



Programme Development on Sexual and Reproduc- tive Health Rights

Workshop Report
The Hague
24-27 November 2014

FEBRUARY 2015



OXFAM
Novib

CONTENT

CONTENT	2
INTRODUCTION:	3
BACKGROUND TO SRHR:	4
SRHR FRAMEWORK:	7
INTRODUCTION TO THE THEORY OF CHANGE	8
STAGE 1: SETTING UP THE IMPACT STATEMENT	8
STAGE 2: KEY DOMAINS OF CHANGE:	9
STAGE 3: ACTORS AND FACTORS & POWER MAPPING	10
INPUT ON VAW & INFLUENCING	14
STAGE 4: LOGICAL BACKWARD THINKING THROUGH THE PATHWAYS OF CHANGE	18
STAGE 5: TESTING THE PLAN BY IDENTIFYING THE ASSUMPTIONS	21
LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE WORKING GROUP'S EXERCISES:	21
PRESENTING TO CRITICAL FRIENDS:	21
TIPS AND TRICKS FOR FUNDRAISING:	23
AGREED FOLLOW UP ACTIONS:	23
EVALUATIVE COMMENTS:	24

INTRODUCTION:

This report is a result of a programme development workshop on sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR) held in November 2014, organized by the Knowledge and Programme Management (KPM) department of Oxfam Novib. For this co-creation workshop country office staff, the Hague office staff and counterparts were invited. It was organised to lay down the foundations for an Oxfam (Novib) multi-country SRHR programme, with interlinkages between regional and global efforts, towards the goal of *women and girls obtaining autonomy and self-determination in relation to their sexuality and reproductive health rights*.

As part of this process Oxfam Novib wanted to invest and recapitulate on existing work with interesting partners we have engaged with on global, regional and national level, and several lessons learned from existing programmes on Women's Bodily Integrity (WBI), that could strengthen our rights based and gender just work on SRHR.

WGNRR and FEMNET were invited to attend the workshop, because of their national, regional and global influencing work on SRHR & violence against women and girls (VAW). There is a clear added value for Oxfam and these partners to collaborate.

In preparation of the workshop several skype calls have been held with the different country offices that are participating in this programme development process. Based on past and current experiences of Oxfam two thematic areas have been selected to focus on, by country office staff and KPM, in the development of SRHR multi-country programmes.

1. Linking SRHR to VAW
2. Prevention of early pregnancies & child marriage

This report summarizes the result from the two working groups and the given presentations during the 4 days workshop.

The overall objectives for the workshop were:

- To agree and have a common understanding on the overall vision, objectives and goals as written down in the WBI/SRHR thematic framework;
- To Enhance staff capacity for development on national programmes on SRHR with stronger linkages towards regional and global programming on SRHR and Oxfam's women's rights agenda.
- To jointly develop a initial theories of change and broad lines of specific joint multi-country programmes
- To share experiences, lessons and challenges on programming and fundraising for SRHR.

The participants of the workshop were:

Programme officers from country/regional office with thorough knowledge on SRHR and women's rights in their country/region; Global link/regional SRHR.WRO partners; PO UAFC, edutainment advisor, globallink PO; Support Team: GJ KPM team, Policy Influencing Advisor, KPM MEL advisor, KPM team secretary. See full list of participants in the appendix.

Oxfam Novib's Executive director, Farah Karimi opening speech.

She emphasized that SRHR is an important priority theme for Oxfam Novib. We live in a changing world, we need to be an agile organisation that can quickly adjust to changes. Besides that we are facing a fall of income and we need to improve our accountability and sustainability to increase and secure funds. This is a new reality and at the same time an exiting time.

In programmatic work we need to be clear about our objectives, how we will achieve that objective, with whom we will work, what our role is, our added value and find funds to implement our ideas. Working on developing impact oriented programmes in collaboration with other Oxfams is important.

BACKGROUND TO SRHR:

The International Conference on Population and Development- ICPD – is still relevant in what concerns Sexual and Reproductive Health rights. Efforts to improve the quality and accessibility of sexual and reproductive health services since 1994 have led to significant improvements in many sexual and reproductive health indicators. The Human Rights Council has recognized the critical role of sexual and reproductive health contained in the right to health. In its resolution 6/29 on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health (2007), the Council encouraged the Special Rapporteur “*to continue to pay attention to sexual and reproductive health as an integral element of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health*”.¹

The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights clarifies the normative content of the right to the highest attainable standard of health: “The right to health contains both freedoms and entitlements. The freedoms include the right to control one’s health and body, including sexual and reproductive freedom, and the right to be free from interference, such as the right to be free from torture, non-consensual medical treatment and experimentation”. Further, general recommendation: on women and health (1999) adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women elaborates measures that should be taken to ensure equality for all women in the implementation of the right to health, “affirming that access to health care, including reproductive health, is a basic right under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women” (CEDAW) 2

In the MDG, SRHR have shifted from sexuality and reproductive health rights towards maternal mortality and child health with a focus on health care instead of women’s choice. In this sense women have only being supported for their role in motherhood, instead of broader identities of female and male SRH Rights. In the review document of ICPD +20, it is acknowledged that inequality is increasing, that special attention should be given to SRHR for youth in urban areas, and a special focus to prevent early pregnancy (under 18) and child marriage is mentioned, and important to have SRH rights well integrated in the post MDG 2015 discussions.

Since the nineties Oxfam Novib has been working on SRHR. A specific policy linking HIV interventions with poverty, gender and sexuality was made in 2000. Due to the severe AIDS epidemic Oxfam Novib focused on areas such as: Linking HIV, gender and education (comprehensive sexuality education), Linking HIV towards gender based violence, Mainstreaming HIV in the workplace and programmes, Supporting & mobilising people living with HIV, Increasing women-led dual protection through the female condom, Acces to Health lobby and advocacy work and supporting Sexual minorities.

Since 2011, Oxfam Novib identified SRHR & VAW from a women’s rights perspective, as one of its priority themes, which became the Women’s Bodily Integrity Programme. SRHR is as well integrated in the quality education priority theme, with specific focus on provision of comprehensive sexuality education to youth. Sexual and reproductive health services are very important. Oxfam itself does not engage itself in SRH service delivery, but contributes to the delivery of SRH services by its influencing work.

Current existing multi-country SRHR programmes are:

- Universal access to female condoms
- My Rights my Voice programme
- Connecting 4 Life
- Pop culture with a purpose

¹ http://icpdbeyond2014.org/uploads/browser/files/framework_of_actions_revised.pdf

² http://icpdbeyond2014.org/uploads/browser/files/framework_of_actions_revised.pdf

- Prevention of Child Marriage programme
- Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender Programme

Therefore we need to align the SRHR programmes so it is possible to show better impact in our work. A SRHR framework as part of the Women’s Bodily Integrity Programme, has been developed in 2014 to provide country offices guidance in joint programme development. This workshop is a next step in the process of a joint programme development. Towards the future, Oxfam Novib chooses to continue addressing SRHR from a Women’s rights and Youth perspective

Root causes that influence the autonomy and self determination of women and girls over their SRHR: Patriarchy in society, & cultural and traditional beliefs that are influenced by patriarchy to control female sexuality for the purpose of pro-creation only.

Neo-liberalism & capitalism that enhances the poverty situation of people and increases social exclusion and inequality. Where is money invested in, and what kind of arguments are used internationally, have women a say over these methods of anti-conception/ SRHR. Debates can easily shift towards population control. Right wing /nationalism which norms and values enhance discrimination, conservatism, out of fear for ‘outside influences’ in society, expressed through sexism, racism & gender injustice.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE WORKSHOP

MARKET PLACE:

Participants presented their work on SRHR, they explained about their programs and strategies to create change. See in the appendix the table with the different activities presented.



1 WGNRR: Visualization of the activities of the organization



Seher Afsheen Oxfam Pakistan

INTRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THEORY OF CHANGE FRAME- WORK

After participants’ presentation, Oxfam Novib’s team framed the work theme by to explaining why joint programming is important to Oxfam Novib, the introduction of the SRHR Theory of change frame, and introduction of the first steps of programme development.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO WORK TOWARDS A JOINT MULTI-COUNTRY PROGRAMME?

In recent years Oxfam Novib has become much more active in fundraising, to be able to sustain existing and newly to be developed programmes and projects. Joint programme development has become a core activity of Oxfam Novib. The first reason of Oxfam Novib to invest in program development is to **increase impact**. This is possible by defining programs with a clear focus on impact and where we build synergies between the work of Oxfam Novib and other affiliates, partners and allies.

Increase accountability: A second reason to work in programmes has to do with the need to explain better our role in development and to demonstrate the result of our work. In the current competitive funding environment institutional and individual donors want to know what is been done with the resources. Through multi-country programmes it is easier to explain what objectives and outcomes the stakeholders involved promise to achieve and can be held accountable for. Programs also specify the role of each stakeholder in the process. In this way it is possible to provide a good basis for our accountability towards people and institutions we work with. Besides, a programme has specific mechanisms in place that enable these people and institutions to have relevant information and to hold us accountable.

By increasing impact and accountability the possibility for **funding** becomes bigger, and allows Oxfam Novib and partners to work on a long term basis partnership.

The WBI framework, shared as an important guidance to country offices, has been designed to promote greater coherence, quality and impact by a shared vision, shared objectives, strategies and models of change, together with programmatic components that are part of specific WBI programmes developed on national, regional and global level. Oxfam Novib's WBI programmes contribute to Oxfam's change goal 2: *Advancing Gender Justice*.

Oxfam Novib (ONL) has identified WBI as priority theme within its Gender Justice programme. ONL defines WBI as *"the inviolability of women's body and emphasises women's intrinsic right to self-determination and to have control and autonomy over their bodies, specially the right to a life free from fear of violence, living in a safe environment, and not to be subjected to physical, sexual, or emotional violence"*. Within this definition, the following rights are enclosed amongst others, the right to be free from sexual violence, forced marriages or unwanted pregnancies, female genital mutilation and involuntary sterilisation. But also affirmative rights, such as the right to full information and services for safe contraception and abortion, and free expression of one's sexuality regardless of one's sexual orientation or marital status.

Oxfam Novib expects to strengthen joint SRHR programming by:

1. Jointly selecting thematic focus areas that advance the autonomy and self determination of women & girls in relation to their sexuality and reproductive health.
2. Strengthening the added value of Oxfam by linking influencing work on SRHR & VAW.
3. By exploring 'new areas' that build on lessons learned and give a renewed dimension to existing programmes

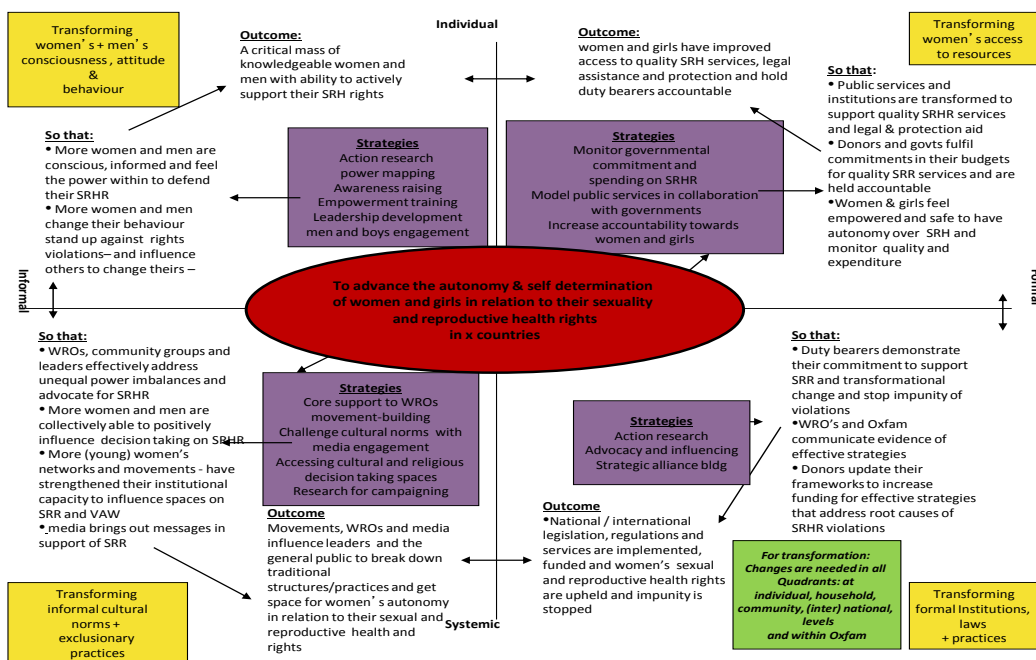
SRHR FRAMEWORK:

Overall goal:

Advancing women and girls their autonomy and self-determination in relation to their sexuality, reproductive health and rights throughout Oxfam Novib's, counterparts' and allies' sphere of influence.

Specific Objectives:

1. Supported through an Oxfam worldwide influencing network, women & girls, men and boys will be empowered, organised nationally and internationally to: a. Claim their SRH rights and needs - that strengthen their autonomy and self-determination-, and, b. Monitor the implementation of laws, the quality of SRH services and expenditure (Quadrant 1,2,3)
2. Oxfam, WRO's, SRHR movements and allies build a worldwide influencing network to push the women's and SRH's rights agenda in policies, legislations, funding for SRH services and to hold duty bearers accountable on their commitments. (Quadrant 4)
3. Oxfam, WRO's, SRHR movements will contribute to adapting negative cultural and traditional practices that perpetuate SRHR violations, by influencing media, religious leaders, health and governmental duty bearers. (Quadrant 3)
4. Oxfam, counterparts and allies show evidence based impact, to sustain political support for the sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and girls (Quadrant 4)



The following common elements need to be integrated in multi-country programmes to bring change:

- By analysing and shifting power relations which influence the social norms and exclusionary practices
- By engaging with women's rights organisations and other SRHR movements
- By creating a conducive environment amongst influential stakeholders, to support the increased investment on SRHR,

- By working with men and boys as part of the solution, with space to develop their own agenda in relation to gender justice and SRHR needs
- By holding duty bearers to account for their commitments on SRHR signed treaties and its implementation.
- By strengthening Oxfam's accountability towards the women and girls and movements that reinforce change with us.

INTRODUCTION TO THE THEORY OF CHANGE

A theory of change is simply an on-going process of reflection to explore change and how it happens – and what that means for the part we play in a particular context and program.

A **visual explanation** of how we think change happens, with:

- **actions**,
 - **outcomes**,
 - and **impacts**,
 - **connections** between them,
 - **the assumptions** that we are making;
- and a **narrative** explaining the visual.

Why a theory of change?

For planning: To bridge gap between strategic (sphere of influence) and operational planning (sphere of control)

Co-create: To build a joint vision and strategy;

Communicate: To summarise the key elements of a strategy for colleagues, partners and donors and;

Monitoring and evaluation

The participants selected one of the two programmes.

STAGE 1: SETTING UP THE IMPACT STATEMENT

To develop the impact statement of the programme, participants had to finalize the sentence:

In 10 years long perspective:

“Because of our work”

- What are people saying about what you have achieved and for whom?
- How will your contribution be remembered?
- What made it a success?

Prevention unwanted pregnancy and child marriage group existing of:

Sitan Cisse (Mali) , Sara Bellemare (Niger), Nahil Imam (Bangladesh) – Wasim Durrani (Pakistan) – Jeanette Sloopbeek(SRHR consultant) — Denise Parmentier (Zimbabwe) – Monique Demenint (UAFC) — Katinka Moonen (PcwaP), (Celine Herbeit, Butterfly works).

Outcomes:

“Because of our workIn 10 years time, more girls are able to take informed decisions on SRHR, so they can enjoy their childhood.

- More girls are empowered, they have the skills, they can take their own decisions, stay in school, and have economic empowerment.
- Don't accept violence against women. Law constraining girls age of marriage, but be aware of the official written laws and unwritten traditional laws which might be contradictive.
-

Linking SRHR to GBV/VAW: Rebecca Boyce (DRC)– Yvette Kathurima (FEMNET) – Chioma Ukwuagu (Nigeria) – Kathy Mulville (WGNRR) – Tanja van de Linde (Asia regional) – Inpanh Borihane (Laos) – Angelique Verweij (Globallink) – Seher Afsheen (Pakistan) – Ifthikar Nizami (regional PO Asia)– Louisa Mekenkamp (ButterflyWorks)

Because of our workIn 10 years time, women and girls in all their diversity claim and exercise their SRH rights, in a society that better protects them from VAW/GBV.

Other suggestions:

- VAWG is recognized as a SRHR violation and is reduced in societies where empowered women and girls claim and exercise their rights
- Oxfam and its partners have contributed to an enabling environment that VAWG in all its forms and creating SRHR environments where women and girls claim and exercise their rights.
- Oxfam and its partners have contributed to an enabling environment where women and girls in all their diversity claim and exercise their SRHR in a society protecting them from VAWG/GBV.
- Women and girls in all their diversity live in a society that protects them from VAWG/GBV which enables them to claim and exercise their SRHR.

STAGE 2: KEY DOMAINS OF CHANGE:

In this stage participants were invited to analyse the domain of change where the impact of the project will be more effective. By identifying which **changes** you want to work on to improve the situation of the beneficiaries (men and women)

This domain of change analysis is made through the gender@work model of change, which helps to visualise the domain where the program will be focusing on.

Outcomes of the Working Groups:

Prevention of Unwanted Pregnancy and Child Marriage

What changes do we expect people to have?

Informal individual change:

- More awareness on the benefits of not getting married as a child, and the negative consequences of child marriage.
- Increased awareness on the rights of young people in society, both men and women, but have to be addressed differently.
- Access to information and skilled to negotiate their rights.
- Youth friendly services in and out of school for married and unmarried young people.
- Easily accessible SRH services.
- Teachers are more skilled about SRHR.

Informal individual change:

- Life based skills to negotiate rights with parents & partner.
- Access to resources: Health centres, contraceptives, and youth friendly services.
- Working with other levels; child labour, garment factory, etc
- Empower women economically – resources available for mothers not to sell their daughter.

Formal systemic change:

- Registration at birth would control age of marriage + access certain services.
- Laws are not enforced and there are double standards. Hence, you need the law and awareness raising about the law.

Informal and systemic;

- Changing the traditional practices, influence religious/traditional leaders.
- Informal and systematic. Electronic and paper media; train people and journalists to be critical.
- Cultural and traditional practices on dowry practices. Dowry is an incentive to marry their children off early. Therefore there might also be an economic counter-incentive.

- Marry off children early, in order to avoid the taboo of unwanted pregnancies and out of wedlock children.

Linking SRHR to GBV/VAW:

What changes do we expect people to have?

Individual / formal and informal change:

- Skills & knowledge on claiming rights
- Access to justice
- Accessing to information and SRH services that are adapted (friendly)
- Keep the S in SRHR
- SRHR are human rights and therefore denial of rights or VAWG/GBV (not having the service available or not allowing women to access services is a violation of rights)

Systemic/ formal and informal change:

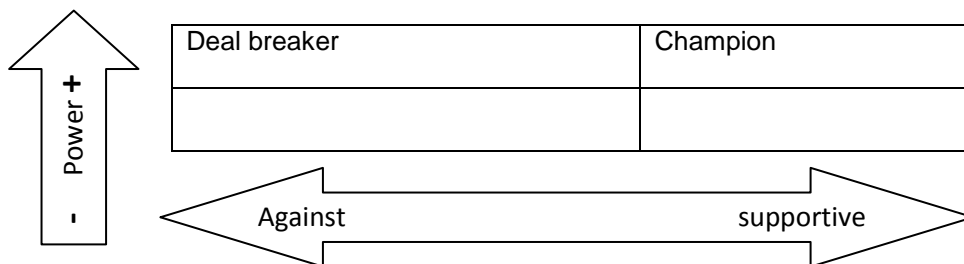
- The link of denying SRH as a human right is gender based violence and is institutionalized:
- Positively changing knowledge/Attitudes/perceptions on SRHR and framing as a form of VAW/GBV (a violation of those rights)
- Civil society (human rights) organizations integrate SRHR in their work
- SRHR as human rights (information, services, skills) and VAW/GBV as a violation of that right
- Redefine and reframe the debate on SRHR and VAWG/GBV; addressing community, culture and religious consciousness and acceptance
- Influencing the implementation of laws and policies; to create institutionalized Reproductive Justice which must be free of VAW/GBV

STAGE 3: ACTORS AND FACTORS & POWER MAPPING

At this stage participants will define actors that can be concerned on bringing on the previous established changes, and the factors that influence change

After the identification of the actors and factors, the two groups conducted a power analysis, where the actors could be differentiated in three categories, and how to interrelate with them:

Power mapping:



- ✓ Champions/ supporters: Cultivate them, very useful to make change happen.
- ✓ Swingers and floaters: invest on them, are the ones who are not sure and they can get on board of the change process.
- ✓ Blockers: don't waste time with them. Are those who have radical positions and will not change mind.

Power is not static, but changes with identity and in socialisation processes, depending on the multi identities on or a group represents. There are different power expressions. The power within, the power to, the power with and the power over. Each of these actors has different power on society:

Parents and teachers for instance are important actors at the individual level and community informal/ level. Policy makers and religious leaders might be more influential at the community and individual/ formal and systematic level. By analysing the impact each actor has, will facilitate to focus on the alliances and target audience of the project, to reach the changes we are aiming for.

Outcomes:

Unwanted pregnancy and child marriage:

Beneficiaries' girls under 18 child marriage/ unwanted pregnancy 20 -.

- Increase skills of youth to deal with SRHR.
- Social services providers and law enforcers more aware and capable of dealing with SRHR. Economic resources available for mothers
- Religious leaders influencers + media promote SRHR anti Child marriage messages.
- Free SRHR, skills and health included in school curriculum.
- Celebrities in this specific case help to spread the message (Edutainment)

<p>Blockers with a lot of power: conservative men, teachers, religious leaders, Traditional birth attendance</p>	<p>Swingers/Floaters with a lot of power: Ministries education,/justice, Marriage counsellors, marriage registration, policy makers Law enforcement staff, Regional boards Religious leaders Fathers, mothers, Teachers, health care providers</p>	<p>Champions with a lot of power: Local governments, media Journalists, women's JCO's Celebrities,</p>
<p>Blockers with limited power Parents, schools</p>	<p>Swingers/Floaters mothers, mothers in law, fathers</p>	<p>Champions with limited power health care providers, Mothers mothers in law Girls & boys</p>

Objective: Increase level of knowledge and awareness of SRHR

Beneficiaries: Girls and young women including wives, Boys and young men including husbands, Level of identity will depend on the local context.

Actors

- Parents and the family

- Teachers / schools and parent communities
- All school levels (primary, secondary and tertiary schools)
- Religious and community leaders Health care providers
- Training institutes for health care providers including midwives/ law enforcement
- Law enforcement traditional birth attendants traditional leaders giving initiation rites
- CBOs and NGOs including womens groups as well as INGO and other international institutions (IPPF and UNFPA) but also large network organisations: Media Governments local, provincial and national / regional boards traditional courts
- Policy and decision makers Marriage counsellors / registrars

Factors:

- Low self esteem and no negotiation capacity or power for girls and women.
- Unequal position for girls and men.
- Taboo on sex and sexuality / it is not discussed.
- Women and men do not know basic facts about their body, lack of sexuality education.
- Taboo and stigma on unmarried and unwanted pregnancies women and girls are often rated as 2nd class citizen.
- Increased fundamentalism, Conservative interpretations of religious texts and give disempowering messages for women and girls: you need to be a mother, belief in destiny / fatalism.
- Lack of privacy at home / premature sexualisation. Girls and boys grow up separately and are separately in public sphere

Objective: Thought leaders influence and promote SRHR & anti child marriage messages

Actors

- Imams other religious leaders, Religious institutions (madrassas)/ organisations
- Ministries
- Teachers, Parents
- NGOs / CBOs
- journalists / bloggers / social media / radio programmes / tv channels
- Traditional story tellers (griots) human rights organisations

Factors

- Inappropriate laws and policies
- Cultural beliefs / myths, attitude and practices bigger gap between childhood and marriage, Girls postpone getting married and children.
- High dropout levels from school non availability of contraceptives and other services
- laws and culture do not allow young girls and women using contraceptives.
- Men still take the decisions/patriarchal society
- Socialisation in general pushing traditional gender roles: poverty/dowry.

Linking GBV/VAW to SRHR;

Beneficiaries: Young women in urban areas, whose SRHR are being denied putting them at risk of VAW.

Actors

Parents and the family, Women's unions, trade unions, govt. ministries, private sector, CSO's (a.o. women's rights organizations), cultural and religious leaders, media, service providers, humanitarian agencies.

- Positively changed knowledge/attitudes /perceptions/ to SRHR and VAW/GBV.
- Reframe debate on SRHR/GBV/VAW. Culture/Religion in the community
- SRHR as Human rights services/ knowledge/ skills
- Adopt revise/ amend/ law and policies.
- Special actors: refugee and migrant women that displace and need special attention.

Objective: Increases level of knowledge and awareness of SRHR

Factors:

Informal collective/systemic: Perceptions about abortion
 Formal collective/systemic: Decriminalisation of abortion

<p>Individual informal</p> <p>Actors:</p> <p>Young women (on the move) Young men Social media and Edutainment (traditional and modern: art, pop culture, etc.) Parents and extended family</p> <p>Factors:</p> <p>Positively changed knowledge/attitudes/perceptions re SRHR and VAW/GBV Stigma Peer to peer pressure Skills about claiming rights Participation and engagement Misinformation Denial of SRHR Perceptions on power relations</p>	<p>Individual formal</p> <p>Actors:</p> <p>Cultural and religious leaders SRHR Health Services Human rights lawyers Special rapporteur on HR</p> <p>Factors:</p> <p>SRHR as a human right (services, knowledge, skills)</p> <p>Access to SRHR services (quality, affordability, accessibility, youth friendly) Denial of SRHR Discrimination Comprehensive sexuality education (WBI, autonomy) Misinformation</p>
<p>Collective/systemic informal</p> <p>Actors:</p> <p>Parents and extended family Communities CSO's, incl. sex workers org's, migrant org's, women's rights org's, human rights org's Teachers Education institutions Private sector Media Program partners: national, regional, international Social media and edutainment (traditional: f.e. art and pop culture) Celebrities</p> <p>Factors:</p> <p>Out of school sexuality education/SRHR Decriminalisation of abortion/Access to safe abortion</p>	<p>Collective/systemic formal</p> <p>Actors: Women's unions, trade unions, HR courts and HR organisations Regional: Co-op, ECOWAS, ASEAN, EC-CAS, SARC, GL UN agencies: ECOSOC, CSW Media Program partners at national, regional, international level Gov't ministries Security agencies (military, militia) Humanitarian agencies SRHR providers</p> <p>Factors:</p> <p>Adoption/revision/implementation of laws, policies and conventions Decriminalisation of abortion/Access to safe abortion</p>

Power Mapping

<p>Blockers with a lot of power:</p> <p>Religious scholars (can be champions when they are progressive)</p> <p>Conservative media</p> <p>National government</p> <p>Armed groups (military, militia)</p> <p>Private sector</p>	<p>Swingers/Floaters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents Male family members (brothers, fathers, uncles) - Peers - Community leaders - Local government - SR Health care providers (Government clinics, private/NGO health services) - Law enforcement agencies (Police) – linked with govt. health care provision - Regional co-operation (ASEAN, ECOWAS) 	<p>Champions with a lot of power:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human rights org's and lawyers Progressive media +/- Parliamentarians esp. Women politicians Dutch government (keep the issue of SRHR on the agenda) EU trade Commission (particularly for garment workers) Special rapporteurs HR +/- Humanitarian agencies
<p>Blockers with limited power</p> <p>Young women</p>	<p>Swingers/Floaters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young women <p>Traditional Birth Attendants and Traditional healers</p>	<p>Champions with limited power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women's rights organisations - Celebrities, Role models - Regional and global partners – linking with WRO's and young women CSO's UN agencies Teachers/education institutions (the young women are out of school, but for changing perceptions on power relations and SRHR they are) LGBTI

INPUT ON VAW & INFLUENCING

Day 2 of the workshop, was an input day, to take some distance from the theory of change development process, and get new input and inspiration from a debate organised by Oxfam Novib as part of the International Documentary Festival in Amsterdam. Short documentary shots were shown on violence against women, and women's leadership in the MENA region. Two debates were held and facilitated by Margriet van der Linden, which emphasized why VAW is still happening in the world, what kind of activism is needed, and how to engage men and boys.

The afternoon session focused on influencing, and how linkages between multi country level and regional, global level could be strengthened and what specific added value can be of the collaboration of Oxfam, Femnet and WGNRR in the to be developed multi-country programmes. Four presentations were given, on the worldwide influencing network, FEMNET's work, and WGNRR work, and Oxfam International lobby and advocacy in relation to violence against women.

World wide influencing network (WIN)

National guidelines have been developed on WIN with country offices. And gives more explanation about what influencing is about. Changing power relations – lobby –policy changes – also changing societies and believes.

Influencing is a large collective behavior - lobby is specific targeting policy. ONL had launched an influencing plan, and provided financial resources available for WIN. To support work on meaningful influencing in each country.

What is WIN?

- A clear vision of how change can happen at scale in the lives of poor people
- Oxfam's role in influencing for change
- Deployed and resourced according to poverty and power analysis
- Able to design and implement programs that use the full range of influencing techniques required for change at scale
- Strategic partnerships, alliances, coalitions to fight against the injustice of poverty.
- Working with them in a 'clever way' in order to lever a bigger change than we can achieve on our own
- Strong emphasis on national level influencing - linking local, national, regional & global as appropriate

What does it means for us influencing?

For Oxfam, "influencing" refers to systematic efforts to affect policies and laws/regulations (and their implementation), budgets, company policies, company practices, attitudes and beliefs in such a way as to promote more just societies without poverty.

Depending on the national context (closed or open, fragile or functioning state, willing or unwilling duty bearers), influencing can include the following techniques:

- advocacy and campaigning (incl. coalition building, research, policy development, lobbying, media, digital tools, MEL)
- mobilisation (rights holders, activists, supporters, citizens)
- worldwide presence and networking
- capacity development (rights holders, partners, duty bearers)
- partnerships and strategic funding
- leveraging of program experience

WIN PRIORITIES

1. Achieve a giant leap forward in national-level change
2. Strengthen People's Voices and mobilise for impact in the digital age.
3. Strengthen Oxfam's position as a thought leader

This WIN strategy has allow Oxfam to get out of comfort zones, have more awareness on change through power analysis., to review operating model & capacities of Oxfam staff – Through this Oxfam can now better demonstrate MEL on influencing work. Better connect strong campaigns and programs – To be able to focus it is important to look at the spectrum and to have common understanding of influencing.

Advocacy: Oxfam NOVIB has an ERAW Advocacy department, VAW

What is it about? Women rights influencing strategy for the confederation common advocacy in the confederation. The objective is to influence international communities on Elimination of all kind violence of women. (ERAW) Comprehensive – approach to ERAW at the International world wide level.

The confederation has elaborated together long term commitment and focused on ERAW. This platform acts at different levels of intervention.

In this sense advocacy is a more targeted common strategy to achieve policy changes.

Q&A

How do you see other different mechanism of influencing; for instance indigenous people is different, advocacy in some countries can't be used but research. Strategies are divers including social media, story telling helps against stigma, at the community level teachers are among the most important influencers. It is about complementing work with other partners and using diverse strategies, including technologies as tool for reaching out the target group.

Because of the link of VAW with SRHR, when not tackling VAW is not possible to have SRHR. The root causes of VAW and SRHR are similar, patriarchy, exclusion, poverty marginalization. SRHR is the outcome as an accountability issue.

FEMNET:

The African Women's Development and Communication Network (FEMNET) has along history of partnership with Oxfam Novib. FEMNET works in three main programme areas: The Advocacy Programme; The Communications Programme; The Capacity Building Programme.

Why is SRHR important?

- Women able to control and make informed decisions about their bodies and sexuality
- Women's rights are human rights
- Recognition that SRHR is central to achieving other aspects of development
- Protection of adolescent and young women's right to SRH
- Improved legal and policy frameworks calling for universal access to SRHR
- Dedicated resources to improve the quality of health facilities, services and information
- Increased number of male advocates for gender equality & SRHR
- Eliminate violence both in private and public spaces

FEMNET has a good practice on engaging men on the SRHR and VAW advocacy, most of all in the work on preventing child marriage. One of the strategies for men to men is to engage cultural and religious leaders to advocate for SRHR:

- Cultural leaders are custodians of culture while religious leaders have influence in the community,
- Seeks to transform norms in societies that perpetuate violence
- Issues include: FGM, early, child and forced marriage ,unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortion

The main lessons learned: Religious leaders involved on changing cultural behaviours – economical reasons will be a reason to stop unlikely behaviors.

FEMNET have developed interesting manuals on mobilizing advocacy for Maternal & Reproductive Health rights, and engaging men in advocacy work.

For FEMNET the AFRICA we want means: interaction regional and national level; Working coalitions on SRHR and VAW/G actions for specific cases on VAW.

“Love your brand and build meaningful connections”

WGNRR:

Women Global Network for Reproductive rights is a Southern-based global, member-driven network that builds and strengthens movements for Sexual and Reproductive Health, Rights (SRHR) and justice. They work to realise the full SRHR of all people, with a particular focus on the most marginalised.

WGNRR has a long experience working in advocacy campaigns linking the local to the national, regional and global women SRHR issues. The organizations strength on work where is possible to add value, trying not to duplicate work. “bringing people together who want to change something together”. As an example of importance of linking with global platforms is the link they have now with the women human rights defenders.

They facilitate the linking campaigns from different levels, they create action days on topics with messages, and facilitate advocacy material to the member organization. It is important to involve people at the community level to understand what is influencing.

When a group is created, they define what they want to change and we support capacity building for the change. The organization links the groups back to global advocacy action days.

A video was shown on the global actions WGNRR has led on 28september in support of safe abortions.

The groups joint together, to think of national, regional and global linkages that can strengthen multi-country programming.

Linking SRHR and VAW on influencing involves addressing different stakeholders, two main points to have in mind:

- How to create work on the outcomes toward influencing strategy.
- Elements for influencing when elaborating the change.

Outcomes from the workgroups

Formal collective area:

Unwanted pregnancy and early Marriage:

- Comprehensive approach: preventive protection, assistance.
- Focus: influencing individual's attitudes and believes.
- Key actors: Eg. Religious leaders, teachers, parents, young people.

Legislation is there . But traditional/ customs laws are more powerful.

- We need to build cases; influence individuals in decisions making position. Build networks, (diff. actors alliances and others)
- Language = choosing right wording (context specific)
- Contextualize the linkage (need or not) b/w regional & global levels and national levels.
- Alliances/ key actors: media; social media, edutainment.
- Movement building: boys and girls
- Life skills based education/ SRHR education.

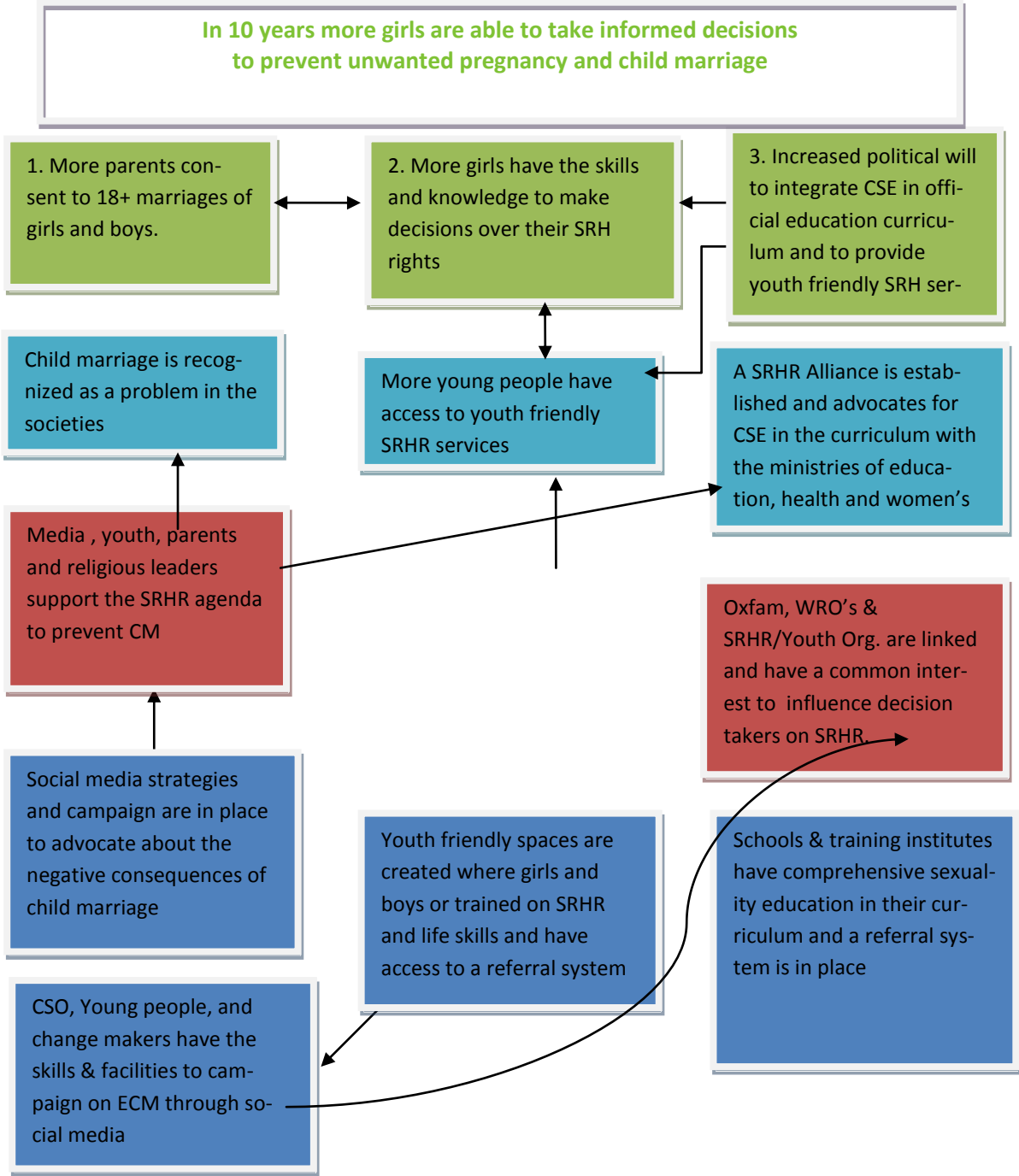
Linking SRHR and VAW

- Informal and individual:
- Methodology: GALS Gender Action Learning System)
- Diverse partners networks– joint strategizing - Local to global – platform (coalition) Responsiveness
- Scale: Linked to O's empowerment influencing to women's empowerment
- Influencing by women.
- Institutionalize influence (WIN) 2 regional & national roll out. International conventions.

STAGE 4: LOGICAL BACKWARD THINKING THROUGH THE PATHWAYS OF CHANGE

Based on the impact statement, participants were conducting a backward pathway of change. First they identified long term changes, that will support the programme goal based on what one can influence (indirectly). After the long term changes, they identified the medium short term changes, outcomes that one can influence more directly, to identify what kind of activities are required to work towards this pathway of change.

Group 1: Prevention of unwanted pregnancies and child marriage
 Possible title of the programme: MARRY ME..... LATER – MAY BE TOMORROW – My CHOICE IS NOW



Identified pathways: More girls are able to take informed decisions and actions to avoid early pregnancy and child marriage

In order to create change, so that girls can take informed decisions and SRHR, the curricula has to be reviewed.

Some of the discussed long term outcomes:

- More girls have more knowledge and awareness and skills on SRHR to make informed decisions
- Parents do not consent to the marriage of their daughters under an appropriate age
- People recognize that early marriage is a problem
- Parents are aware of the negative consequences of early marriage
- Imams and other community leaders discourage child marriage
- Comprehensive / life skills education are part of the official curriculum for all school levels
- More young people have access to youth friendly services
- More media are aware on SRHR issues and write about it in a positive way and have messages on anti CM and early pregnancy (medium to long term outcome)

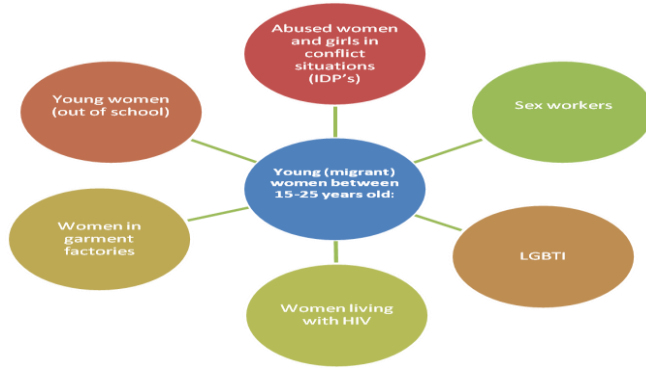
Intermediate outcomes:

- CBOs and INGOs work together in an alliance and have a clear and comprehensive message on SRHR to advocate the Ministry of Education and together (including the teachers) a curriculum has been developed that includes comprehensive sexuality education
- Training institutes and teachers are fully capacitated and sensitized and able to give life skills education Teachers and NGOs work together to ensure life skills education
- Attitudes of teachers and parents have changed on SRHR
- Capacity building of organisations to do influencing on SRHR at governments at the appropriate levels
- CSOs and NGOs are capacitated to advocate towards religious leaders (outcome) Bloggers engaged and using social media to send messages anti CM and early pregnancies
- Community and religious leaders have more knowledge and awareness and send messages on anti CM and early pregnancies

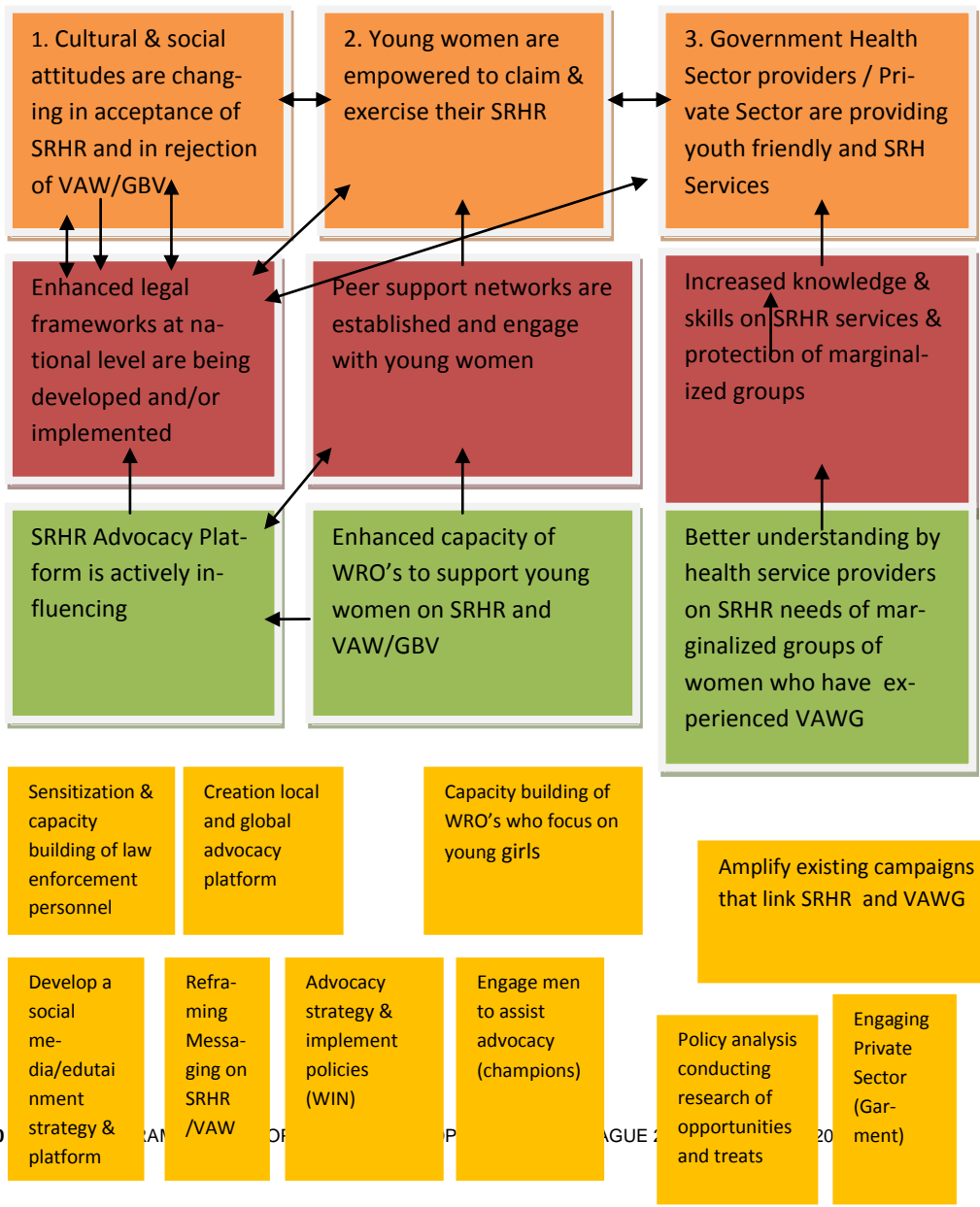
Discussed Activities:

- Out of school capacity building (teachers, NGOs and CBOs) appropriate tools to build capacity of girls
- Building referral systems for girls and boys to youth friendly services
- Service providers trained (health care providers, nurses TBAs) to become *youth friendly* service providers.
- Where this is not possible youth friendly NGOs will be identified to provide services on SRHR. When this is not possible youth friendly services can be in schools, when this is not possible parents should be made aware and receive more knowledge on SRHR.
- Train young people how to campaign SRHR messages on social media, including child marriage and unwanted pregnancies.
- Training of religious leaders and parents(groups), teachers and other thought leaders have campaigns (Including role models and celebrities) on child marriage
- Use social drama

**Group 2 Unchained women:
Target Beneficiaries**



In 10 years women and girls in all their diversity claim and exercise their SRHR in a society that better protects them from VAW and GBV



STAGE 5: TESTING THE PLAN BY IDENTIFYING THE ASSUMPTIONS

Group 1: : May B Tomorrow

Political will is there to endorse the curriculum on life skills and allow youth friendly service.

Increasing skills on SRHR decreases child marriage or unwanted pregnancy

All teachers can and want to teach life skills and sexuality education.

Child marriage is recognised as a problem in society.

Campaigning can reduce child marriage.

Role models have a real impact on the opinions of the community leaders

Linking GBV/VAW to SRHR;

Group 2: *Unchained: Women on the Move*

Linking GBV/VAW to SRHR;

Possible title of the programme: *Unchained: Women on the Move*

- Cultural and social attitudes sometimes change after development/implementation of legal frameworks, but sometimes the reverse is true; they are mutually reinforcing
- Legal frameworks being developed/implemented positively influence the empowerment of young women to claim and exercise their SRHR, as well as the provision of youth friendly SRH services by government and private health service providers
- Policy makers acknowledge SRHR needs of young people.
- Budget is made available for increased SRH services at a quality level (for young people).
- Human rights organizations are present, capable and willing to be included in advocacy platform on SRHR
- ICT is available
- Private sector (i.e. garment factories) is interested and willing to provide SRH services
- Survivors of VAW/GBV speak out against violence
- Peer to peer networks activities lead to action by young women

Risks:

No budget is made available for SRH Services.

Misinformation.

CONCLUSIONS AND REMARKS ON THE THEORY OF CHANGE DEVELOPMENT

LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE WORKING GROUP'S EXERCISES:

- Don't forget the focus on men's SRHR: It is a mistake to assume that SRHR are equal for women and men. Men have other needs on SRHR. Therefore it is important to clarify men's involvement in the projects activities and mention them also as beneficiaries of the project.
- There is a strong link between Health – Education - Economy empowerment and child marriage; this is substantial for a program strategy.
- It is useless to work only on policies one needs to work on attitudes and cultural behaviors.
- GALS is a very powerful methodology, it helps on getting straight to understand how changes can be improved in cultural gender norms.
- A big step has been made, still more need to be fine tuned in the pathway of change, when written down, the logic needs to be checked again.

PRESENTING TO CRITICAL FRIENDS:

On the 4th day of the workshop critical friends were invited to comment on the first outcomes of the theory of change development work, Rebekka van Roemburg from Ministry of Foreign affairs, Happy

Kinyili from Mama Cash, Colin Dixon from Sharenet International and Wendy Harcourt from ISS were present. The two groups prepared and presented their multi-country contexts, the dream they have, the pathway of change and the added value of Oxfam and its partners WGNRR and FEMNET. The two groups received the following feedback on the presentations:

Feedback towards the Maybe tomorrow programme team:

- There is no explicit mentioning of working with men and boys. For instance, when working with parents focus on the fathers, other example, religious leaders who are mostly male.
- Not all pregnancies are unwanted pregnancies. There is also peer pressure to get pregnant: how do you address that?
- How do you deal with the girl herself? Positive deviance: how your life could be if you did not follow the "path" of getting pregnant earlier. The role model strategy: convince young girls to make their own decisions and see other options.
- What about the girls that get pregnant and are in school: what options do they have? Work with education system on that.
- Concretize which schools you are going to work with: Private or public schools?
- Partners and alliances: who are you going to work with? What are they already doing? Don't repeat what is there but build alliances.
- Target groups: For whom are you going to work? Young girls: ownly through sexual education where the emphasis is? Better define the target group and include girls themselves as part of design of the programs: youth involvement is key!
- Creating spaces for girls to create a movement: movement building as key element of the program.
- SRHR is presented as a solitary problem: what about economic issues that influence parents to marry their girls? The program is not as linear. The group has discussed about working with mothers to provide them with economic alternatives. There are lessons learned from the Child program learning, including also the economic aspect.
- At the International level: demographic dividend - economics is the entry point. It is a good argument but you need to be very careful on not go into the direction of population control and forget the right based approach.
- Business case: you need to be able to make an economic case for your audiences.
- In the Muslim context: SRHR is a "western" narrative: you need to translate into something that is accepted in that country, for instance: Pakistan has built a demographic modeling, if the country doesn't address SRHR, the country will collapse.

Feedback to the UNCHAINED programme team :

- Link VAWG and SRHR: Denial of SRHR is a VAW but that is not the only form of VAW existing. The link is not exclusive but yes it is important to specify it better.
- The program tries to look at how VAW looks through a SRHR lenses: develop specific strategic for specific marginalized groups.
- Target group: why is the focus only on young women? try to segmented for reason of focus, based on information of country offices. Women on the move: these groups are being abandoned. Is a very interesting and innovative topic. This needs to be much more developed: why do they need to move? Make the link to sustainable development.

- Research: there is a lot already done, add as partnership the research institutions.
- Gender justice: Is it including transexual people? There needs to be more clarity on that.
- Linking global and local: can be forced or imposed - we need to address white supremacy and talk about it.
- Look at the research of Lancet University: focus on prevention, programs that focus on activisms, boys and girls together.

TIPS AND TRICKS FOR FUNDRAISING:

Shared on day 4 of the workshop by Patrick Krens – interim coordinator IFPM Institutional Funding and Project Management:

- ✓ Fundraising is everybody's business
- ✓ Do not be donor-driven, but demand driven / RBA driven, when you build a good proposal around that, then it will sell itself
- ✓ Unique components, don't do business as usual, Unique Selling Points, e.g. on target group level, multi-country approach, strategies. Don't just add up separate country programmes and present them as one. Don't try to trick the donor. Consolidate what you present, make it really one programme, that is really interlinked. E.g. by linking and learning, however make it explicit what you mean with it. E.g. local to global: what does it mean?
- ✓ Tools and methodologies, e.g. World Citizens Panel
- ✓ Try to see what the donor's interest is; try to be like the donor, put yourself in the donor position, to imagine what it is like to be a donor.
- ✓ Donors are very much results-oriented, impact oriented, it does not matter so much who and how. They are not so much interested in the actor that they are funding, nor in the methodology.
- ✓ Donor engagement: involve them in early stages of programme development. Don't look at them as a bag of money.
- ✓ Don't make your life more complicated than necessary, e.g. the multi-multi-multi projects. Try to be 'simple'. Don't overcomplicate the programme / project.
- ✓ Be realistic; don't try to change the world with one project.
- ✓ What are the Unique Selling Points of the programmes: we are developing now? Try to think from the donor perspective.
- ✓ Donor mapping should be done at country level, head office can complement. This needs to be included in the country-level bidplan.

AGREED FOLLOW UP ACTIONS:

All participants agreed during the Programme Development workshop that the country offices together with partners, develop two multi country programmes:

- ✓ 'UNCHAINED/ Women on the Move', that focuses on linking SRHR and VAW. Country offices involved are Pakistan, DRC, Nigeria, Laos FEMNET, and WGNRR:
- ✓ 'May B Tomorrow' that focuses on preventing unwanted pregnancies and child marriage. Country offices involved are Mali, Niger, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

All country offices will develop, in line with the overall programmes, national programmes. Except for Pakistan, who will develop two national programmes as they have chosen to be part of both programme development processes. The deadline for all national programmes and the two overall programmes is end of March 2015.

During the last session of the workshop the bid plans (or planning) were discussed and agreed upon. This to ensure that all national programmes are in line with the overall programme. The follow up process will be lead by Lincie Kusters from KPM, and will provide initial input for the components/steps of the multi-country programme development processes. Each country office will invest staff time to participate in the planning meetings and will commit itself for the follow up actions agreed in the bid plan (planning).

Country specific bid plans will be prepared by country assigned leads, with clear responsibility lines for monitoring progress on programme development and reporting it to the KPM project lead & coordinator, including relevant regional Bureaus.

The workshop was ended in positive spirit and with lost of enthusiasm to continue this process together. It was the first time, that so many country office staff with partners and the different departments in The Hague had come together to build multi-country programmes on SRHR. Although an SRHR framework was developed, it was necessary to meet and to further think through how multi-country programmes pro-actively needed to be developed. Appreciation was given to all participants for their strong engagement in this whole process, and to continue this momentum when being back in our daily environment. Special appreciation was given to the passionate and strong engagement of regional partner FEMNET, and globallink partner WGNRR, and the expertise of Jeanette Slootbeek. New partnerships & collaborations between country offices have been created.

EVALUATIVE COMMENTS:

How did you find this workshop overall?

Most participants scored the overall workshop at between 7 and 9 on a scale of 10, which the organisers considered a quite positive result.

What have I found meaningful and useful in this workshop?

Sharing experiences and the possibility to work together in the creation of a program was one the most meaningful points mentioned. The possibility to learn from other countries experiences, for instance the strategies used for to introduce SRHR in conservatism countries; the opportunity to know other Oxfam colleagues from country offices and from The Hague were most appreciate.

Framing the workshop in to the development of a multi-country program elaboration was also appreciated; it helped for the linking to regional and country level. At the end there was a concrete outcome out of the work shop to bring back to the office and connections with other country programs working on SRHR.

What have I found challenging, difficult or less useful?

In the other hand, among the challenging issues presented the understanding of the multy-country program level and Oxfam Novib process was mentioned. For some, this didn't help when trying to frame the work in to the funding intentions of the program; and some founded the elaborations of the ToC at the multy-country level challenging.

The same interregional working level some participants founded challenging to work with groups which are not on the same region, some found difficult to explain ideas and others felt opinions were imposed without understanding of others contexts. The lack of time made also difficult to be innovative with ideas.

More clarity on KPM's support could be given; and the inclusion of more youth regional partners, were other suggestions proposed.

What would I like to explore further if possible?

The possibility to develop future linkages at regional, country and local level, to build up influencing frameworks was mentioned. Linking with other Gender Justice Program Development on transformative leadership particularly for CSO's to be involved. To explore concrete partnership and funding strategies. To further develop actors and factors at the country level, as same as being challenged by critical external friends.

To further conceptualize and research on the link between SRHR and VAW.

To explore and share more experiences from other countries on strategies, Edutainment and UAFC program experiences, or how to engage with men and boys, for instance.

What will I do differently as a result of this workshop?

The main changes as result of the workshop are oriented towards the way participants will rethink their ToC and program development at the country level: Revisit the country ToC and MEL strategy to improve the global program; the willingness to work more strategically with the Oxfam country offices that were present; involve more the stakeholders in the development of the proposal and implement the tools once back; seeking for working options with private sector and for creation other platforms for advocacy; connecting the program with local, regional and global level; making more efforts for donor mapping and identifying new partnership; think more critically on program development especially the pathway of change; think framework development more focus on the demand than on the donors.

As personal results one appreciation was worth to be mentioned: "Don't underestimate my own contribution".

How did you find the facilitation style and methods? What areas should be continued and what ones could be strengthened?

Participants appreciated the participative, creative, visual and flexible way of working. Some would have preferred more time for the working groups.

APPENDIX

Participants List:

Name	Country	Function
1.Imam Nahil	Bangladesh: Imam.nahil@oxfamnovib.nl	PO gender
2.Tanja van de Linde	Asia/Laos: Tanja.van.de.Linde@oxfamnovib.nl	Regional GJ PO
3.Wasim Durrani	Pakistan: Wasim.durrani@oxfamnovib-pakistan.org	PO SRHR
4.Ifthikar Nizami	Pakistan: Ifthikar.nizami@oxfamnovib-pakistan.org	Regional PD coordinator
5.Inpahn Borihane	Laos: Inpahn.borihane@oxfamnovib.nl	PO gender
6. Kathy Mulville	Philippines: Kathy@wgnrr.org	Director WGNRR
7. Seher Afsheen	Pakistan : Seher.afsheen@oxfamnovib-pakistan.org	SRHR Programme Manager
8. Chioma Ukwuagu	Nigeria: Chioma.ukwuagu@oxfamnovib.nl	PO GJ
9. Rebecca Boyce	DRC: Reb.boyce@gmail.com	PO SRHR
10.Sitan Cisse	Mali: Sitan.cisse@oxfamnovib.nl	PO GJ/SRHR
11.Sarah Bellemare	Niger: Sarah.bellemare@oxfamnovib.ne	SRHR/ GJ Oxfam Quebec consultant
12. Yvette Kathurima	Kenya: advocacy@femnet.or.ke	Head of advocacy FEM-NET
13. Angelique Verweij	Netherlands: Angelique.verweij@oxfamnovib.nl	Globallink PO GJ
14.Katinka Moonen	Netherlands: Katinka.moonen@oxfamnovib.nl	Pop culture with a purpose project lead and Prevention to child marriage coordinator
15. Monique Dementint	Netherlands: Monique.demenint@oxfamnovib.nl	Universal Access to Female Condom PO
16.Caroline Hodges	Netherlands: Caroline.hodges@oxfamnovib.nl	KPM MEL advisor
17. Brigitte Obertop	Netherlands: Brigitte.obertop@oxfamnovib.nl	Policy advisor GJ
18.Elselijn Mulder	Netherlands: Elselijn.mulder@oxfamnovib.nl	Policy advisor KPM
19. Carmen Reinoso	Netherlands: Carmen.Reinoso@oxfamnovib.nl	Programme Manager GJ & Essential Services
20. Lincie Kusters	Netherlands: Lincie.Kusters@oxfamnovib.nl	Policy advisor WBI/SRHR
21 Cristina Reyna	Netherlands: Cristina.reyna@oxfamnovib.nl	AGJ Policy Advisor
22. Jeanette Slootbeek	Netherlands: J.Slootbeek@wxs.nl	SRHR expert
23. Denise Parmentier	Netherlands: Denise.parmenier@oxfamnovib.nl	GJ officer Zimbabwe
24. Céline Herbiet	Netherlands Butterfly Works	Education Designer
25 23. Louisa Meckenkamp	Netherlands Butterfly Works	Program coordinator

Presentation from participants on the work they are doing around SRHR in their countries

Partner	activity	methodology
MALI Oxfam Novib	My Rights My Voice (MRMV) programs Empower youth and teachers for SRHR.	Youth clubs for campaigning Involve Educators as schools leaders for activities. Advocacy on specific laws to achieve a better influence. Events: Media radio and television broadcast public develop friendly ITC and mobile platform confidentially/ Social media
Niger: OXFAM NO-VIB/Oxfam Quebec	My Rights My Voice (MRMV) regional context, awareness young women/men. Child marriage project.	Focus on the rights to go to school and not being married early.
FEMNET: African Regional partner	Advocacy: Inform public how to improve people's life. Influence: to achieve change.	Communication is at the heart of all activities Mobilize through communications tools.
Nigeria: Oxfam Novib	UAFC (Universal Access to female condom). Pop culture with a purpose (PCWP): HIV program	Facilitating condoms accessibility. Training women how to use female condom. Creating awareness that VAW is wrong, by the use of ICT. Working with knowledge a living with dignified live.
Laos/VYC Oxfam Novib:	Awareness SRHR for youth in the city.	
RDC: Oxfam Novib	Gender mainstreaming in Objectives: the dream Program for integral and dignity. .	Projects: inequality analysis, women leadership, female condoms – Wash projects - HIV awareness
WGNRR: Inter - regional partner	abortion advocacy – Women living with aids	Global network access movement building advocacy and campaign national and international level. Human rights at the core of the work
Pakistan: Oxfam Novib	MRMV Prevention Early marriage HIV and STI –Sexual and reproductive rights Youth life skills program	Life skills education capacity building edutainment
Bangladesh: Oxfam Novib	PCWP SRHR program	Bboth boys and girls have rights to SRHR. ICT entertainment tools access to information activities.
Universal Access to Female Condom Oxfam Novib Alliance	Global program	Main strategy: to avoid HIV. Focused on advocacy work. Three main components: make more female condoms available. advocacy work ad research.
Edutainment : Oxfam Novib	Pop Culture with a purpose	Quality Strategy: link and learn from each other. Edutainment is an effective tool for impact and for community mobilization.
Butterflyworks: Impact alliance	Social innovations projects E-learning about living.	Users as part of the development of the program. Examples: Mali Niger Soap – Use of Facebook for discussions online.

ANNEXES:

Facilitators agenda SRHR PD Workshop 24-27 nov

Resources WBI and VAW/SRHR thematic framework

The ToC on the guide lines

© Oxfam Novib February 2015

This workshop report was written by Cristina Reyna.

For more information, or to comment on this publication, please email Lincie.Kusters@oxfamnovib.nl

This publication is copyright but the text may be used free of charge for the purposes of advocacy, campaigning, education, and research, provided that the source is acknowledged in full. The copyright holder requests that all such use be registered with them for impact assessment purposes. For copying in any other circumstances, or for re-use in other publications, or for translation or adaptation, permission must be secured and a fee may be charged. E-mail Lincie.Kusters@oxfamnovib.nl

Published by Oxfam Novib February 2015.

Oxfam Novib
P.O. Box 30919
2500 GX The Hague
The Netherlands

T +31 (0) 70 3421621
info@oxfamnovib.nl
www.oxfamnovib.nl