums for the website. One of the most rewarding dissemination channels was social media messaging. We did street campaign with banners and messages in the manila paper in schools on changing the age of consent from 16 to 18 years. This included ‘cut and paste’ extracts from newsletters, other news snippets and community contributions. It was a cost-effective method to spread the project news in the schools and villages.”



Mercy Owusu-Champion

Context: Provide background

Information about the thematic area.

Child Marriage is a human rights violation and has adverse effect on Children who enter into these marriages and on their future child, creating an intergenerational cycle of disadvantage. In Ghana, 1 in 5 girls marry before their 18th birthday and 1 in 20 marry before her 15th birthday. The sample consists of 1,349 ever married women aged 20 – 29 from 2,497 households in the Northern and Upper East Regions of Ghana. We estimated a series of ordinary least squares and logistics models to examine associations of child marriage with health, fertility, contraception, child mortality, social support, stress and agency outcomes among women controlling for individual characteristics.

Strategy

Describe the direction that was established to contribute to the success of the project in this environment

To achieve the above, the following were put in place:

- School Youth (Girls) Invitation and Permission Letters (2) were sent to head of schools to participate in seminars, forums and unusual meetings.
- Out of School Youth – There were one-on-one meetings held with Parents/Guardians in homes.
- Permission letters were sent to some Chiefs/Queen Mothers and Opinion Leaders eg. Assembly woman for a mini durbar and forum in some communities.
- Permission letters were sent to Religious Youth groups, women and men’s groups in churches and mosques.
- Permission notices and contacts were made with market Queens for general education at market places. Queen Mothers were also asked to make simple presentations to the listeners.
- Media presentations at studios i.e. TV and Radio stations.
- Social Media platforms like WhatsApp, Twitter, Facebook, SMS were created and used to educate and to advocate against child marriage to some communities.

Activities

Give details of what happened

For the Association to educate the school girls on early child marriage, two (2) letters were sent to some schools in Accra and Kumasi communities. One was to have unusual meetings to educate the girls in the schools for all the classes to understand and to know what to do when such issues arise on them. The other letter was to invite 5 – 10 girls to attend a seminar outside the school. The heads accepted all the letters but asked that the boys must be part of the school meetings for both to be educated.

The other seminar was held and the girls from the invited schools with a teacher each were all present. There were 3 presentations from Mrs. Eunice AmaOsei, Mrs. Vera Naana Appiah and Ms. Mercy OwusuDuah. There was a contribution from the representative from the GES and lots of questions were asked by the girls.

Permission were sought from a chief and two Queen Mothers in the communities that the YWCA operates for a mini durbar as part of our education on the early child marriage to seek their community members opinion to support to end the practice. At the durbar, the YWCA representatives discussed with them the necessary measures to put in place. Their leaders were also given the opportunity to present and shared their views and both took a collective decision to stop.

Invitation letters were sent to Religious bodies to their Youth, Men and Women's groups. They were met on their specific meeting days.

They were later invited to an open discussion forum held at the YWCA premises for further presentations from other presenters of different views. Some participants were given the platforms to share their experiences.

The market Queens were contacted in 2-3 market centers for a general talk on child marriage. Particular market days were given and a mega-phone was used to address the issues concerning that. Later, a brief film show on the topic and its related cases were discussed. The queens gave their contributions to the full support of all the presentations and also commented on the film that all must learn from it. The sellers were given some contact numbers for any further clarifications and assistance.

The Youth Champions made use of the social media platforms to educate the communities that the YWCA operates by sending well meaningful messages to the people through their phone contacts i.e. WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter. Most people established contact and the YWCA was able to give them further education concerning their challenges.

Radio and TV interviews were conducted on related topics on Child Marriage eg. Teenage Pregnancy, Drug Abuse, Age of Consent etc. Lots of people were reached out through this medium.

Outcome

What was generated as a result of the particular project related process

The community people were happy about the project because it brought a change of families' conceptions about child marriage to do the right thing. They got to know much more about the project.

Other advocacy groups got advantage of the project to form a coalition and advocated on the issue of a policy change and child marriage in their various centres for progress of change.

Impact/Achievement

Give significant details of what was achieved by the activity.

The YWCA has benefited from this project because for the past 3 years, our community members have had much contact with us through their participation in our programmes. About 3 families have experienced a change through the educational and advocacy activities that were carried out. The communities have learnt what the YWCA as a women's group care and advocates for. Through the project, the Association had gained 4 new youth membership.

Through the introduction of this project there has been a tremendous change in the social lives of some young women. They have been empowered through the educational activities that were held at various places. A teenager who was impregnated and was to be married, declined to have the marriage come on. She has now brought forth and taking her time to work and prepare later for marriage.

Sustainability

Mention the results/impact that will continue beyond the project period.

Throughout this project, there were difficult times when human and financial resources as well as the Champions were very scarce but that did not become a barrier for the YWCA to make a significant impact.

Even though the 3-year project started in 2017 ending 2019 (a period of 3 years), our good work continues. We still continue to put in effort to make the objective of this SoAWC project come through successfully.

Success factors

How well was the project able to accomplish its goals.

All detailed preparations and a lined-up agenda for the estimated activities for the entire period of the project were duly followed satisfactorily.

Agents of Change

Who supported the project to achieve its effectiveness

The YWCA of Kenya supported the project.

- Apart from an initial conference and a workshop held at the commencement of the project in Kenya, there was a workshop held to train MA's on the strategies of advocacy.
- The YWCA of Kenya accompanied staff/members to visit schools on Advocacy Campaign.
- Hosted for a Stakeholders Meeting and took part in media interviews at a community radio station.
- A coalition was formed with other advocacy groups to work to achieve a policy on the Change of Age of Consent.
- A continuous training workshops for champions in other countries and also online.
- Volunteers, Members and Staff of the Association's participation was tremendous.

Limitations

Constraints that were placed upon the project

- Funding was inadequate to hold some events/programmes with ease.
- Mobility was a great challenge.

SOAW Case Studies

COUNTRY	MOZAMBIQUE
PROJECT NAME	ENDING PREMATURE UNION
IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	2015- 2019
PROJECT TYPE	HARMFUL PRACTICES



CONTEXT

Ending premature union advocacy aimed to change the age of marriage law from 16 years to 18 years so as to curb child marriage. It was the first advocacy that used a coalition alliance approach and pioneered process documentation on the change of marriage law. The main aim of process documentation in this coalition was to uncover hidden obstacles towards ending teenage pregnancy and early marriage by examining deep-rooted structures, beliefs and attitudes. Process documentation focused mainly on the context and processes of decision making and concerted action, and on changes in behaviors, attitudes and level of empowerment of project stakeholders. Process documentation allowed those most involved in the project to step back and reflect on trends, patterns, opportunities and warning signs and to adjust their approach.

Mozambique's national assembly took an important step toward ending the country's sky-high rate of child marriage by unanimously adopting a law banning the practice. The new law prohibits marriage of children younger than 18 years old, without exception, and awaits the president's signature to go into effect. Mozambique's President Filipe Nyusi is expected to sign the proposed law without delay and ensure girls are protected from the harms of child marriage.

Mozambique is one of the countries that have been taking significant steps in preventing and combating Premature Unions. The commitment to eradicate this evil that affects 485 of the girls in Mozambique has been expressed and taken over by the president of the republic, Filipe Jacinto Nyusi, by the first lady, Isaura Nyusi, President of the Assembly of the republic of Mozambique, Veronica Macamo and by the Minister of Gender, Child and social welfare.

Coalition for Elimination of Child Marriage in Mozambique (CECAP) together with Foundation for Community Development-FDC by GracaMachel, in consultation with Committee on Social Affairs, Gender technologies and media of the Assembly in December 2017 began the process of drafting Preliminary Law on the prevention and combating of the Bridegroom marriages and Premature Marriages. CECAP began this process considering in 2016, Mozambique launched a National Strategy on Prevention and Fight against Child Marriage yet its impact, which expires at the end of this year, is unclear.

STRATEGY

Over the years 2014-2015, CECAP has consolidated itself as a platform for coordination and advocacy in the area of premature marriages, having intensified its political advocacy actions, raised more member organizations, and established partnerships at different levels, namely at national level. Regional and global, and expanded its actions at local level through its members. While the different advocacy fronts were underway, CECAP was also concerned with looking at strengthening the internal coordination over the years, with support by Girls not for Brides, the coalition built the capacity of over 60 coalition members and created a coordination structure led by the ROSC and thematic working groups that sought to strengthen the Coalition's internal capacity. The coalition undertakes joint planning and decision making through its steering committee and funds its activities through a voluntary contribution mechanism.

ACTIVITIES

- a) Advocating for the signing of the amended law by the President
- b) The implementation of the approved law to end premature union through increased mass media messages, using for the most part television and social media.
- c) The creation a platform for discussing ethical issues with professional associations. Coalition members also used different trainings and events like the annual conference held on the international day of girl child to promote girl child safety.
- d) Resource mobilization for the implementation of the joint work-plan that will be developed. The core members of the coalition would organise meetings bringing together a larger number of CSO's working on ending child marriage. The meetings will merge duplicate activities, and result in the development of a joint work-plan. The coalition intends to raise additional funds to finance their joint activities.

OUTCOME

- a) Strengthened the capacities of their members in policy advocacy strategies, providing them with tools and knowledge to influence public policy on ending the premature union.
- b) Focused on the strategic use of evidence and advocacy to ensure accountability to end child marriage. This campaign has included a high level meeting with Members of Parliament to address premature marriages.
- c) Focused its efforts on providing guidance to members on policy and decision-making structures, as well as avenues and opportunities for advocacy to end child marriage.

LIMITATION

1. Lack of adequate skills and capacity by the champions to do advocacy messaging especially at high levels. This was partially addressed in the second training of the champion in May 2019.
2. Attrition of champions- The MA's have not been able to sustain the same champions within the project ; some have moved to other places, others gotten other opportunities, therefore slowing down the champions expected deliverables within the project timelines. It is a process to build the capacity of champions on developing key messages and using the right strategy for a particular advocacy.
3. Non-friendly environment for policy advocacy. For example Tanzania and Bukina Faso MAs have had a difficult political environment to organize advocacy campaigns against the inadequate policies (Marriage law act in Tanzania). The implementation of SOAW project in Tanzania was greatly hampered by non-political good will.
4. Social cultural norms- Patriarchal and gender norms have continued to constitute barriers to access to justice and support for GVAW / FGM survivors. This leads to GVAW/HP cases being settled within and between families, and outside court, without guarantees of the respect of the human rights of women and girls. Many YWCA Mas have expressed this as a great barrier to ending GVAW and harmful practices.
5. Despite the #rightbyher being a digital campaign, there was a regrettable gap noticed and addressed later into the campaign in lack of capacity of the SoAWC champions to maximize on social media and digital advocacy.

SUCCESS FACTORS

Multi-stakeholder coordination was critical for progress in ending premature union. This was strongly influenced by strong leadership of CECAP coalition, the coalition has institutionalized a constitution with guidelines to guide the coalition that motivates CSO members is critical to the sustainability of these coalitions, and more especially the CSOs actively involved in the advocacy work; • Increased funding is required for the implementation of work-plan activities, and in some cases, for the running costs of the coalitions. Successful coalitions have in many cases benefited from additional funding from partners like UNICEF and UNFPA. • Sustained technical support from partners, particularly in making the connection between national efforts and regional and global programmes is required. For instance, many partners noted the need for increased information on how to engage meeting the global development agenda; • Exchange between coalitions in different countries is necessary for cross-border learning. The coalition was pleased has been pleased to learn from YWCA-Kenya support for the national CSO coalitions meeting



SOAW Case Studies

COUNTRY	MALAWI
PROJECT NAME	ACCESS TO SRHR FRIENDLY SERVICES TO YOUTH AND TEENAGE MOTHERS
IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	2017-2020
PROJECT TYPE	HEALTH



CONTEXT

Access to SRHR youth friendly services was an implementation programme to advance evidence-based access and utility of Sexual Reproductive Health services following the development of SRHR Policy that was launched in 2017 on creating demand and supply including financing, delivery and sustainability, in the quench to improve service delivery especially to the disadvantaged youth in the rural parts of Malawi. The project was led by YWCA champions together with other youth alliances. Process documentation was used to complement monitoring and communication activities: conduct interviews on youth on the services offered; inform blog posts by youths on social compile reports indicating the state of the health service provision. YWCA Malawi positioned their communication and monitoring with other partners in Blantyre where capacity building was done to youth on the components of the policy that if implemented would reduce STI infection, teenage pregnancy and early marriages. It constituted informal monitoring while contributing to formal monitoring outputs, and providing useful communication materials. Support from YWCA Kenya was given in the form of skills training on writing messages, Social media blogging, and video/photography documentation as a process of evidence building for advocacy. In practice, the project had limited focus on general SRHR training but giving priority to social media work among many other communication which was a challenge in the rural set up.

In 2017, Malawi's SOAW champions targeted school going girls in encouraging them to stay in school and also engaging them in discussions of sexual reproductive health and rights education. Several activities were done like awareness campaigns, educative drama and music during closing schools or during youth clubs in primary and secondary schools. Though this was the case, There was still a rise in the number of girls who were dropping out of school due to pregnancy. This made the champions to start following up the girls who had dropped out due to pregnancy and linking them to youth friendly health services for them to access proper SRHR information and services.

Although Malawi passed a law in 2015 making 18 the legal age for marriage, children can still get married with parental consent and approval from traditional leaders. Many marginalized parents marry their young daughters off to have one less mouth to feed. These girls often drop out of school, limiting their future economic opportunities. Even though there is a re-entry policy which allows girls who have had a child to return to school, few girls have the confidence to take up this opportunity and schools often stigmatize girls who have had a baby. The girls often marry older men who abuse them, expose them to HIV and STIs, and do not treat them as their equals. Pregnant girls are deemed women in their communities and are expected to be parents when they are still children. They are stigmatized by the community and health care providers. Because of their poverty, lack of education, lack of support, and limited economic prospects, adolescent mothers and their children are restricted in their abilities to fulfil their developmental potential.

Through YWCA of Malawi Program on adolescent mothers, the champions hosted monthly meetings in YWCA's safe spaces in Mulanje, Blantyre and Machinga. These monthly meetings were designed in a way that every month a topic on SRHR was taught with guidance from the Malawi's SRHR policy and SRHR guidelines /standards. We were also providing referrals taking advantage of the partnership that the YWCA of Malawi has with the Ministry of Health through the District Health Officers's office. As such the champions were working closely with Youth Friendly Health Services (YFHS) Coordinators.

The project also engaged men who were coming with their partners to learn various topics so as to improve their lives.

STRATEGY

The project used already existing programs that the YWCA of Malawi had. It was easy to have a lot of participation and support from community leaders because the organization had already built trust with community leaders and members as such we did not face any resistance.

ACTIVITIES

1. Advocacy campaign on 16 days of activism (8th December,2017)

An advocacy campaign was organised to advocate for the rights of women and children against gender-based violence. The theme was "leave no one behind" and it was emphasised that every human being has rights regardless of gender, age, status and nationality. It was conducted at a secondary school in Mulanje district. Young men, 40 young women, from the secondary school and more than 20 young girls from the community came to attend the activity. The activity was spiced up with drama, poetry, music and speeches on the rights that young women and girls have over their body, education and decisions as well as the involvement of men in protecting the rights of women.

2. World Aids Day (1st December, 2017)

Using article 14 of the Maputo protocol, an article in commemoration of the world Aids day was produced in the Daily times Newspaper of Malawi which is the leading newspaper in Malawi, and enjoys majority patronage by Malawians readers.

3. Radio Talk show (5th December)

A talk show was aired on one of the top radio stations that features youth programs and our youth champion, Josephine Chikwana was hosted as a guest speaker. The show aimed at introducing the Maputo protocol and how YWCA of Malawi is using it to handle SRHR issues.

4. Motivational talk (February,2018)

A motivational talk was done soon after the international women's day; the main objective of the motivational talk was to motivate girls to remain in school and to work hard so as to achieve their goals. The activity was done in a way that three schools came together to attend the function.

Two youth champions shared their stories to inspire the girls; the first one to share her story was Harriet Edward who got pregnant at a younger age because of peer pressure. Harriet didn't stop there she started working as YWCA youth champion of Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) where she got inspired to go back to school, As of now she is in her third year at a teaching training school. She told the girls that she does not want to stop there with her education but she would like to do a bachelors in law.

Carolyn Chidandale another youth champion shared her story that was different from Harriet's story. She shared on how she lost both of her parents at a younger age; she explained that life was not easy soon after losing her parents. The only thing that kept her going was the dream that she had through her auntie who motivated her while still young. She worked hard to achieve the dream that she had, and she told the girls to have dreams in life so that they should be working towards it.

Then lastly all the speeches were concluded by a drama organised by SRHR youth champions on the importance of school. The girls were motivated and amused such that a lot of girls approached us to thank us as the talks had spoken a lot in their lives.

5. Monthly Meetings with adolescent mothers (March,2018)

Through the Grand Challenges Canada Project for the YWCA of Malawi, SOAW champions started meeting with adolescent mothers for SRHR education and also engaging with men who were trained to be champions to end gender based violence in their families and in their community. As such this program mobilised 270 adolescent mothers, 90 per district in three districts.

6. Commemorating Women's Equality Day (26th August,2018)

Young mothers within Mchemba village of Machinga were mobilised to commemorate this day on the theme "LET HER VOICE BE HEARD AND HER CHOICES BE RESPECTED" with regard that most girls that get pregnant at a young age are regarded of less importance in communities and their voices are voiceless. Women were empowered with different role models that patronised the activity.

7. RIGHT BY HER Advocacy Training (15 -17 May,2019)

YWCA of Malawi hosted a training that was conducted in Malawi with 7 other member associations from YWCA of Lesotho, YWCA of Mozambique, YWCA of Zimbabwe, YWCA of Uganda, YWCA of Kenya, YWCA of Ethiopia and YWCA of Tanzania. This was an advocacy training on the Right by her campaign that was within the SOAW campaign.

8. International Conferences Participation

All two SRHR champions participated in several international conferences to speak on different issues affecting women and girls in Malawi and advocate for women's rights in Malawi. Some of the conferences that were attended include:

- The civil society consultative meeting on common Africa position on population and development (4-5th September,2019) in Namibia
- ICPD25 in Nairobi (12-14 Nov,2019)
- Network of African Parliamentary Committees of Health (NEAPACOH) held in Uganda (30-31 Oct,2019)

9. #RightByHer Launch

The Young Women Christian Association of Kenya together with IPPFAR organised an activity in Lilongwe, Umodzi Park, Malawi with the aim of launching the #RightByHer campaign. The meeting started on the 4th of November to the 7th of November 2019. Family Planning association of Malawi (FPAM) hosted the activity. State of African Women Campaign (SOAW) youth champions from Kenya, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Mozambique, Ghana and Malawi were invited to attend the meeting. The main activities included:

- To launch the Right by her campaign
- Award giving ceremony to SOAW champions
- Panel discussion on the status of Youth Friendly Health Services (YFHS) in Malawi

Second Deputy Speaker of the Malawi National Assembly, Honourable Ayisha Adam launched the campaign. During award giving ceremony, all YWCA of Malawi were awarded for being the best in organising advocacy activities through the SOAW campaign.

The YWCA of Malawi also organised a panel discussion on the status of youth friendly health services in Malawi. The following were the ones who were on the panel:

1. Mr Hans Katengeza – National coordinator for YFHS in Malawi from Ministry of Health (MOH)
2. Mr Dennis Paundi – Youth Friendly health Services Provider
3. Fiskani – University of North Carolina (Partner organisation)
4. Carolyn Chidandale – Youth Champion Malawi
5. Josephine Chikwana – Youth champion Malawi
6. Ruth Kulaisi (Reporter)– Moderator

LIMITATION

1. Lack of adequate skills and capacity by the champions to do advocacy messaging especially at high levels. This was partially addressed in the second training of the champion in May 2019.
2. Attrition of champions- The MA's have not been able to sustain the same champions within the project ; some have moved to other places, others gotten other opportunities, therefore slowing down the champions expected deliverables within the project timelines. It is a process to build the capacity of champions on developing key messages and using the right strategy for a particular advocacy.
3. Non-friendly environment for policy advocacy. For example Tanzania and Bukina Faso MAs have had a difficult political environment to organize advocacy campaigns against the inadequate policies (Marriage law act in Tanzania). The implementation of SOAW project in Tanzania was greatly hampered by non-political good will.
4. Social cultural norms- Patriarchal and gender norms have continued to constitute barriers to access to justice and support for GVAW / FGM survivors. This leads to GVAW/HP cases being settled within and between families, and outside court, without guarantees of the respect of the human rights of women and girls. Many YWCA Mas have expressed this as a great barrier to ending GVAW and harmful practices.
5. Despite the #rightbyher being a digital campaign, there was a regrettable gap noticed and addressed later into the campaign in lack of capacity of the SoAWC champions to maximize on social media and digital advocacy.

SUSTAINABILITY

Inclusion of SoAWC focus areas on YWCA MAs Strategic plan. For instance the YWCA Kenya Strategic plan for 2019-2023 established with clear deliverables on policy advocacy on harmful practices and Gender Violence against Women that strongly aligns to the SoAWC. Led by the YWCA Kenya, Champions from various MAs have linked up and are using whatsapp to share emerging issues and advocacy strategies around their focus areas in addition to tweeting using #rightbyher. Various YWCA MAs have also formed coalitions with like-minded CSOs supported with advocacy strategies from the SoAWC to start conversations around policy change that might yield results way after the campaign.

SOAW Case Studies

COUNTRY	Zimbabwe
PROJECT NAME	Vulnerability and economic role of women
IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	2018-2020
PROJECT TYPE	Access to SRHR Services

CONTEXT

The challenge that women and girls face in our context is lack of access and affordability of SRH services. Due to economic challenges, families would rather fight tooth and nail to access basic food commodities hence access to SRH services for the girl child becomes a luxury they cannot afford. There are cases of GBV that goes unreported, those that are eventually reported to the police are quickly withdrawn before being tried, a challenge which the local police have noted. However, this has been a result of income deficit, women fear to have their spouses locked away because they have nothing to fall back on in the event that the partner is imprisoned.

STRATEGY

Awareness campaigns on global commemorations such as the International day of the Girl Child, Economic empowerment programs, financial literacy programs were engaged.

ACTIVITIES

YWCA commemorated these through organized marches. The theme for the IDOGC was 'Empowering Girls for a Brighter Tomorrow' and we worked diligently in ensuring that girls in different parts of Gweru, felt that they had a space to express the challenges they face in their everyday lives. In preparation for the IDOGC, the National General Secretary and one girl from YWCA took part in a radio interview and highlighted key issues that young women and girls are facing in our society. The IDOGC objective of the march was to raise awareness of the IDOGC to people. Sanitary pads were handed over to different schools that were present. We managed to give out about 200 packets of pads and 100 of these were reusable pads that had been donated. We also gave out soaps that had also been donated by well-wishers. The event fulfilled its set goals and objective as it had a big turnout of almost 500 people who benefited from the advocacy messages conveyed.

YWCA also carried out a Marriage Bill Seminar. Having realised that Bills pass as being widely consultative yet the majority would not have grasped it and to avoid misinterpretations, YWCA carried out this seminar with women from churches. YWCA in partnership with Women and Law in Southern Africa unpacked the marriage bill to the church and obliterated all the misunderstandings and misconceptions of the bill so as to obtain the position of the church, their contribution to the bill before it was gazetted. The marriage bill seeks to address issues of property issues upon dissolution of marriages. Given that all marriage laws of the country are not in community of property. Hence the new marriage bill seeks to address that for the benefit of the women and girl child.

Economic empowerment programs and financial literacy programs targeting the vulnerable women and girls have been engaged throughout 2019 to try and help women desist from institutions of violence because they can now sorely support their children and girls are able to afford SRH services on their own.



OUTPUTS

Enhanced partnerships with other like-minded organizations and impactful advocacy and empowerment skills.

IMPACTS

The activities were used as a way of raising awareness and demanding accountability from the government in the implementation of key gender outcomes on economic recovery, governance and protection, service delivery and community cohesion. It was also apparent that the people cannot just wait upon government action but should take it upon themselves and be self-reliant. Sometimes the only hand that will help you is the one at the end of your own arm. Hence the need to engage in skills that remove the dependency syndrome

AGENTS OF CHANGE

YWCA-Zim membership, Women Lawyers in Southern Africa (WLSA), Community leaders, Church leaders

LIMITATION

Young girls were hard to reach as they felt they could not engage in some of the activities conducted, a challenge that the young generation of today's mentality. They feel they should be handed everything on a silver platter hence the rise in cases of sexual exploitation where the young girls would rather have resources they need in exchange for sexual favors. There is need for robust behavioral transformation.

SUCCESS FACTORS

This will suppress GBV as women will be able to disengage from abusive relationships because they are in need of money. Women and girls will be able to purchase their own sanitary ware for a more comfortable and safe period. Girls at risk of child marriages will benefit from access to educational and economic opportunities as alternatives to child marriages. Girls and women increasingly have access and use services and supports of all kinds.

SUSTAINABILITY

Empowered women will be able to raise a crop of young women and men that are empowered as well hence transforming the whole gender lens.

SOAW Case Studies

COUNTRY	BENIN
PROJECT NAME	PHENOMENON OF VIOLENCE AGAINST GIRLS AND WOMEN: SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND EARLY PREGNANCY IN SCHOOLS PHASE 3
IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD	July to December 2019
PROJECT TYPE	SEXUAL ABUSE AND DEFILEMENT

ACTIVITIES

Advocacy at the place of religious leaders, opinion leaders, police officers, school principals and local authorities in particular the Mayor. These authorities serve as decision makers in their respective areas. There were meetings of these leaders with the target who are students in the presence of YWCA officials to make them understand the danger that awaits them when they do not denounce the perpetrators of sexual harassment in schools. and in their everyday lives

During the sessions to revise the laws on violence against women and on sexual harassment, a young teenager from Sô-Ava (lakeside village) claimed to have been raped and that she was not ashamed to denounce and that this last was.

Absence, no more intimidation. Teachers and leaders accompanied us in the awareness process.

OUTPUTS

Quote-ZERO PREGNANCY IN SCHOOLS! CLOSE OUR THIGHS AND OPEN OUR NOTEBOOKS!

IMPACTS

The religious leaders began by telling us about cases of sexual harassment in their communities.

They are now able to denounce the perpetrators

The commitment of local authorities, opinion leaders and religious leaders

AGENTS OF CHANGE

LIMITATION

- Difficulty in raising awareness in some colleges that require a letter from the Ministry of Secondary Education
- Difficulty in supporting the travel of participants
- Lack of means of communication

SUCCESS FACTORS

The authorities are committed to the cause and have agreed to meet teenagers to raise awareness

SUSTAINABILITY

Inclusion of SoAWC focus areas on YWCA MAs Strategic plan. For instance the YWCA Kenya Strategic plan for 2019-2023 established with clear deliverables on policy advocacy on harmful practices and Gender Violence against Women that strongly aligns to the SoAWC. Led by the YWCA Kenya, Champions from various MAs have linked up and are using WhatsApp to share emerging issues and advocacy strategies around their focus areas in addition to tweeting using #rightbyher. Various YWCA MAs have also formed coalitions with like-minded CSOs supported with advocacy strategies from the SoAWC to start conversations around policy change that might yield results way after the campaign.

Denunciations of cases of harassment and rape

APPENDIX 1. YWCA Guide & Tool to collect and convey the State of the African Women Campaign Project Success Stories.

Objective:

In developing this guidance tool, YWCA Kenya aims to produce a simple and concise guidance for writing “success stories” to be used by YWCA Member Associations and their Champions who have been involved in the SoAW Campaign to share their significant stories of change (to- individual beneficiaries, stakeholders and policy changes) during their period of project implementation (2017-2020)

The success story will illustrate a positive change or experience in the SoAWC area of focus, by telling the “who, what, where, why, when, and how” of an individual, household, or community in an anecdotal story that represents the case of many individuals, communities or country strategy targeted by the SoAWC MA program;

1. What did they do?
2. How did they do it?
3. How long did it take?
4. What did it cost?
5. What were the results?

Why Success Stories?

- Present the results of the project to all the MAs and AU
- Present good practices achieved in the results
- Support knowledge management in the context of the next phase of the programme.

Tip 1: Communicating Success.

- Communicate action and results, not the process
- Try to identify ultimate (or intermediate) beneficiaries of your programs.
- Highlight significant milestones achieved throughout SoAW project (incl. intermediate goals)
- Make a trip into the field; seek out and engage your beneficiaries through various ways.

Tip 2: When in the field, you are a “reporter”

- Get beneficiary’s (-ies’) nationality, first and last name, age, and where the person resides/region.
- Other info: occupation, title, marital status, # children (as relevant)
- Ask relevant questions, prepare this in advance
- Take notes.

Tip 3: What is NOT a story...

- “YWCA XY organized a meeting or workshop”
- “A document was signed”
- “A mandate was issued”
- “A strategy was approved”
- “A strategy is being implemented”
- “YWCA Staff participated in a summit, meeting, workshop, conference, etc.”

Tip 4: Collect Captivating Photos to Represent the Story.

The quality of the photograph can make or break a story; Are there any high resolution pictures available to illustrate the success story? Can the MA provide photos from previous field or activity visits or can the team conducting the interview for the success story take photos on site that would also be useful?

PART A

YWCA Template for SoAW Project Success Stories

Country	
Name of YWCA Member Association	
Project Name	
Implementation Period	
Story Title in relation to Focus Area <i>Establish a story Title that resonates with the MA SoAWC focus area.</i>	
Context: <i>Provide background information about the thematic Area</i>	
Strategy <i>Describe the direction that was established to contribute to the success of the project in its environment</i>	
Activity/ies <i>Give details of what happened.</i>	
Outcome <i>What was generated as a result of the particular project related process</i>	

<p>Impact/Achievement</p> <p><i><u>Give significant details of what was achieved by the activity.</u></i></p>	
<p>Sustainability</p> <p><i><u>Mention the results/impact that will continue beyond the project period.</u></i></p>	
<p>Success factors</p> <p><i><u>How well was the project able to accomplish its goals.</u></i></p>	
<p>Agents of change</p> <p><i><u>Who supported the project to achieve its effectiveness.</u></i></p>	
<p>Limitations</p> <p><i><u>Constraints that were placed upon the project.</u></i></p>	
<p>Photos</p> <p><i><u>Factor the Components of good Photography for Success Stories.</u></i></p> <p><i>* Photograph quality/lighting</i> <i>* Label Pictures and write Captions</i></p>	
<p>Quote</p> <p><i><u>Give an impactful quote (If</u></i></p>	

PART B- OPTIONAL

The State of Women Campaign (SOAWC) project plans to carry out an audio-video documentation together with the “Most Significant Stories of Change” of the project to highlight on the impact of the MA’s advocacy and support dissemination of the findings for the final evaluation. This would build on the evidence in the narrative. This is optional to Member Associations that have done policy advocacy and involved various actors.

The documentation would have the following outputs:

- a. 30-45 minute full-length video as a compelling story for public, policy makers, the donor, and the YWCA constituents to watch.
- b. 2-3 minute video on reflections of Champions work.

Methodology:

- Reviews on the project reports and best practices documented
- Survey with Key stakeholders and focused groups.
- Self- Assessment and evaluation for gaps
- Photography and audio-video clipping
- Consultations

PART C: MOBILE APP

In today’s world where people rely on their mobile devices as sources of information, which is available on Google playstore anywhere in the world. Mobile Apps are proving to be an authentic source of information.

The data and information required to build the application components will require involvement of MA’s to provide helplines, links to organizations and referrals specific to their country and SoAWC focus area.

The Mobile App will be a digital resource base with our campaign material, findings and links to important resources that can be referenced to by MA’s, Champions and other stakeholders to carry on their advocacy after project close-out with real time information.

Methodology:

- Member Associations to share resources developed on the SoAWC focus area.
- Provide links and general hotline toll-free numbers to key essential services in their Country
- Share location to referral centers that can be located on ‘google maps’ in order to implement geotags.
- Provide advocacy photographs or videos of previous success stories to amplify the MA’s presence.
- Monitoring tools and internal analytics system will be built-in to run analysis on users, feedback and content which will be shared with the MA’s.

Appendix 2: OAPA II Survey

Introduction

Thank you for responding to this survey about your organization’s experiences with advocacy capacity support, such as training and workshops, provided by F2A, IPPFAR, or YWCA Kenya as part of the State of African Women Campaign (SoAWC). This survey is intended to help SoAWC learn about its efforts to support strengthening of advocacy capacity among SoAWC partners. The survey will cover three sections:

- Feedback about the types of capacity support your organization participated in
- Any changes your organization has made to advocacy practices
- How Covid-19 has affected your organization and advocacy

To complete the survey, please consult with others in your organization about the survey questions and agree on responses to the question. Please complete one survey per organization.

The survey consists of 21 questions and should take about 1-1 1/2 hours to discuss with others in your organization and fill in responses.

Section 1. Information about your organization

1. Check which SoAWC partner organization supported your work

- F2A
- IPPFAR
- YWCA Kenya

2. What is the name of your organization? _____

3. In which country is your organization based? _____

4. What is your organization's defining structure? (Select one)

Coalition Network Solo Organization Other _____

5. What is your organization's primary geographic scope of work? (Select one)

International African Continent Sub-continent region National Local

Section 2. Capacity Support Activities

Please give your feedback about the capacity support activities your organization participated in. This section covers questions related to the ways SoAWC partner(s) supported your organization's advocacy capacity, or changes in your organization's skills, knowledge, or practices.

6. What SoAWC advocacy capacity development activities did your organization participate in? Check all that apply. For each activity you checked, how helpful were these experiences to your organization's advocacy skills, knowledge or practices?

Check all that apply		Extremely helpful	Somewhat helpful	Neutral	Not very helpful	Not at all helpful
	a. Advocacy training (participation in a workshop or other form of training on advocacy)					
	b. Networking (linked or assisted to network or collaborate with other organizations)					
	c. Coordination (such as participation in coordination meetings with other partners)					
	d. Mentoring (such as one-on-one support or coaching)					
	e. Support to participate in advocacy conferences (such as the partner provided resources or other support to enable you to go to a conference)					

	f. Provided with communication and advocacy materials (We were given materials to support our advocacy communications.)					
	g. Provided with the SoAWC report (We were given the SoAWC report to use with our advocacy.)					
	h. Other support provided to your organization, specify:					

7. How did your organization's advocacy capacity change from when you started participating in the SoAWC until now as a result of this support?

	A lot	Somewhat	Neutral	A little	Not at all
a. Overall understanding of advocacy					
b. Understanding how our organization's mission relates to advocacy for at least one of the four key SoAWC priority issues (gender-based violence against women, harmful practices, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and/or HIV and AIDS)					
c. Developing strategies and plans to conduct advocacy					
d. Monitoring and evaluating our advocacy					
e. Collaborating with others to implement advocacy					

advocacy					
e. Collaborating with others to implement advocacy					
f. Developing advocacy messages, managing communications and engaging with media					
g. Understanding policymaking processes and how to influence them					
h. Connecting and interacting with the women whose right we advocated for					

8. **What aspect of SoAWC advocacy capacity support has been MOST useful to your organization? Why?** _____

9. **What aspect of SoAWC advocacy capacity support has been LEAST useful to your organization? Why?** _____

10. **How much capacity does your organization currently have in the following areas?**

	A lot	Somewhat	Neutral	A little	Not at all
a. Efficient systems (Our organization's systems are efficient to undertake advocacy)					
b. Staff (Our organization has enough numbers of human resources who are adequately qualified to undertake advocacy work)					
c. Funding (Extent to which our organization has adequate amounts of fairly sustainable finances to use for our advocacy work)					
d. Communications materials (Extent to which our organization has or can access enough information, education and communication materials required for our advocacy work)					
e. Mobility (Extent to which our organization has or can access means of transport required during our advocacy work)					

e. Mobility (Extent to which our organization has or can access means of transport required during our advocacy work)					
f. Communications equipment (Extent to which our organization has or can access the communication equipment or facilities required for our advocacy work)					
g. Data (Extent to which our organization has or can access strategic information or data required to undertake our advocacy work)					
h. Others, specify					

This section covers changes your organization has made to conduct advocacy. It focuses on any differences in your organizations advocacy effectiveness or results related to changes in advocacy capacity.

11. From the time your organization started participating in the SOAWC project till now, what differences do you experience in the following areas?

	A lot	Somewhat	Neutral	A little	Not at all
a. Stronger public profile as an advocate for one or more of the four key SoAWC priority issues (gender-based violence against women, harmful practices, sexual and reproductive health and rights, and/or HIV and AIDS)					
b. Changed staffing or structures to support advocacy on women's rights issue					
c. Shared knowledge and skills that we gained from SoAWC with our organization's stakeholders					
d. Shared gained knowledge and skills that we gained from SoAWC with external stakeholders					
e. Expanded our network and collaboration with organisations <i>within the</i> SoAWC Network					
f. Expanded our network and collaboration with organisations <i>beyond the</i> SoAWC network					

12. From the time your organization started participating in the SOAWC project till now, what differences do you experience in the following areas?

	A lot	Somewh at	Neutral	A little	Not at all
a. Increased the number of our organization's members					
b. Secured more funding for operations					
c. Secured more funding specifically for advocacy and/or SoAWC issues					

13. From the time your organization started participating in the SOAWC project till now, what differences do you experience in the following areas?

	A lot	Somewh at	Neutral	A little	Not at all
a. Executed advocacy more effectively					
b. Attracted stronger response to our advocacy communications					
c. Applied learning from our monitoring and evaluation to improve our advocacy					
d. Influenced a duty bearers to demonstrate more support for our advocacy issues					
e. Influenced a change or amendment in an existing policy					
f. Influenced creation of a new policy addressing women's rights					
g. Others, specify					

14. Please share any specific details _____

15. Please list any policies which your organizations influenced to be created or amended by applying the support you received from the SoAWC project

16. What key women’s rights policy issues does your organization plan to address in the future? (Please check all that apply.)

- Gender-based violence against women
- Harmful practices
- Sexual and reproductive health and rights
- HIV and AIDS
- Other issues: please list _____

17. Please share any specific details _____

Section 4. Response to Covid-19

The questions in this section cover how Covid-19 has affected your organization.

18. To what extent did Covid-19 interrupt your organization’s advocacy activities? (select one option)

a. Our activities went on at the usual momentum	b. Our activities were partly stopped or scaled down	c. Our activities were fully suspended
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19. What was the primary cause of any interruption you experienced in your work? (E.g. quarantine, reduced funding, etc.) _____

20. To what extent did your organization adapt your activities in order to address or cope with Covid-19? (5 point scale a lot – not at all)

	A lot	Somewhat	Neutral	A little	Not at all
a. Human resources					
b. Finances and resources					
c. IEC mechanisms or approaches					
d. Communications messages					
e. Focus of policy advocacy					
f. Approach of policy advocacy					
g. Others, specify					

21. Please explain how you adapted your activities based on the areas you have selected from the above question

22. Please list challenges or human rights violations that women and girls in communities that you work in have encountered as a result of COVID-19? Have you observed any negative effects on women's rights as a result of Covid-19? Please check all that apply.

- Increased verbal abuse
- Increased sexual exploitation or abuse
- Increased physical violence or assault
- Increased financial or economic abuse
- Increased labour or employment rights violations
- Barriers in accessing health services
- Mental health challenges
- Others, specify: _____

23. What observations and recommendations do you have for a project like SoAWC in the future? _____

Outcome area	Activity Status	Exit strategy	Key Action & Responsibility	Timeframe	Key assumptions
Increased access of CSOs to knowledge and information on continental norms and policies on women's rights in Africa	Training & equipping MAs and Champions on adoption of SOAW report Establish linkages of SOAWC report to various MAs situations. Several Regional fact sheets developed. Attended Action Learning mentorship and writing half way done.	Reviews and follow-up meetings. Provide further supervision, refresher trainings and supplies. Participating in stakeholder forums on refresher trainings & partnership in information transfer More support to the champions by the MAs. Cost-sharing in implementation with the partners Outcome impact Assessment & report sharing Documentation of best practices and knowledge share	YWCA-Kenya to coordinate more print out of relevant documents To assist in continued advocacy campaigns for Youth champions and MAs with specific reference to agreed messages as guided by communication strategy	July 2015- April 2017	MAs has capacity, resources, motivation to supervise champions MAs will committedly support the project. There will be resilience to exogenous factors The government policies will promote gender equality The linkages to various sectors / partners will be realistic
Increased awareness of 242 African multipliers and opinion formers on continental legal and policy commitments on women's rights in selected African countries	AU Gender Strategy Awareness raising done for YWCA-Ethiopia Support Supervision	Sustainable engagement on the AU gender strategies by the MAs and the Champions. MAs and champions will be linked to opinion formers on continental	To Strengthen the MAs and the champions' advocacy work, YWCA with the support from IPPF will Provide technical assistance to CSOs and youth champions as part of the	Jan 2016- April 2017	Opinion shapers will support and motivate MAs and Champions Knowledge and skills gained will allow MAs and
	Marriage Acts amendment for Tanzania and Mozambique. Participated in national Youth policy. Support Supervision to Ghana for change of age to consent to sex in Ghana Support Supervision to Malawi for the implementation of SRHR Policy Participated in the national Launch of #RightByHer in Malawi Participated in the award ceremony for outstanding champions in Malawi Trained champions on the use of Campaign	policy structures for continued technical assistance The MAs and the Champions are further supported on Right Based advocacy Review and follow-up meetings Outcome impact Assessment & report sharing. Documentation of best practices and knowledge share	close out process		champions access reform services Continued technical support will maintain and motivate MAs and Champions on advocacy work. Communities will demand services from the governments. The linkages to various sectors of development will be realistic

<p>Increased capacity of 65 African CSOs to advocate towards AU, selected regional economic communities and African countries for a more effective domestication and monitoring of African continental legal instruments on women's rights and to the inclusion of women's rights in new policies</p>	<p>Pre-ICPD consultations with the Faith-Based organizations and leaders. Pre-ICPD summit Consultations with Youth on SRHR services. Conducted OAPAs in the 15MAs Developed the Advocacy Manuals for the Champions and the MAs Technical assistance through support supervision to Ghana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Malawi, Ethiopia, Madagascar</p>	<p>Link Champions to RECs Enhance collaborations with Potential partners from the Government/ NGOs/ institution operating in the MA countries to provide trainings, monitoring & supervision. Outcome impact Assessment & report sharing with partners Documentation of best practices and knowledge share</p>	<p>To Strengthen Ant-FGM Kenya advocacy network to articulate on Policy and Social norm issues IPPF will support YWCA-Kenya bring together FGM networking partners to discuss and develop an action plan from the current gaps.</p> <p>To ensure that Policies that address girls and women empowerment are in place and articulated will support YWCA-Kenya bring a forum of champions together to discuss the exit strategies and sustainability strategies to continue advocacy on policy and social norm gaps</p>	<p>Jan 2016- April 2017</p>	<p>Willingness of partners operating in the countries to engage the champions and the MAs</p>
<p>Increased participation and advocacy of 65 African CSOs in African continental</p>	<p>Participated in the ICPD Nairobi Summit</p>	<p>Link Champions to RECs Enhance collaborations with Potential partners</p>	<p>IPPF to Provide selected CSO and Youth champion with a platform to</p>	<p>July 2015- Dec 2016</p>	<p>The linkages to various sectors of development will</p>
<p>decision- and policy making processes on policies related to women's rights</p>	<p>Action learning on the policy reforms on the Anti-FGM law. Participated in NEAPACOH in Uganda, Participated in the Consultation forum for African Population in Namibia Participated in the consultative forum and the conference on the Beijing+25 conference in Addis</p>	<p>from the Government/ NGOs/ institution operating in the MA countries to provide trainings, monitoring & supervision. Developing & reviewing long-term plans with MAs and Champions. Follow-up and refresher trainings Outcome impact Assessment & report sharing. Documentation of best practices and knowledge share</p>	<p>articulate girl's rights issues amongst African CSOs.(- CSW64)</p>		<p>be realistic MAs have capacity, resources, motivation to participate in the REC activities.</p>
<p>decision- and policy making processes on policies related to women's rights</p>	<p>Action learning on the policy reforms on the Anti-FGM law. Participated in NEAPACOH in Uganda, Participated in the Consultation forum for African Population in Namibia Participated in the consultative forum and the conference on the Beijing+25 conference in Addis</p>	<p>from the Government/ NGOs/ institution operating in the MA countries to provide trainings, monitoring & supervision. Developing & reviewing long-term plans with MAs and Champions. Follow-up and refresher trainings Outcome impact Assessment & report sharing. Documentation of best practices and knowledge share</p>	<p>articulate girl's rights issues amongst African CSOs.(- CSW64)</p>		<p>be realistic MAs have capacity, resources, motivation to participate in the REC activities.</p>

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A project is funded
by the European Union



A project implemented by:

