COMPENDIUM OF GAA AFRICA REGION PUBLICATIONS

GIRLS ADVOCACY ALLIANCE

PLAN INTERNATIONAL
Girls first

DEFENCE for CHILDREN

ecpat

terre des hommes
stops child exploitation

Development Cooperation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the N

GIRLS ADVOCACY ALLIANCE STRATEGIC PARTNER

Development Cooperation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands

GIRLS ADVOCACY ALLIANCE IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

PLAN INTERNATIONAL
Girls first

DEFENCE for CHILDREN

ecpat

terre des hommes
stops child exploitation

GAA PARTNER CSOS

FAWE Forum for African Women Educationalists
Forum des éducatrices africaines

EACHRights
THE EAST AFRICAN CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

EACRN
The Eastern Africa Child Rights Network

eYOCEL
Building an emerging society of young leaders

East African Civil Society Organizations' Forum
The Voice of Civil Society in East Africa

GenCED
Gender Center for Empowering Development

COVAW
Coalition on Violence Against Women

MEMPROW
Sustaining women's leadership

Gender is my Agenda
CAMPAIGN

NIGER

Women's Empowerment Link

GIRLS ADVOCACY ALLIANCE

COMPENDIUM OF GAA AFRICA REGION PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abbreviations 1

CHAPTER ONE 6

Background to the GAA Programmes 6
Profile of the GAA Implementing Partners 7
Plan International 7
Terre des Hommes Netherlands (TdH-NL) 7
Defence for Children-ECPAT- Netherlands 7
Forum of African Women Educationists (FAWE) 7
East African Centre for Human Rights (EACHRights) 8
Eastern Africa Child Rights Network of Civil Society Organizations (EACRN) 8
Coalition on Violence Against Women (COVAW) 8
Nyanza Initiative for Girls Education and Empowerment (NIGEE) 9
Women's Empowerment Link (WEL) 9
East African Civil Society Organizations' Forum (EACSOF) 9
Gender Centre for Empowering Development (GenCED) 9
The Youth Coalition for Education in Liberia (YOCEL) 10
Mentoring and Empowerment Programme for Young Women (MEMPROW) 10
Gender is My Agenda Campaign (GIMAC) 10
About GAA Publication Compendium 11
Highlights of the GAA Africa Region Success and Challenges 11

CHAPTER TWO 13

Methodology 13

CHAPTER THREE 15

GAA Project Management Documents 15
1. Girls Advocacy Alliance Inception Report September 2016 15
2. Girls Advocacy Alliance -Annual Report 2016 18
3. Girls Advocacy Alliance -Annual Report 2017 22
4. Girls Advocacy Alliance -Annual Report 2018 26
5. Girls Advocacy Alliance -Annual Report 2019 30
6. GAA Combined Annual Report (2020) and Final Report (2016-2020) of the APT 35
7. Girls Advocacy Alliance –Mid-Term Review 2018 39
8. Girls Advocacy Alliance -Final End-Term Evaluation 2020 45
9. Societies in Transition: Learning from Roads to Change 49
10. Girls Advocacy Alliance –Advocacy Manual 51

CHAPTER FOUR 54

GAA Supported Documents for the CSOs 54
1. Safely Engaged: Addressing Gender-Based Violence and Economic Exclusion of Girls and Young Women in Kenya -Private and Public Sector Practices 2019 54
2. ACHPR and ACERWC Joint General Comments on Ending Child Marriage (2017) 58
3. Report of Workshop on Popularization of Agenda 2040 and Cross Border Issues affecting Children in the East African Community 62
4. GAA's frontline role in continental anti-CSEC developments 62
5. Policy Brief: The impact of COVID 19 on Child Trafficking and Child Sexual Exploitation within the Eastern Africa Region 62
6. A position paper to the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child: A call to more responsive CT and CSE Interventions in the Eastern Africa Region 63
7. Maputo Protocol – AFRICA PEOPLE AND HUMAN RIGHTS ON WOMEN 63
8. Supplementary Act on Equality of Rights between Women and Men 64
9. The East African Community Youth Policy 65
10. The African Youth Charter 66

CHAPTER FIVE 67

GAA Supported Documents for the Africa Union Organizations 67
1. A Report of the 2nd Africa Girls Summit on Ending Child Marriage (Sept 2018) 67
2. Framework for the Maputo Protocol Scorecard and Index: Covid-19 Response and Recovery Monitoring and Implementation Tool (May 2020) 70
3. Facts & Figures of Africa Youth Agency, Challenges and Recovery Roadmap on COVID-19-Africa Youth Lead Policy Paper 73
4. Youth Pre Summit- African Girls Summit, November, Accra, Ghana (21-22 November 2018) 74
5. Launch of Sauti يتوص Publication 74
6. Workshop on the 'Harnessing Young People's Participation in the Political Process (Nov 2018) 75
7. Concept Note on a Workshop to Develop Draft Protocol, Draft AU Social Agenda 2063 and a Draft Ten Year Action Plan. 75
8. Situational Report: East and Southern Africa Youth Consultation on the Regional Action Plan on COVID 19 76

CHAPTER SIX 77

GAA Supported Research Publication 77
1. Getting Girls Equal: The African Report on Girls and Law 77
2. Under Siege: Impact of COVID-19 on Girls in Africa (2020) 79
3. The Unheard Stories of Girls in Africa: My Voices Count 83
4. The African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement: Analysing the Implications on Cross Border Issues Affecting Children 86

CHAPTER SEVEN 89

GAA Supported Country Reports 89
1. Ghana Scorecard on the Maputo Protocol 89
2. Liberia Scorecard on the Maputo Protocol 93
3. A National Scorecard on the Domestication of Maputo Protocol in Uganda 96
4. Review on the Ethiopian National Plan of Action for Addressing Child Trafficking/ Unsafe Migration and Sexual Exploitation 101
5. Report of the ACERWC on the Follow-Up Mission Conducted to Monitor the Implementation of Its Concluding Observations and Recommendations to the Republic of Liberia (January 2020) 101
6. Report of the ACERWC on the Follow-Up Mission Conducted to Monitor the Implementation of Its Concluding Observations and Recommendations Issued to the Government of the Federal Republic to the Republic of Ethiopia (October 2018) 102
7. Capacity Gap Assessment of CSOs Working on Childen and Young Women in North Gondar Zone-Ethiopia 102

ABBREVIATIONS

AU	African Union
ACPF	African Child Policy Forum
ACERWC	African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare on the Child
ACHPR	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
APT	Alliance Programme Team
CA	Contribution Analysis
CATIP-U	Coalition Against Trafficking in Person Uganda
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDC	Center for Disease Control
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CM	Child Marriage
COVAW	Coalition on Violence Against Women
CPN	Child Protection Network
CRC	Child Right Coalition
CT	Child Trafficking
CSEC	Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DCI	Defense for Children International
EAC	East Africa Community
EACRN	Eastern Africa Child Rights Network of Civil Society Organizations
EE	Economic Exclusion
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution, child pornography and Trafficking of children for sexual purposes
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West Africa State
FTE	Final Term Evaluation
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GAA	Girl Advocacy Alliance
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GenCed	Gender Centre for Empowering Development
GIMAC	Gender is my Agenda Campaign
GYW	Girl and Young Women
HTP	Harmful Traditional Practices
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
L&A	Lobby and Advocacy
LTBGI	Lesbians, Gays, Bisexual, Transgender and those questioning their gender Identity or sexual orientation

MEMPROW	Mentoring and Empowerment Programme for Young Women
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MP	Members of Parliament
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OH	Outcome Harvesting
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health Right
SVA	Sexual Violence Abuse
TdH-NL	Terre de Hommes Netherlands
UNICEF	United Nation International Children's Emergency Fund
UN	United Nation
UNESCO	United Nation Organization for Education, Science and Culture
WACP	Women and Children Protection
WHO	World Health Organization
YOCEL	Youth Coalition on Education

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND TO THE GAA PROGRAMMES

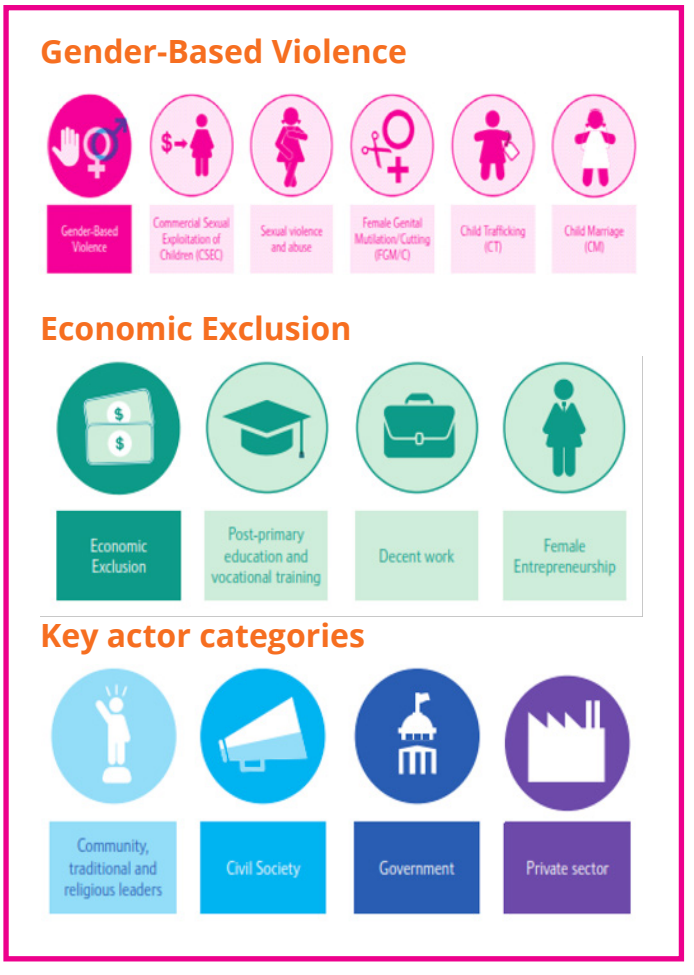
The Girls Advocacy Alliance (GAA) programme is a lobby and advocacy programme jointly supported by three Netherlands based organisations, namely Plan Netherlands, Terre des Hommes Netherlands (TdH-NL) and Defence for Children-ECPAT with funding from and in partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands Government (Dialogue and Dissent - Strategic Partnerships framework).

The goal of the program is that ultimately, governments and private sector actors make sure that girls and young women in Ghana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Bangladesh, India, Nepal and the Philippines no longer face Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Economic Exclusion (EE). The GAA programme aims to influence key stakeholders in governments, the private sector and civil society organizations (CSOs) as well as community leaders to initiate lasting changes in their society that will benefit girls and young women.

The Girls Advocacy Alliance is committed to equal rights and opportunities for girls and young women and focuses on Ending GBV in the forms of the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC), sexual violence and (SVA) abuse, female genital mutilation (FGM), child trafficking (CT) and child marriage (CM), and Eliminating EE by promoting access to post-primary education, technical vocational education and training, decent work, and female entrepreneurship.

GAA focuses on four strategic goals:

i. Increase public support for the elimination of GBV and EE of girls and young women.
ii. Increase the capacity of CSOs and networks to influence government and corporate/ private sector actors to eliminate GBV and EE of girls and young women.
iii. Improve policies and practices of corporate/private sector actors in support of the elimination of GBV and EE of girls and young women; both in and out of the workplace.
iv. Effective implementation of legislation and public policies as well as improved practices on the part of government actors in support of prevention of GBV and EE of girls and young women.



PROFILE OF THE GAA IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Plan International

Plan International (Plan) was set up in 1937 as a child-centred community development organization that advances children's rights and equality for girls. Plan's vision is of a world in which all children realize their full potential in societies which respect peoples' rights and dignity. Plan employs a Rights-Based Approach to its interventions. Plan works with people ad partners to empower children, young people and communities to make vital changes that tackle the root causes of discrimination against girls, exclusion and vulnerability; drive change in practice and policy at local, national and global levels; engage the children and communities to prepare for and respond to crises and to overcome adversity and support the safe and successful progression of children from birth to adulthood. Globally, Plan was active in 77 countries in 2019. In Africa, it has two regional offices to coordinate her programs. One in Nairobi for Plan's programs in East and South Africa; and another in Dakar for programs in West Africa. It has also established a Pan-African Liaison Office in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia to strengthen its collaboration with the AU on children's rights. Plan also has enjoyed Observer Status with the ACmHPR since May 2009.

Terre des Hommes Netherlands (TdH-NL)

The Terre des Hommes International Federation is a network of ten national organisations working for the rights of children to promote equitable development without racial, religious, political, cultural or gender-based discrimination. The TdH-NL strives to give children access to the childhood they're entitled to; to empower children and youth to actively shape societies, structures and mindsets and to achieve sustainable system change for children.

Defence for Children-ECPAT- Netherlands

Defence for Children International (DCI) is dedicated to ensuring ongoing, practical, systematic and concerted global action directed towards promoting and protecting children's rights as articulated by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), its optional protocols and all other human rights standards and instruments. DCI is a grass-roots network of national organisations-coordinated by the International Secretariat- whose actions are driven by a human-rights based approach. DCI strives to make the situation of children involved with the law internationally known, placing children and justice on the international, regional and national political agendas as a priority item and developing national child-friendly justice systems, so children can enjoy and exercise their rights -with dignity- in a just and responsible society. ECPAT Netherlands was established in 1995 as a coalition of NGOs and recently merged into one organisation with the Netherlands section of Defence for Children International.

Forum of African Women Educationists (FAWE)

FAWE is a pan-African non-government organisation founded in 1992 by five women ministers of education to empower girls and women through gender-responsive education in sub- Saharan Africa. The organisation's members include female ministers of education, university vice-chancellors, education policy-makers, researchers, gender specialists and human rights activists. FAWE Headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya is a network of 34 National Chapters in 33 countries. FAWE's vision is a world in which all African girls have access to education, perform well and complete their studies and gender disparities in education are eliminated. FAWE's mission is to promote gender equity and equality in education in Africa by fostering positive policies, practices and attitudes towards girls' education.

FAWE works with communities, schools, NGOs, Ministries of Education to ensure that African girls receive equal education and life chances so that they grow into women who have the knowledge, skills and opportunity to contribute to the economic, social and democratic development of their societies. FAWE believes education is a human right and that all citizens, including women and girls, must enjoy that right. Educating girls and women reduces fertility rates, child and infant mortality rates, improves nutrition and health, protects girls and women from abuse, exploitation and HIV/AIDS, increases economic productivity and growth and improves governance and democratic processes.

The goal of the Forum for African Women Educationist in GAA programme was to encourage Girls and Young women in Africa, and their civil-society organisations to use regional monitoring accountability mechanisms to hold their governments accountable to the fulfilment of their protection and rights. FAWE worked CSOs to support and enhance their capacity to influence positive change at the national, sub-regional i.e. East African Community (EAC) and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the regional level i.e. Africa Union (AU) in policy-making and monitoring processes on Gender-based Violence and Economic Exclusion (EE). FAWE's component of this project officially started in January 2016 and it runs until December 2020.

East African Centre for Human Rights (EACHRights)

The East African Centre for Human Rights (EACHRights) was established in May 2010 to undertake Human Rights works at the regional context. EACHRights is non-partisan, Regional Non-Governmental Organization that seeks to initiate and undertake programmes that promote, protect and enhance the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ECOSOC) in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania or vulnerable and marginal groups. The organization employs the Rights-Based Approach to its interventions and specialises on the Rights to the Education, Health and Protect of Children.

Eastern Africa Child Rights Network of Civil Society Organizations (EACRN)

The Eastern Africa Child Rights Network of Civil Society Organizations was established in March 2014 to coordinate efforts by CSOs in Eastern Africa in advocating for children rights. The network's mandate is to implement programmes that are focused on the realization of Children rights as contained in the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) and the United Nations Convention on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (UNCRC). This, the network seeks to achieve through capacity building of national CSOs coalitions and information sharing among network members. The network also endeavours to engage with national and regional bodies in the promotion of the child rights agenda.

Coalition on Violence Against Women (COVAW)

The Coalition on Violence Against Women is a national not-for-profit women's rights organization registered in Kenya. COVAW is committed to advancing women's rights, and work towards achieving a society free from all forms of Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG). The organisation was founded in 1995 as a response to the silence of the Kenyan society to addressing VAWG.

Nyanza Initiative for Girls Education and Empowerment (NIGEE)

Given the year-in, year-out depressing statistics placing Nyanza at the bottom of almost all public health indicators (HIV, teen pregnancy and subsequent school dropout, gender-based violence, FGM, Nyanza Initiative for Girls Education and Empowerment (NIGEE) was conceived as a one-stop intervention to address these plagues. In 2011, Prof. Kawango Agot, the Founder of NIGEE, sent a distress call to a handful visionary staff working with

Impact Research & Development Organization (IRDO), a local organization implementing HIV/AIDS interventions in Nyanza Province, as well as a few of her friends, and with that NIGEE was born. NIGEE envisions a society and a future of self-determining and self-reliant girls and women. The Mission NIGEE is to leverage community and other resources to equip girls with knowledge and skills for productive and fulfilled adult life. The core values of NIGEE are (i) Respect for women's and girls' rights, specifically rights to education and reproductive health, (ii) Making the world a safe place for girls and women is everyone's business (iii) Educating girls is educating communities, nations and the world, (iv) Local resources are a pillar to sustainability and ownership, (v) Stakeholder participation in beneficiary selection and (vi) Transparency and integrity in funds management and program implementation.

Women's Empowerment Link (WEL)

Established in 2007, the Women's Empowerment Link is a non- profit, nonpartisan, non-governmental women rights organization. WEL invest in empowering women and girls to realize their full potential, worth and strength politically, socially and economically through advocating for their human and social justice rights. WEL recognizes that the survival of women and their communities is increasingly challenged by economic dependency, illiteracy, gender inequalities and marginalization, HIV/AIDS, Sexual & Gender Based Violence (SGBV), conflict, insensitive laws and policies.

East African Civil Society Organizations' Forum (EACSOF)

The East African Civil Society Organizations' Forum was founded in 2007 as an autonomous umbrella body of NGOs and CSOs in East Africa. Since its founding, EACSOF has been working to strengthen the institutionalization of the relationship between East African CSOs and the Community, (EAC). It also works to build a critical mass of knowledgeable and empowered civil society in the East African region, to foster their confidence and capacity in articulating grassroots needs and interests in the East African Integration Process. It also works to ensure that East African citizens and their organizations work together to play a more effective role in the integration process through building stronger citizen organizations that respond to citizens needs and hold duty bearers to account. The mission of EACSOF is "To provide an inclusive platform for Civil society to promote good policies and democratic governance for the wellbeing of East Africans" statements and are further reflected in the goals and objectives. EACSOF's work focuses under the following programming components: Citizen Empowerment, Policy engagement and Institutional Development.

Gender Centre for Empowering Development (GenCED)

Gender Centre for Empowering Development is a Non-Governmental Organisation that seeks to empower women and youth for sustainable development in our communities. Established in May 2011 as an independent, not for profit, research and advocacy organisation. GenCED is currently focusing on the following key areas of development as enclosed in the 12 Critical Areas of Worry in the Beijing Platform for Action: Governance, Peace and Security, Social Interference and Entrepreneurship.

The Youth Coalition for Education in Liberia (YOCEL)

The Youth Coalition on Education is a youth-led education agency in Liberia that focus on the empowerment of young people. YOCEL engage, inspire and motivate young people to be agents of change in their communities. YOCEL also works to promote women and girls rights and provide supportive platforms that challenge the creativity of young people. Each of YOCEL programs and projects has a link to their thematic focus. YOCEL primary

focus areas are Policy Advocacy, Youth Engagement & Participation, Women Rights & Marginalized Groups and Research & Data collection while actively serving as a leading youth organization working on youth education and development projects in at least 12 districts across seven (7) counties (Montserrado, Grand Gedeh, Grand Cape Mount, Grand Bassa, Rivergee, Sinoe & Lofa) targeting directly at least 30 local youth organizations, 15 women groups and indirectly reaching at least 50,000 young women and men through awareness creation, capacity development, public dialogues, research, consultations and advocacy campaigns.

Mentoring and Empowerment Programme for Young Women (MEMPROW)

The Mentoring and Empowerment Programme for Young Women is an organization that supports girls and young women to access their rights. MEMPROW's agenda is to shift negative patriarchal mindsets; empower and give young women 'voice' and agency to challenge and transform patriarchy as the structural cause of violence, exclusion and discrimination against women. MEMPROW empowers girls to demand their rights. The organization also enhance the capacity of duty bearers and rights holders to be able to contribute to safe or violent–free schools and communities. MEMPROW provides spaces for young girls to learn not only from each other but to also learn from women of older generations. MEMPROW believes that building a generation of women who are informed, self-assured, and independent gives them a voice to speak out against social inequalities and injustices, which is healthy and important to our communities. In 2017, MEMPROW entered into a partnership with FAWE under the GAA to influence accountability by governments and regional bodies on the eradication of Gender-Based Violence and Economic Exclusion for girls and women at national, EAC and Africa Union levels.

Gender is My Agenda Campaign (GIMAC)

Gender is My Agenda is a leading network of African women's and civil society organizations working toward empowerment of women and girls in Africa particularly through the implementation of key major regional and international gender equality instruments. The network has been in existence for more than 15 years, meeting biannually on the margins of the African Union Summit. Over the years, GIMAC has progressively grown as a pillar in the African Women's movement. The network regularly engages the African Union and other international organizations in the promotion of gender equality and protection of the rights of women in all realms of peace, security and development. GIMAC uses the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa (SDGEA) as its guiding principle. The AU Assembly decision -Assembly/AU/2(XXV) has also recognized GIMAC on its DECLARATION ON 2015 YEAR OF WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT TOWARDS AFRICA'S AGENDA 2063 in taking the Women's agenda forward.

ABOUT GAA PUBLICATION COMPENDIUM

Among the achievements of the GAA, programmes are the production of several documents and publications besides the required periodic data collection for monitoring. The programme delivered high-quality publications for planning, reporting, monitoring and evaluation to support important programming decisions and for wider learning, to improve accountability; and deliver a more effective and efficient aid program. Furthermore, the programme supported CSOs, Components, Africa Union Organizations and other research organizations to produce documents that address the issues of girls and young women in Africa to inform GAA development programmes and to enhance wider academic research.

Understanding that significant resources of GAA Programmes have been directed to these research publications, and to preserve the institutional memory and success of the GAA Afric Region Programme, The Plan AULO management team determined that it would be valuable to produce a compendium summarizing the research of all available publications with pictures of publications that were done throughout the program implementation period in all the program components. Where possible this compendium synthesis common findings by publication categories and years.

The purpose of this compendium is to provide an overview of the research activities conducted through the GAA Programmes and in particular the by/through supports of the GAA Regional Africa Programme and partners. The reviewer synthesized a few findings (outcomes, challenges, conclusions and recommendations, and lessons learned). It is also intended as a working tool for external and internal use, whereby development organizations and researchers can find references to GAA programmes with Gender-Based Violence and Economic Exclusion themes. The compendium is to be utilized for programmes' improvement of future similar programmes and knowledge sharing. The compendium and the synthesised documents therein are intended to be easily accessible by all persons working for and with children.

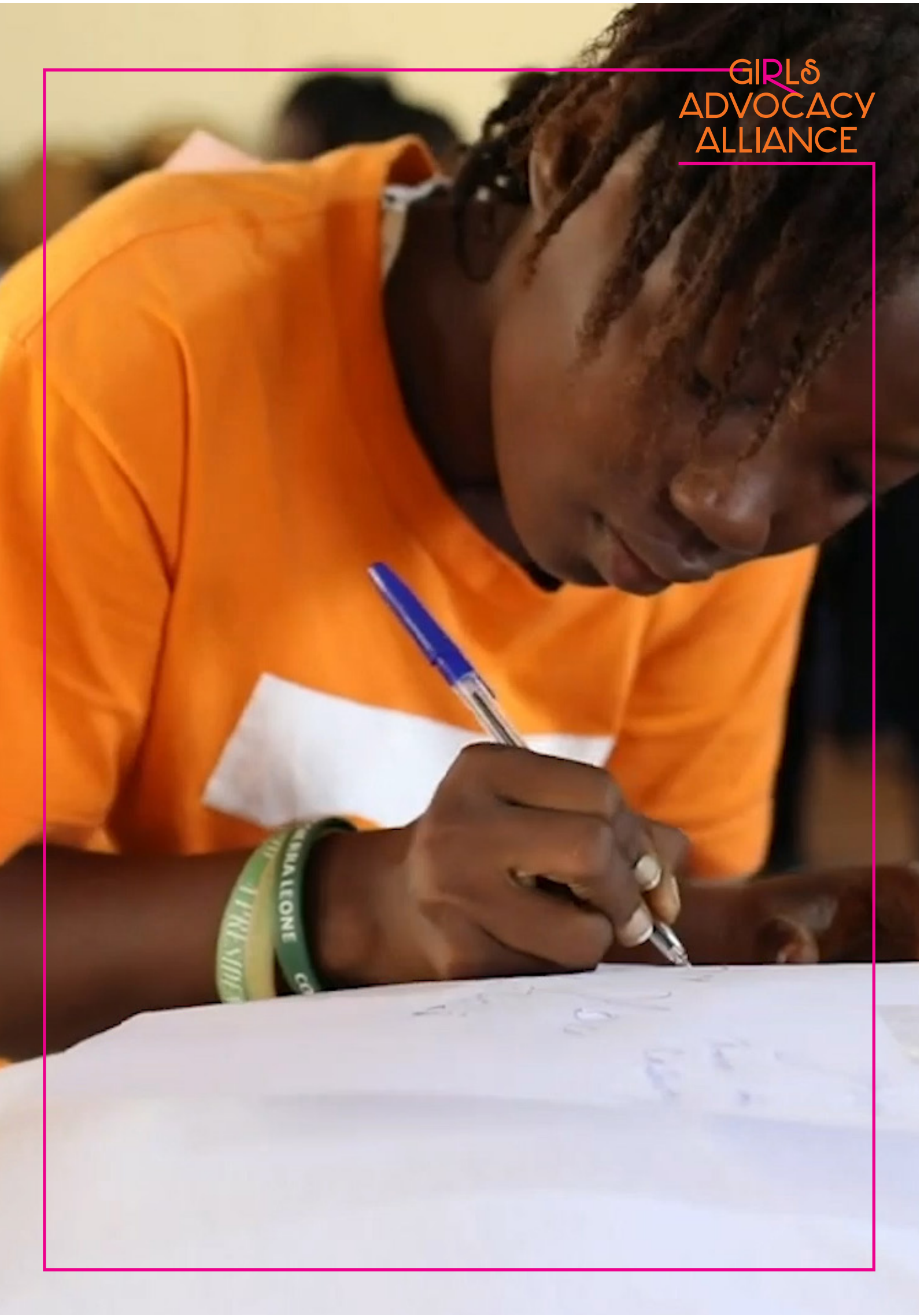
HIGHLIGHTS OF THE GAA AFRICA REGION SUCCESS AND CHALLENGES

In the past five years of GAA Africa Region Programme implementation to end GBV and EE of girls and young women in Africa, some of the outstanding key achievements include but not limited to:

- The GAA produced a Continental Framework for the Maputo Protocol Scorecard and Index: COVID-19 Recovery and Long-term Implementation and Monitoring Tool
- Plan AULO conducted a study entitled "Getting Girls Equal: African Report on Girls and the Law". This report provides an important basis for strong evidence-based lobby and advocacy initiatives in the continent.
- GAA Africa Region supported the adoption and popularization of the ACHPR and ACERWC Joint General Comment on Ending Child Marriage
- GAA Spearheaded Continental Discourse on COVID-19 Impact on Girls. GAA led a study entitled "Under Siege: Impact of COVID-19 on Girls in Africa"
- has led a continental study on the "The African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement: Analysing the Implications on Cross Border Issues Affecting Children"
- Support the African Union Ending Child Marriage Campaign

Some of the challenges that GAA has faced during implementation include

- CSOs continue to face more restrictive legislation and registration.
- Building relationships and engaging with key stakeholders was important but time-consuming.
- ATPs: Working within new structures, partnerships, procedures and using relatively new approaches and methodologies, including the exclusive focus on Lobby and Advocacy as opposed to service delivery was a challenge for ATPs during the inception phase
- Government measures to contain COVID 19 led to a rise in GBV (domestic violence, child marriage and teenage pregnancies) criminal activities, increased brutality for vulnerable groups, children learning disruption.


GIRLS
ADVOCACY
ALLIANCE

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

To enable a systematic approach for understanding the range of research conducted through GAA Africa Programmes, the set of criteria described in Table 1 was collated for each research publication provided to the reviewer by the GAA Management Team. The criteria are in two sets; A. Metadata (or descriptive data) and B. Research data. Criteria for research findings and lessons learned. Further, the table provides a comment on the rationale for each criterion. Here, codes are assigned by the category of the report reviewed.

Table 1 Explanation of data collated for each research publication

#	Criteria	Research Detail
Metadata for each research publication		
A0	Compendium Reference Number	Each research publication has been assigned a code for the programme country or regional component, the report category and the individual report reference number separate by dots
A1	Title	As provided on the report
A2	Year of publication	-
A3	Publication type	Progress, Evaluation/Assessment or Thematic Research
A4	Authors/ Researchers, Organization(s) / Institution(s)	For credibility, it is preferable to know who the researcher is and/or author of a research report, including for enabling follow up questions or a deeper understanding of the research findings.
A6	Lead Organization	Programme Lead Organization
A7	Programme Component (s)	Country or Regional
A8	Theme	Research theme
A9	Broad Focus	A broad description of the body of work that was being reported/evaluated or the subject of research.
A10	Relationship to other publications	To enable easier cross-referencing if required.
Research data for each publication		
B0	Research purpose	Evaluation research should be designed and implemented to meet the needs of the intended users and the purpose for which they will be using it.
B1	Research questions/ objectives	All research should be framed by an explicit question (or a set of questions), which will then provide a framework for the datasets to be collected.
B2	Target sample and sample size	Target sample group and sample size are important to understand the validity of the research.
B3	Research design and research methods	This provides a basis to demonstrate the reliability of the research. Further, documentation of the research methods will enable a reviewer to determine if the research methods applied are appropriate for answering the research question(s).
B4	Data analysis and synthesis approaches	An adequate description of the approaches applied for data analysis and data synthesis

#	Criteria	Research Detail
B5	Key findings: Outcomes Challenges Lessons learnt	Key findings were drawn from each report, and, where possible, considered as to whether they were specific to the themes and/or the component context.

Reports such as the workshop reports, concept notes and simplified versions of existing documents were summarized in single paragraphs highlighting the broad focus of the report, the key findings/achievements and recommendations.

The compendium comprises a total of forty (40) publication. The publications reviewed are categorised as programme management documents (10) that informed the GAA Programme stakeholders about the progress that the programme made over a certain period (inception (1) and Annual reports (5), evaluation/assessment reports with evaluation being mid-term (1) to assess how far the programme had come and determined if it was in line with the set goals and objectives; summative (2) also known as an end-term evaluation conducted immediately after the completion of the GAA programme to examine the value and outputs of the program within the context of the projected results, Learning and Sharing documents (2). Other categories of publications are the GAA supported documents for the CSOs (10), The GAA supported documents for Africa Union Organizations (8), GAA supported Thematic Research Publications (4) and the GAA supported Country reports (7).

CHAPTER THREE

GAA PROJECT MANAGEMENT DOCUMENTS

The first project document the GAA Alliance Desk prepared at the end on the inception period was the inception report to describes the processes and outcomes of the first six months of the Girls Advocacy Alliance Programme. A major component of the project management process of the GAA was the preparation of annual project implementation reports. These reports provided an overview of the progress of the GAA, a status update on activities, changes within alliance partner organisations and internal and external influences on the Project. Accordingly, from 2016, the GAA Alliance Desk in collaboration Alliance Implementing Partners (APTs) prepared annual reports. In total, five GAA Annual Reports for the calendar years (January 1 – December 31) for the years, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 were prepared. Each of the Reports provides a section on the context/ overview of the project for the year, the status of implementation of activities, results and outcome analysis (including lessons learned and sustainability), an update on cancelled and delayed activities, project management issues and developments within and outside the Alliance partners.

Another set of the project management documents were the monitoring reports comprising the MidTerm Review and the FinalTerm Evaluation. Besides, the Alliance Desk also developed Manuals and Toolkits based on available knowledge and experience, fine-tuned to the context of the alliance and its local partners, to promote consistency of approaches throughout the programme and package insights for future and wider application. After the Mid Term Review, lessons learned and reflections were collected in a learning booklet: Societies in Transition – Learning from Roads to Change. The alliance also developed an advocacy manual. A summary of the key highlights for each document,t a cover photo whereas a detailed synthesis of each document present in the templates.

1. Girls Advocacy Alliance Inception Report September 2016

The Inception report of the first half of the year (2016) of GAA Programmes describes the processes and outcomes of the first six months of the Girls Advocacy Alliance Programme, including a revised budget for the period 2016 – 2020. The report moreover outlines the plans and actions of the alliance and its partner organisations for the coming months, and the expected outcomes of these actions on the short term and longer-term. The programme activities during this period were the identification and contracting of implementing CSO partners, Alliance building and collaboration with partners, Capacity assessment of partner organizations and the developments of plans and actions of the alliance and partner organisations and the expected outcomes of these actions on the short term and longer-term. The process of joint Key lesson learnt during this phase was that the Theory of Change development promoted ownership and shared understanding of key programme objectives and deliverables

https://www.girlsadvocacyalliance.org/reports/planning/

#	Criteria	Research Detail
Metadata for each research publication		
A0	Compendium Reference Number	**001.01.1**
A1	Title	Girl Advocacy Alliance- Inception Report 2016
A2	Year of publication	September 2016
A3	Publication Status/ type	Progress Report
A4	Authors/ Researchers, Organization(s) / Institution(s)	Girls Advocacy Alliance
A6	Lead Organization	Plan AULO
A7	Programme Component (s)	Africa Region Programme
A8	Theme	Gender-Based Violence and Economic Exclusion
A9	Broad Focus	Progress on Lobby and Advocacy and Capacity Development
A10	Relationship to other research publication	This is a summary and synthesis of Inception Report one of 10 GAA Africa Region Project Management Documents reviewed.
Research data for each publication		
B0	Research purpose	The Inception report of the first half of the year (2016) of GAA Programmes which was implemented from 2016 to 2020. This Inception Report describes the processes and outcomes of the first six months of the Girls Advocacy Alliance Programme, including a revised budget for the period 2016 – 2020. The report moreover outlines the plans and actions of the alliance and its partner organisations for the coming months, and the expected outcomes of these actions on the short term and longer-term.
B1	Research/questions	-
B2	Target sample group and sample size	All programme components ATP Organizations and their partners
B3	Research design and research methods	Data collected throughout the reporting months
B4	Data analysis and synthesis approaches	Synthesis of programme development, components specific designs and programme activities during the inception phase

#	Criteria	Research Detail
B5	Key findings: (Activities, Outcomes, Challenges and Lessons learnt) Overall	**Key Activities** **Programme Development:** ● Planning: Focussed mainly on the translation of updated ATPs Theories of Change into programme-specific Theories of Action, with expected outcome results, strategies and concrete actions, output targets and partner ● Monitoring: Development of monitoring approaches for the various levels of change connected to the GAA Theory of Change. ● Evaluation: Two approaches were proposed. The interim review and final evaluation to be conducted by an external evaluator. ● Learning Agenda: The learning questions developed to drive the learning process on each of these issues: (Social norms, the role of CSOs and GBV & EE ● Operationalisation of Lobby and Advocacy capacity development of CSO partners ● Harmonisation of cooperation with other strategic partners and with Netherlands Embassies ● Communication Strategy: A GAA communications group was established, consisting of communications officers of Alliance organisations Plan Netherlands, Defence for Children – ECPAT and Terre des Hommes **Programme Implementation Activities:** ● Identification and contracting of implementing CSO partners ● Alliance building and collaboration with partners ● Capacity assessment of partner organizations ● Developments of plans and actions of the alliance and partner organisations and the expected outcomes of these actions on the short term and longer-term. **Key outcomes** ● Girls Advocacy Alliance Desk installed and operational ● 12 Inception Workshops organised and facilitated ● 15 Theories of Change reviewed and updated ● 15 Programme Frameworks developed ● 47 Implementing CSO partners selected and contracted ● 47 Organisational baseline Capacity Assessments performed ● 1 Baseline report developed on organisational capabilities of CSO partners contracted for the implementation of the programme in the ten target countries for the period 2016 - 2017 ● 1 Baseline study commissioned: 9 country case studies, 10 context analyses and policy baselines ● 2 Quarterly updates published in International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)
	Challenges	**Overall** ● Programme Committee and the alliance desk: Accumulation of tasks during the start-up of the programme proved a challenge
	Lessons Learned	● The process of joint Theory of Change development promoted ownership and shared understanding of key programme objectives and deliverables

2. Girls Advocacy Alliance - Annual Report 2016

This Annual Progress Report of the first year (2016) of GAA Programmes focus on outcomes of the programme at the level of key actors and links these outcomes to the actions and outputs delivered by the Alliance Programme Team (APT) organisations and their partners. It takes stock of relevant changes in the programme context, lessons learned and best practices. Moreover, it reflects on collaboration within the alliance as well as with external organisations and institutions. It connects all these information to the core of its joint programme: the Theory of Change. This GAA Annual Report 2016 describes the progress of the Girls Advocacy Alliance programmes towards their objectives and considers their effectiveness as well as the quality of collaboration. It also explores changes in the external context and reflects on the relevance and validity of the programme's Theory of Change. The overall challenge in the first year was that ATPs found it hard to work within new structures, partnerships, procedures and using relatively new approaches and methodologies, including the exclusive focus on Lobby and Advocacy as opposed to service delivery was a challenge for ATPs during the inception phase. A key lesson learnt: The process of joint Theory of Change development promoted ownership and shared understanding of key programme objectives and deliverables.

https://www.girlsadvocacyalliance.org/reports/reporting/

#	Criteria	Research Detail
Metadata for each research publication		
A0	Compendium Refer-ence Number	001.01.2
A1	Title	Girl Advocacy Alliance- Annual Report 2016
A2	Year of publication	2017
A3	Publication Status/ type	Progress Report
A4	Authors/ Researchers, Organization(s) / Institution(s)	Girls Advocacy Alliance
A6	Lead Organization	Plan AULO
A7	Programme Compo-nent (s)	Africa Region Programme
A8	Theme	Gender-Based Violence and Economic Exclusion
A9	Broad Focus	Progress on Lobby and Advocacy and Capacity Development
A10	Relationship to other research publication	This is a summary and synthesis of one of the five (5) Progress Reports one of 10 GAA Africa Region Project Man-agement Documents reviewed.

#	Criteria	Research Detail
Research data for each publication		
B0	Research purpose	The Annual Progress Report of the first year (2016) of GAA Programmes which was implemented from 2016 to 2020. ● Generally, the annual reports focus on outcomes of the programme at the level of key actors and links these outcomes to the actions and outputs delivered by the Alliance Programme Team (APT) organisations and their partners. It takes stock of relevant changes in the programme context, lessons learned and best practices. Moreover, it reflects on collaboration within the alliance as well as with external organisations and institutions. It connects all these information to the core of its joint programme: the Theory of Change. ● This GAA Annual Report 2016 describes the progress of the Girls Advocacy Alliance programmes towards their objectives and considers their effectiveness as well as the quality of collaboration. It also explores changes in the external context and reflects on the relevance and validity of the programme's Theory of Change.
B1	Research/report questions	i. What are the most important changes that have occurred in the external political, economic and social context in which the programme operated, as compared to the situation described in the inception report? ii. How did each of these affect: a) The implementation of the programme by the APT organisations and their partners, b) The intended outcomes of the programme in 2016 iii. What were the most important changes in the enabling environment for civil society lobby and advocacy? iv. What were the most important lessons learned during the inception phase of the GAA programme and the first months of implementation?
B2	Target sample group and sample size	● All programme components ● ATP Organizations and their partners
B3	Research design and research methods	● Data collected through Outcome harvesting and learning with main focus on the outputs rather than out-comes ● Data collected throughout the reporting year
B4	Data analysis and synthesis approaches	● Joint analysis and reflection is during annual monitoring meetings ● Outcome harvesting
B5	Key findings: (Outcomes, Challenges and Lessons learnt) Overall	**Key outcomes** ● Space for lobby and advocacy and overall engagement with by CSOs had shrunk in Africa during 2016. ● APTs and local partners assessed their interventions as a likely contribution through 100 signs of observed changes within key stakeholders in their GAA programmes. The signs of changes were observed at the level of agenda-setting, policy change and policy practice. ● Most signs of changes were noted at the level of community leaders and the general public. ● Positive changes were also initiated or endorsed by government agencies and CSOs. Few changes were ob-served in the private sector.

#	Criteria	Research Detail
		● More and more CSOs realized the importance of monitoring and addressing public and corporate perfor-mance on combatting GBV and EE ● Reports from Ghana, Kenya and Zambia report on sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism were launched.
	Components specific	**Kenya:** ● Increased recognition of the importance of addressing GBV/EE of girls and young women by key community leaders and the general public (Kisumu) ● CSOs Gender Technical Working Groups were willing and committed to coordination, response and preven-tion of GBV and EE. **Uganda:** ● The youth working with GAA partners openly called out against GBV and EE and held their leaders account-able to address these. **Liberia:** ● Traditional council expressed readiness to support community social norms and practices that eradicate child marriage. **Ethiopia:** ● Community leaders started raising awareness on issues of GBV and EE ● Experts from women, children, labour and social affair division provided training on child protection to repre-sentatives of private companies, textile factories and hotel owners and managers. ● Anti-Harmful Traditional Practices committees cancelled 96 child marriages. **Sera Leone:** ● Documentation and reporting of child right violation are reported to the chiefs, parents and NGOs ● Facilitation of first meeting on strengthening the implementation of MOU between paramount chiefs, family support units and child welfare committees. **Ghana:** ● Public recognition by several influential traditional leaders on the importance of addressing GBV and EE due to advocacy actions by GAA organisation and partners. ● NGOs and CBOs in northern sectors aligned their activities to fight child marriage. ● Campaign to end child marriage was launched by the Ministry of Gender Child and social protection.

#	Criteria	Research Detail
	Challenges	**Overall:** • **ATPs:** Working within new structures, partnerships, procedures and using relatively new approaches and methodologies, including the exclusive focus on Lobby and Advocacy as opposed to service delivery was a challenge for ATPs during the inception phase • **Programme Committee and the alliance desk:** Accumulation of tasks during the start-up of the programme proved a challenge **Ethiopia:** • Social and political instability contributed to delays in the delivery of planned outputs. • It also affected the regional programme in Africa since many organization and agencies are based in Addis Ababa • Government requirements on co-funding approval
	Lessons Learned	• The process of joint Theory of Change development promoted ownership and shared understanding of key programme objectives and deliverables

3. Girls Advocacy Alliance -Annual Report 2017

This Annual Progress Report of the second year (2017) of GAA Programmes covers the first complete year of implementation of the GAA programme: January-December 2017. It assesses the progress of the Girls Advocacy Alliance programme towards its objectives and considers the programme's effectiveness. It also explores changes in the external context and reflects on the relevance and validity of the programme's Theory of Change. Key outcomes: The status of civic space in the components and in the continent, in general, has a direct impact on the implementation and the outcomes of the programme and Over 400 signs of change at the level of key stake-holders of joint GAA programmes were observed

The key challenges reported in 2017: (i), The Lack of a clear and focused advocacy approach towards the private sector was an important challenge for the Girls Advocacy Alliance since many GAA organisations and partners had relatively little experience in influencing private companies. (ii) Building relationships and engaging with key stakeholders was important but time-consuming. (iii) Engagement of girls and young women in GAA lobby and advocacy gave mixed results. Some APTs found that training and mobilising groups of youths didn't result in strong youth advocacy. The key lesson learnt: Experience in working with youth advocates gave more insights for various APTs in the possibilities and importance of this aspect for achieving change.

https://www.girlsadvocacyalliance.org/reports/reporting/

#	Criteria	Research Detail
Metadata for each research publication		
A0	Compendium Reference Number	001.01.3
A1	Title	Girl Advocacy Alliance- Annual Report 2017
A2	Year of publication	2018
A3	Publication Status/ type	Progress Report
A4	Authors/ Researchers, Organization(s)/ Institution(s)	Girls Advocacy Alliance
A6	Lead Organization	Plan AULO
A7	Programme Component (s)	Africa Region Programme
A8	Theme	Gender-Based Violence and Economic Exclusion
A9	Broad Focus	Progress on Lobby and Advocacy and Capacity Development
A10	Relationship to other research publication	This is a summary and synthesis of one of the five (5) Progress Reports one of 10 GAA Africa Region Pro-ject Management Documents reviewed.
Research data for each publication		
B0	Research purpose	**The Annual Progress Report of the second year (2017) of GAA Programmes which were implemented from 2016 to 2020.** This second Annual Report covers the first complete year of implementation of the GAA programme: Jan-Dec 2017. It assesses the progress of the Girls Advocacy Alliance programme towards its objectives and considers the programme's effectiveness. It also explores changes in the external context and reflects on the relevance and validity of the programme's Theory of Change.
B1	Research/report questions	i. What are the most important changes that have occurred during the reporting period in the external political, economic and social context in which the programme operates? ii. How did each of these affect: iii. The implementation of the programme, iv. The intended outcomes of the programme in 2017 v. What were the most important changes in the enabling environment for civil society lobby and advocacy? What were the most important lessons learned during the inception phase of the GAA programme and the first months of implementation?
B2	Target sample group and sample size	• All programme components • ATP Organizations and their partners
B3	Research design and research methods	• Data collected through Outcome harvesting and learning with main focus on the outputs rather than outcomes • Data collected throughout the reporting year
B4	Data analysis and synthesis approaches	• Joint analysis and reflection is during annual monitoring meetings • Outcome harvesting

#	Criteria	Research Detail
B5	Key findings: (Outcomes, Challenges and Lessons learnt) Overall	**Key outcomes** • The status of civic space in the components and in the continent, in general, has a direct impact on the implementation and the outcomes of the programme • Over 400 signs of change at the level of key stake-holders of joint GAA programmes were observed. • Majority of the sign were observed at the level of government and intergovernmental agencies (47%) followed by changes at the level of community leaders and the general public (27%), CSOs initiated or endorsed change (14%) and minimal changes at private sectors level (11%). • Key areas of changes were increased effectiveness of the implementation and follow-up of existing laws, regulations and policies were high and agenda-setting. • According to APTs, adoption or revision of laws and policies as an outcome of the programme occurred less in this year. • Community leaders initiated or endorsed the changes affecting the awareness and attitude of the general public. • Increased priority for GAA was noted at the level of CSOs and lesser extent-private sectors. • Positive changes observed in the allocation of budget for issues affecting girls and young women, in coordination and collaboration between different government agencies and with CSOs, and the actual enforcement of policies and legislation. • Rise of youth-led and youth-focused CSOs is complementary in influencing their respective governments to enact, implement and monitor existing treaties, policies and protocols
	Components specific	**Kenya:** • Private sectors businesses owners and informal business Association were advocated to develop a joint draft child protection policy **Uganda:** • The government reviewed and updated the draft National Action Plan on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) in collaboration with GAA partners and other CSOs. • Active engagement of GAA partners in the National Task Force on the Prevention of Online Child Sexual Exploitation helped to bring on board new CSOs and strengthen collaboration between CSO actors on the matter. • Transport companies checked on unaccompanied children and other suspected victims of child trafficking and reported to the police. **Liberia:** • Meetings, dialogue and awareness-raising activities convinced community members, religious and traditional leaders to take stand against GBV.

#	Criteria	Research Detail
		Ethiopia: ● The Standing Committee on Women's Affairs of the Amhara Region Council and regional law enforcement agencies together assessed the gaps in policies and practices on GBV and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of girls and young women during a series of meetings and follow-up discussions. ● Anti-HTP (Harmful Traditional Practices) committees instigated more than 1250 age medical examinations. Through training and support by the GAA 487 cases of an intended marriage was cancelled. ● GAA partners interacted with owners and representative of textile factories, and other businesses to put a decent work for women on its agenda hence the availability of employment and protecting female workers from sexual violence and abuse. **Sera Leone:** ● CSOs members of the Child Right Coalition jointly developed and released the first National Advocacy Strategy on promoting government implementation of UNCRC concluding observation. **Ghana:** ● Religious and traditional leaders openly discussed sexual violence and abuse and questioned social norms and values in these matters. ● Girls groups advocated traditional leaders as well as District assembly to put their issues on the agenda. ● Improvement in collaboration and alignment at the level of key stakeholders involved in Child Protection in Upper Western and Eastern Regions. **Africa Regional programme:** ● GAA partners and other CSOs successfully advocated the AU, ECOWAS and East African Community (EAC) for the adoption of monitoring mechanisms on GBV and EE.
	Challenges	**Overall** ● Lack of a clear and focused advocacy approach towards the private sector was an important challenge for the Girls Advocacy Alliance since many GAA organisations and partners had relatively little experience in influencing private companies. ● Building relationships and engaging with key stakeholders was important but time-consuming. ● Engagement of girls and young women in GAA lobby and advocacy gave mixed results. Some APTs found that training and mobilising groups of youths didn't result in strong youth advocacy.
	Lessons Learned	● Influencing companies in the hospitality sector were best approached through associations; in other sectors, a one-on-one approach worked better. ● GAA partners also learned a lot about CSOs and how to best work with them to unlock the potential of joint advocacy.

4. Girls Advocacy Alliance -Annual Report 2018

The Annual Progress Report of the third year (2018) of GAA Programmes covers the period from January to December 2018. It assesses the progress of the GAA programme towards its objectives and considers the programme's effectiveness. Besides the report includes indicators for the strategic partnerships under the Dialogue and Dissent Work framework that were introduced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in October 2017 as part of the revised Dialogue Dissent Work Results Framework. It also explores changes in the external context and reflects on the relevance and validity of the programme's Theory of Change. The key outcome was that APTs and local partners observed 750 signs of change at the level of key stake-holders of joint GAA programmes. Most signs were in the GBV these particularly CM, CSEC and CT. The main challenges that influenced the programme implementation were: a) CSOs faced more restrictive legislation and registration, b) Political and socio-economic tides were not in favour of issues related to gender and inclusiveness and c) Conservative forces continued to threaten progress towards the equal right for girls and young women. Several lessons were learnt including the understanding the influencing context of the programme, Spaces for policy change exist at national, sub-regional and pan-African levels, Effective working with government or inter-governmental agencies, Working in closed or invited spaces often spawns its challenges, Issue framing is key, especially in engaging in closed spaces and outcome harvesting is a good methodological approach.

https://www.girlsadvocacyalliance.org/reports/reporting/

#	Criteria	Research Detail
Metadata for each research publication		
A0	Compendium Reference Number	001.01.4
A1	Title	Girl Advocacy Alliance- Annual Report 2018
A2	Year of publication	2019
A3	Publication Status/ type	Progress Report
A4	Authors/ Researchers, Organization(s) / Institution(s)	Girls Advocacy Alliance
A6	Lead Organization	Plan AULO
A7	Programme Component (s)	Africa Region Programme
A8	Theme	Gender-Based Violence and Economic Exclusion
A9	Broad Focus	Progress on Lobby and Advocacy and Capacity Development
A10	Relationship to other research publication	This is a summary and synthesis of one of the five (5) Progress Reports one of 10 GAA Africa Region Pro-ject Management Documents reviewed.

#	Criteria	Research Detail
Research data for each publication		
B0	Research purpose	**The Annual Progress Report of the third year (2018) of GAA Programmes which was implemented from 2016 to 2020.** This third Annual Report covers the period from January to December 2018. It assesses the progress of the GAA programme towards its objectives and considers the programme's effectiveness. Besides the report includes indicators for the strategic partnerships under the Dialogue and Dissent Work framework that were introduced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in October 2017 as part of the revised Dialogue Dissent Work Results Framework. It also explores changes in the external context and reflects on the relevance and validity of the programme's Theory of Change.
B1	Research/report questions	i. What are the most important changes in the socio-economic, socio-cultural and political context of the programme? ii. How did each of these affect: iii. The implementation of the programme, iv. The intended outcomes of the programme in 2018 v. How did Capacity Development and/or involvement in GAA contribute to more effective Lobby and Advocacy by local partner organizations? vi. How were girls and young women engaged in the programme as agents of change? vii. What specific activities did GAA organizations implement to enhance the capacity and engagement of girls and young women as youth advocates/to strengthen the voices of girls and young women? viii. What were the most important lessons learned during the inception phase of the GAA programme and the first months of implementation?
B2	Target sample group and sample size	• All programme components • ATP Organizations and their partners
#	**Criteria**	**Research Detail**
B3	Research design and research methods	• Data collected through Outcome harvesting and learning • Data collected throughout the reporting year
B4	Data analysis and synthesis approaches	• Joint analysis and reflection is during annual monitoring meetings • Outcome harvesting and Learning
B5	Key findings: (Outcomes, Challenges and Lessons learnt) Overall	**Key outcomes** • APTs and local partners observed 750 signs of change at the level of key stake-holders of joint GAA programmes. Most signs were in the GBV these particularly CM, CSEC and CT. • Most signs of changes reported through community pathway recorded (30%) and National governments (30%). CSOs pathways reported 19%, International Programme components were at (14%) and Private Sectors at (9%) • Most signs of changes relate to improvements in the implementation of existing laws, regulations and policies-Practice change (39%), followed by Agenda setting (31%) and Policy change (30%).

	Components specific	**Kenya:** ● A new National Plan of Action (2018-2022) against CSEC which provides for a framework for addressing CSEC by county governments and other stakeholders was adopted and approved **Uganda:** ● Lobby and Advocacy by GAA contributed to the passing of new mining and mineral policy that criminalizes the use of child labour in mines ● GAA worked with private sectors to ensure compliance in with the country's labour laws to promote the implementation of gender-responsive labour law **Liberia:** ● Gender mainstreamed community by-laws that outline penalties on GBV developed by community members, traditional and religious leaders. **Ethiopia:** ● Business owners and private companies through support from GAA developed codes of conduct on decent work. ● Private companies started supporting survivors of GBV and CSEC by creating job opportunities for them **Sera Leone:** ● Increased awareness about the official child protection systems and the role of different duty bearers resulting from GAA actions lead to increased identification and appropriate referral of cases. **Ghana:** ● Traditional leaders in all programme areas are speaking out against CM and sexual violence and are acting as agents of change.
#	**Criteria**	**Research Detail**
	Challenges	● CSOs faced more restrictive legislation and registration. ● Political and socio-economic tides were not in favour of issues related to gender and inclusiveness. ● Conservative forces continued to threaten progress towards the equal right for girls and young women. ● Budget allocation which doesn't favour Ministry of gender, Social Affairs Education and other sectors that's key to the programme. ● Inadequate provision of services to victims of HTP in an urgent situation. ● In Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia were forced to take a political stance to dissociate from overt advocacy ● Persistence resistance against the inclusion of gender, sexual and reproductive right and LTBGI. ● For many APTs, there has been a limited number of examples of cooperation within private sectors hence decrease in progress within this pathway.

Lessons Learned	• Understanding the influencing context is important: Understanding that context and the web of power relationships within and around each context are important considerations that enabled the Programme to make inroads into policy and decision-making processes at national, sub-regional and pan-African levels. Learning this important lesson enabled the team to know which strategies work when, where, and with whom. • Spaces for policy change exist – at national, sub-regional and pan-African levels. African countries have signed up on too many internationally agreed commitments and targets. Commitments are also being made at sub-regional and the AU levels. • Effective working with government or inter-governmental agencies: Bureaucrats may be supportive of change within the limits allowable by the bureaucracies they work in. • Working in closed or invited spaces often spawns its challenges. Though the GAA has not overtly been confronted with these, the programme needs to be alert to a type of participation that reduces its role to supporting form over function, as highlighted in political economy studies on African policy and governance initiatives. An assessment of which policy space adds the most value to advancing the rights and protection of girls and young women needs to be done regularly so that the GAA does not lose its authenticity and distinction as a credible advocate for these rights. • Issue framing is key, especially in engaging in closed spaces: How an issue is framed can potentially alienate and close off any further engagement with government officials. A good example is the Youth Network for Sustainable Development (YNSD), a partner of FAWE in Ethiopia. To get issues of girls and young women on the agenda of the government, issues are framed as entitlements, not as "rights". This simple twist in semantics opens up space – albeit limited – for engagements and considerations of issues, where framing them as rights would have made it impossible to engage. • Outcome harvesting is a good methodological approach. It has enabled the partners to focus on results/outcomes, and not output-based reporting. Focusing on outcomes means documentation is slightly more thorough and energies are more devoted towards creating change.

5. Girls Advocacy Alliance -Annual Report 2019

The Annual Progress Report of the fourth year (2019) of GAA Programmes covers the period from January to December 2019. It assesses the progress of the GAA programme towards its objectives and considers the programme's effectiveness. Besides the report includes indicators for the strategic partnerships under the Dialogue and Dissent Work framework that were introduced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in October 2017 as part of the revised Dialogue Dissent Work Results Framework. It also explores changes in the external context and reflects on the relevance and validity of the programme's Theory of Change. Key outcomes were (i) The observed increase in the development or revision of policies

and guidelines liked to the GAA themes (ii) Effective implementation of new policies or legislation and improving the implementation of existing ones. And (ii) APTs and local partners documented 1520 signs of change at the level of key stake-holders of joint GAA programmes. Most signs were in the GBV these particularly CM, CSEC and CT. Some of the challenges in 2019 that affected programme implementation were: CSOs in Uganda were labelled as perpetrators of political violence, Reshuffle in government in Uganda affected the coordination of programme and weakened the already existing strategy and five licences of NGOs in Uganda were suspended including donor agencies that they are facilitating violence hence delay programme implementation.

https://www.girlsadvocacyalliance.org/reports/reporting/

#	Criteria	Research Detail
Metadata for each research publication		
A0	Compendium Reference Number	001.01.5
A1	Title	Girl Advocacy Alliance- Annual Report 2019
A2	Year of publication	2020
A3	Publication Status/type	Progress Report
A4	Authors/ Researchers, Organization(s) / Institution(s)	Girls Advocacy Alliance
A6	Lead Organization	Plan AULO
A7	Programme Component (s)	Africa Region Programme
A8	Theme	Gender-Based Violence and Economic Exclusion
A9	Broad Focus	Progress on Lobby and Advocacy and Capacity Development
A10	Relationship to other research publication	This is a summary and synthesis of one of the five (5) Progress Reports one of 10 GAA Africa Region Project Management Documents reviewed.
Research data for each publication		
B0	Research purpose	**The Annual Progress Report of the second year (2019) of GAA Programmes which was implemented from 2016 to 2020.** ● This fourth Annual Report covers the period from January to December 2019. It assesses the progress of the GAA programme towards its objectives and considers the programme's effectiveness. Besides the report includes indicators for the strategic partnerships under the Dialogue and Dissent Work framework that were introduced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in October 2017 as part of the revised Dialogue Dissent Work Results Framework. ● It also explores changes in the external context and reflects on the relevance and validity of the programme's Theory of Change.

#	Criteria	Research Detail
B1	Research/report questions	i. What have been the most important changes in the socio-economic, socio-cultural and political context of the programme in 2019, and how did these affect the implementation and the outcomes of the programme? ii. What have been the most important changes in the enabling environment for civil society and CSOs (specifically related to spaces for civic engagement for girls and young women), and how did these affect the implementation and the outcomes of the programme? iii. Did local partner organizations (further) develop or strengthen their organizational capabilities for lobby and advocacy as a result of CD support and/or their involvement in the alliance as foreseen? Refer to the outcomes of the Capacity Assessment 2019. Was there an increase in 5C scores towards the set targets? iv. How did Capacity Development and/or involvement in GAA contribute to more effective Lobby & Advocacy by local partner organizations? v. How were girls and young women engaged in the programme as agents of change? vi. What specific activities did GAA organizations implement to enhance the capacity and engagement of girls and young women as youth advocates/to strengthen the voices of girls and young women? vii. What were the most important lessons learned during the inception phase of the GAA programme and the first months of implementation?
B2	Target sample group and sample size	• All programme components • ATP Organizations and their partners
B3	Research design and research methods	• Data collected through Outcome harvesting and learning • Data collected throughout the reporting year
B4	Data analysis and synthesis approaches	• Joint analysis and reflection is during annual monitoring meetings • Outcome harvesting and Learning
B5	Key findings: (Outcomes, Challenges and Lessons learnt) Overall	**Key outcomes** • Civic spaced continue to shrink. Narrowed in Ghana, obstructed in Kenya Liberia and Sierra Leone, and repressed in Uganda and Ethiopia • The observed increase in the development or revision of policies and guidelines liked to the GAA themes • Effective implementation of new policies or legislation and improving the implementation of existing ones. • APTs and local partners documented 1520 signs of change at the level of key stake-holders of joint GAA programmes. Most signs were in the GBV these particularly CM, CSEC and CT. • Most signs of changes reported through community pathway recorded (33%) and at the level of national governments and intergovernmental agencies combined (37%). CSOs pathways reported 18% of signs of changes and Private Sectors at (12%) • Overall practice changes constituted the majority of signs for all advocacy targets (63%) with the fewest changes linked to the level of agenda-setting (17%). • The alliance also supported youth advocates to access and participate at international and regional influencing fora

#	Criteria	Research Detail
		• Scorecard training on Maputo protocol strengthened internal L&A strategies based on the weaknesses identified in the scorecard. • GAA AULO launched the 'Getting Girls Equal: African Report on Girls and the Law'
	Components specific	**Kenya:** • Advocacy by CSO network 'Stop the Traffic Kenya' resulted in the tabling of questions by MPs in Parliament on the implementation of guidelines on Human Trafficking • Increased collaboration between CSOs and governments to develop new strategies to ensure the country produces a state party report on Maputo Protocol. • Kenya national scorecard on Maputo protocol was developed based on the good practices observed. • The informal sector companies actively adopted codes of conduct, policies and practices against GBV and economic exploitation of girls and young women.
		Uganda: • Human rights CSOs were suspended in an attempt by the government to shrink the space of CSOs. • Advocacy and support by GAA organizations and partners contributed to the development and submission to the National NGO Board of the first constitution of the Coalition Against Trafficking in Person Uganda (CATIP-U) by its 40 constituent CSOs • GAA organizations followed up on contacts with bars, hotels and entertainment venues, which helped to ensure the actual implementation of codes of conduct that were jointly developed in previous years **Liberia:** • The Child Protection Network (CPN) and National GBV Taskforce, with the support of GAA, successfully advocated for the appointment of more Women And Child Protection (WACP) officials at the Liberia National Police and female public defenders. • GAA supported the Child Rights NGO Coalition to compile, present and submit an alternative CSO national UPR report on child marriage, violence against girls and young women, and access to education. • Chiefs and other community members who had been trained as GAA Ambassador/ Agent of Change have visibly started to take up key roles in advocating for girls and young women to be safe from GBV as well as promoting access to education and advocating for their (re)enrollment in various schools. • Traditional leaders and chiefs in several communities are actively reporting cases of GBV to the police • PLAN AUCO collaborated with DCI Liberia support follow-up mission on implementing on recommendation and concluding of the ACERWC and welfare of the child.

#	Criteria	Research Detail
		Ethiopia: ● GAA organizations' involvement effectively influenced community-based organizations (iddirs) to review their by-laws and include articles on GBV and economic exclusion of girls and young women. As a result, iddirs also took up awareness-raising on GAA issues. ● Community groups continued to address HTPs, resulting among other things, in the cancellation of more than 45 early marriages in 2019. In addition to improving salary conditions for young women employers, targeted factories undertook a joint participatory review of their implementation of the descent work code of conduct and assigned a focal person for GBV and decent work. **Sera Leone:** ● GAA organizations in collaboration with human rights CSOs successfully advocated for pregnant girls' and teenage mothers' access to school. **Ghana:** ● GAA organizations have mobilized a group of 22 progressive traditional and religious leaders as Champions of Change and provided them with capacity support. ● Over 100 girls were involved in GAA advocacy in 2019. GAA capacity building enhanced the knowledge base of the young girls on leadership and breaking mental barriers. **The GAA Regional Africa program:** ● Was actively involved in advocacy efforts for countering cross-border trafficking in Mano River Union States (Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea, and Ivory Coast). ● GAA contributed to the development of the state reports of Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia on the implementation of the ECOWAS plan of action to end human trafficking. ● GAA actions contributed to increased awareness of border security officials and community leaders in border communities, and the introduction of stricter controls and screening of travelers. ● The regional team in Africa also noted negative changes, notably with regards to gains made in the field of Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) at the level of the AU Permanent Representatives Counsel and Executive council. Member States are challenging already agreed upon commitments around SRHR language. Adoption of the AU gender strategy and the political declaration on Beijing 25 was stalled as a consequence. ● PLAN AULO engaged in the strategy development, review of the accountability mechanism as well as action plan development of the African Union Saleema Initiative to eliminate FGM.
	Challenges	● Following up on recommendations by the Mid Term Review in 2018, efforts were made in 2019 to limit the number of policy areas per program component and to further align advocacy initiatives of the various organizations. Although this contributed to stronger focus in countries like Uganda, actual adaptive programming proved time-consuming due to (financial) compliance requirements at different levels.

#	Criteria	Research Detail
		• Due to the high rate of inflammation with basic commodities soaring in Liberia, this affected the cost of implementation of the programme especially production and launch. • CSOs in Uganda were labeled as perpetrators of political violence. • Reshuffle in government in Uganda affected the coordination of programme and weakened the already existing strategy. • During the reporting period,5 licenses of NGOs in Uganda were suspended including donor agencies that they are facilitating violence hence delay programme implementation
C	Lessons Learned	• Working with youth advocates: Experience in working with youth advocates gave more insights for various APTs in the possibilities and importance of this aspect for achieving change. For instance, APTs in Kenya reported that girl-led forums were found to be effective to address negative social norms and the Ethiopia team expressed that the use of theatre (drama) by youth is a stronger advocacy approach than any other means to teach the community.

6. GAA Combined Annual Report (2020) and Final Report (2016-2020) of the APT

#	Criteria	Research Detail
Metadata for each research publication		
A0	Compendium Reference Number	001.01.6
A1	Title	GAA Combined Annual Report 2020 & Final Report 2016 – 2020 of the APT
A2	Year of publication	2020
A3	Publication Status/type	Progress Report
A4	Authors/ Researchers, Organization(s) / Institution(s)	Girls Advocacy Alliance
A6	Lead Organization	Plan AULO
A7	Programme Component (s)	Africa Region Programme
A8	Theme	Gender-Based Violence and Economic Exclusion
A9	Broad Focus	Progress on Lobby and Advocacy and Capacity Development
A10	Relationship to other research publication	This is a summary and synthesis of one of the five (5) Progress Reports one of 10 GAA Africa Region Project Man-agement Documents reviewed.
Research data for each publication		
B0	Research purpose	**The Combined Annual Report (2020) and the Full Report (2016 – 2020) of GAA Africa Regional Programmes which was implemented from 2016 to 2020.** • The Combined AR 2020 & FR 2016 - 2020 consists of the filled Combined AR 2020 & FR 2016 - 2020 template, Outcome Harvest List of the period January-December 2020 with categorizations (column M-R) and Organizational Capacity Assessment reports for all contracted CSO partners involved in the period Jan – Dec 2020. It also explores changes in the external context and reflects on the relevance and validity of the programme's Theory of Change.

#	Criteria	Research Detail
B1	Research/report questions	• What have been the most important changes in the socio-economic, socio-cultural and political context of the programme in 2020, and how did these affect the implementation and the outcomes of the programme? Be as specific as possible on impact of Covid-19 outbreak and measures • What have been the most important changes in the enabling environment for civil society and CSOs (specifi-cally related to spaces for civic engagement for girls and young women), and how did these affect the imple-mentation and the outcomes of the programme? • What were the most important changes in the internal context of the programme and their consequences for programme implementation and outcomes? • What were the main actions were undertaken by the APT and their partners during 2020 in terms of the practices, policies, regulations and laws addressed; main stakeholders targeted; important L&A actions under-taken? • What patterns stand out (actors, themes, and change level)? • Which L&A strategies and actions were most and least effective in 2020? • Looking back on the entire program period (2016 - 2020), which strategies and actions were most and least effective? • Did local partner organizations (further) develop or strengthen their organizational capabilities for lobby and advocacy as a result of CD support and/or their involvement in the alliance as foreseen • How did Capacity Development and/or involvement in GAA contribute to more effective Lobby & Advocacy by local partner organizations? Briefly describe what partners are doing differently as a result of CD and/or their involvement in GAA. Where possible, consider the effects of capacity support throughout the overall program period (2016 – 2020). • How were girls and young women engaged in the programme as agents of change? • What specific activities did GAA organizations implement to enhance the capacity and engagement of girls and young women as youth advocates/to strengthen the voices of girls and young women? • Which learning activities were undertaken in 2020? • What were the most important lessons learned from the past year? • Which new insights were gained with regards to each of the GAA Learning Questions? • Considering the overall program period (2016 – 2020), what would stand out as the top 3 most im-portant or remarkable 'lessons learned' for the APT organizations? • During the past year, in addition to direct partner organisations, with which other external organisations did the APT collaborate to realize the intermediate outcomes • How many CSOs (only non-GAA-partners) were involved in the GAA programme in 2020? • How has the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the Dutch Embassy in your country been involved with the programme and the realisation of intermediate outcomes for 2020?

#	Criteria	Research Detail
		• Do outcomes, lessons learned and changes in the programme context in 2020 confirm the Theory of Change pathways, or do we need to adapt our ideas on how change happens? • Do outcomes, lessons learned and changes in the programme context in 2020 confirm the Theory of Change assumptions, or do we need to adapt our ideas on how change happens? • Which actions have been undertaken in 2020 to strengthen the has the sustainability of outcomes after 2020? • Which outcomes of the program are expected to continue to benefit girls and young women after 2020? • Which outcomes are not expected to be sustainable beyond the end of the program in 2020?
B2	Target sample group and sample size	• All programme components • ATP Organizations and their partners
B3	Research design and research methods	• Data collected through Outcome harvesting and learning • Data collected throughout the 5 reporting years
B4	Data analysis and synthesis approaches	• Joint analysis and reflection is during annual monitoring meetings • Outcome harvesting and Learning
B5	Key findings: (Outcomes, Challenges and Lessons learnt) Overall	**Key outcomes** • 12 African countries have enacted laws and regulations that have negatively affected citizens' rights to freedom of expression, privacy, assembly and access to information. These laws and policies target NGOs that work on human rights and governance issues by controlling civil society space in different avenues • EACSOF and Centre for Domestic Training and Development (CDTD) did a mapping of Shelters and safe houses in Kenya and supported CDTD to establish the National Shelters and safe houses Network. • The internal changes in the context of the programme led to an increase in child/girls and young women participation in all aspects of the programme advocacy activities • Unintended outcome around improved access and spaces of influencing of AU high-level officials including commissioners. • The Continental Framework for the Maputo Protocol Scorecard and Index: COVID-19 Recovery and Long-term Implementation and Monitoring Tool was developed and • Validation and launch of the phase 2 scorecard of articles 5, 6 &12 of the Maputo protocol • EACSOF hosted the first inaugural meeting for the Network and supported CDTD to create a platform for easy communication with the network. • FAWE and the AU goodwill ambassador on ending child marriage presented a CSOs report on the gender-responsive approaches that has been conducted at an organizational level during the AU Gender ministerial meeting held in April 2020 • Plan AULO and ACPF conducted a rapid assessment on the impact of COVID 19 on Girls and young women in Africa called "UNDER SIEGE Impact of COVID-19 on Girls in Africa" to inform GAA lobby and advocacy efforts at the continental level

#	Criteria	Research Detail
		• Lobby and advocacy, Research, CSO capacity building and strategic use of media were the most effective strategies identified. Networking and linking were also identified as a successful strategy **Most effective L& A strategies and actions during 2016-2020** • Capacity building, Research, Networking and linking, and Lobby and advocacy remain, as evidenced in the ability of CSOs to produce and use scorecards to push for policy and practice change on GBV and EE issues. • Through networking and linking, the GIMAC youth network was institutionalized and African young women were able to engage with AU leaders and initiatives. • All GAA partners were supported to develop an organizational advocacy strategy. This has helped the CSOs to integrate advocacy in their programming in current and potential programmes **Most successful Capacity Development (CD) actions that APT consider most successful** • Enabling engagement with the continental CSO networks of the AU spaces, the committee and commission. • Technical Capacity Building on L&A, how do we track, evaluate using the OH methodology. The OH meetings added so much value on how to harvest and also communicate with other people to understand. • CD support around Maputo Protocol Scorecard development. • Support to develop an advocacy strategy and make it build as an institutional role • Added values to GAA organizations in terms of /aspect having dipper understanding of advocacy and how different mechanisms are working at the continental and RECs level.
	Challenges	• Government measures to contain COVID 19 led to a rise in GBV (domestic violence, child marriage and teen-age pregnancies) criminal activities, increased brutality for vulnerable groups, children learning disruption. • COVID-19 pandemic posed a challenge to successfully implement the planned activities for the year 2020, particularly during the first quarter.
	Lessons Learned	**Lessons Learned in 2016** • The collaboration of regional and national partners on the planning and implementation of activities. The development of the joint work plan between national and regional partners in December 2019 has successfully led to the lobbying of EALA on the EAC bill by both Kenya and Uganda national coalitions at the country level. **Overall program period (2016 – 2020) for the APT organizations** • Research and evidence-based advocacy and influencing were key throughout the program implementation of the GAA. • Using different platforms and moments of advocacy in different platforms were also very critical that pushed the agenda of the GAA programs on different occasions. • Networking and linking of GAA CSOs with key AU advocacy platforms has enhanced their knowledge and skills to be able to hold their governments accountable on resolutions passed at the AU level. • Building the capacity of CSOs in advocacy enhances their ability to lobby for policy and practise change

7. Girls Advocacy Alliance –Mid-Term Review 2018

The Mid-term Review (MTR) aimed at assessing the effectiveness of the GAA programme and identify lessons learned in lobby and advocacy and Civil Society Organization (CSO) capacity development. The GAA MTR focused on usefulness, applicability and learning on and for the programme and its interlinkages and synergy between national, regional, international and at overall GAA level. The key outcomes here were: (i) The joint development of the Theory of Change, the Outcome Harvesting meetings and the annual planning meetings are mentioned as important components of capacity development. (ii) The collaboration between GAA international and country APTs to strengthen capacity and technical support to the country APTs on working with international accountability mechanisms and training and supporting youth advocates strengthened their links between national and international advocacy. (iii) Most reported signs of changes on the Africa Regional programme are related to agenda setting of CM, CSEC and CT, and inclusion of youth in regional spaces and strengthening sub-regional and regional monitoring and accountability mechanisms (e.g. Maputo Protocol). (iv) Issues on ending Child Marriage, Child Trafficking, Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Gender-Based Violence get more attention. (v) Contracted CSOs were trained to effectively engage with Governments and sub-regional bodies on the Maputo Protocol monitoring and reporting processes. Lessons learnt: (i) The role of traditional and religious leaders is key to influence social norms and attitudes towards HTPs; working with key influencing leaders and/or networks of higher-level leaders contributes to increasing the outreach of the GAA programme (iii) The 'insider' approach, training of and working with local government officials create possibilities to advocate for the implementation of the GAA agenda (iv) Working with youth advocates generates a lot of dynamism within the GAA program and contributes to the active role of girls and young women; (v) The Capacity of contracted CSOs to Adapt and Self-renew requires the most attention, more specifically to better understand and navigate the policy processes in the public sector; (vi) Capacity Development of APT organisations, as well as contracted partner CSOs, is identified as crucial for L&A outcomes.

https://www.girlsadvocacyalliance.org/reports/evaluating/

#	Criteria	Research Detail
Metadata for each research publication		
A0	Compendium Reference Number	001.01.7
A1	Title	Girl Advocacy Alliance- Mid-Term Review 2018
A2	Year of publication	2019
A3	Publication Status/type	Evaluation Report
A4	Authors/ Researchers, Organization(s) / Institution(s)	Erica Wortel-Lead Consultant Mathilde Vandenbooren and Helen Evertsz - GAA Desk

#	Criteria	Research Detail
A6	Lead Organization	Girls Advocacy Alliance
A7	Programme Component (s)	14 Programme Components
A8	Theme	Gender-Based Violence and Economic Exclusion
A9	Broad Focus	Progress on Lobby and Advocacy and Capacity Development of CSOs
A10	Relationship to other research publication	This is a summary and synthesis of one of the two (2) Evaluation Reports and one of 10 GAA Africa Region Project Management Documents reviewed.
Research data for each publication		
B0	Research purpose	• The Mid-term Review (MTR) aimed at assessing the effectiveness of the GAA programme and identify lessons learned in lobby and advocacy and Civil Society Organization (CSO) capacity development. • The GAA MTR focused on usefulness, applicability and learning on and for the programme and its interlinkages and synergy between national, regional, international and at overall GAA level.
B1	Research/report questions	i. To what extent is GAA so far achieving its objectives, looking at intermediate and 2020 outcomes and programme baselines? ii. What are the identified success factors and challenges that influence the extent to which the GAA achieves its objectives, and how can the alliance apply these success factors to strengthen program interventions?
B2	Target sample group and sample size	• All fourteen Program Components (ten countries, the Netherlands, two regional levels Africa and Asia, and the international level
B3	Research design and research methods	• The MTR was implemented in the period June-December 2018; Designed as an internal review, facilitated by an external lead consultant at the overall level • Both qualitative and quantitative methodologies applied • Qualitative approaches based on existing GAA monitoring data • Key Informants Interviews and Focus Groups discussion, interviews with APTs and GAA partner staff • Ethiopia-data collected through peer review of GAA partners
B4	Data analysis and synthesis approaches	• Review of each GAA MRT reports for .of the 14 programme comments • The results of the Capacity Assessment Tool used to analyze progress in capacity development of NGO partners. • The analysis was undertaken by the external consultant's team
B5	Key findings: (Outcomes, Challenges and Lessons learnt) Overall	**Key outcomes** **Overall:** • The joint development of the Theory of Change, the Outcome Harvesting meetings and the annual planning meetings are mentioned as important components of capacity development. • The collaboration between GAA international and country APTs to strengthen capacity and technical support to the country APTs on working with international accountability mechanisms and training and supporting youth advocates strengthened their links between national and international advocacy

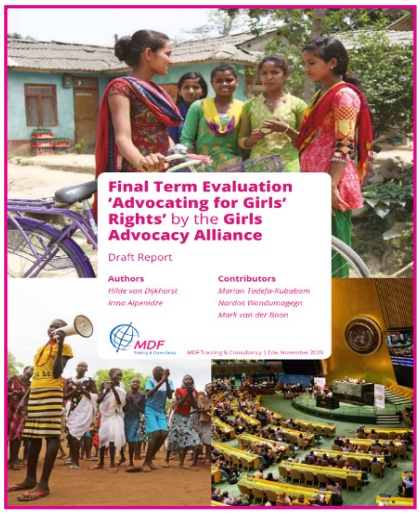
#	Criteria	Research Detail
		Ghana: ● Changes in perception and behaviours of traditional and religious leaders towards gender-based violence (GBV) issues. ● Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), Domestic Violence Support Unit, Social Welfare, and Anti Human Trafficking Unit trained by GAA to undertake awareness creation and sensitization in community's leaders both traditional and religious **Liberia:** ● The development of community bye-laws that now outline penalties on GBV is helping reduce GBV in intervention communities ● GAA organisations influenced the development of the National Child Protection policy ● A draft bill called Abolition of Child Marriage Act submitted to parliament for debate **Uganda:** ● Relationship between CSOs and Government contributed to the Government actors becoming part of the GAA programme delivery, as they also financed key activities of GAA. ● Lobby by the GAA contributed to the passing of a new Mining and Mineral Policy by the government in 2018 which criminalizes the use of child labour in mines. ● GAA organisations engaged with the private sector to comply with the country's labour laws and to promote the implementation of gender-responsive laws ● GAA organisations effectively advocated for the monitoring of Child Labour policies and enforcement, specifically in the mining sector in Uganda **Ethiopia:** ● GAA programme contributed to several practice changes including effective referral linkages to combat CM/FGM, increased medical age verification, and increased reporting and of CM/CSEC). ● GAA in Ethiopia devised strategies to bring different stakeholders together to influence key decision-makers and managed to get GBV and EE issues on the agenda. **Sierra Leone:** ● The Child Rights Coalition (CRC) - Sierra Leone developed a national strategy on lobby and advocacy for the rights of girls and young women to be economically empowered and to be protected against gender-based violence through support from GAA team **Kenya:** ● Key stakeholders in the chain for use of the legal system from police and health services providers, the Judiciary had been given capacities of SGBV cases management. **GAA Africa Regional Programme:** ● Most reported signs of changes on the Africa Regional programme are related to agenda setting of CM, CSEC and CT, and inclusion of youth in regional spaces and strengthening sub-regional and regional monitoring and accountability mechanisms (e.g. Maputo Protocol)

#	Criteria	Research Detail
		• Issues on ending Child Marriage, Child Trafficking, Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Gender-Based Violence get more attention. • The APT organisations have relevant skills of the policy influencing context, good policy and institutional networks, and active participation in task forces and technical working groups. • Active collaboration of GAA with other advocacy initiatives; 'Gender is My Agenda Campaign' (GIMAC) • GAA Africa Regional Programme organised a Regional Capacity Building Workshop on Increased Advocacy to Ending Child Marriage through Engagement of the Media • GAA contributed to the drafting of a Media Action Plan and a monitoring framework on ending Child Marriage in Africa • Contracted CSOs trained to effectively engage with Governments and sub-regional bodies on the Maputo Protocol monitoring and reporting processes.
	Challenges	• CSOs faces more restrictive legislation and registration. • Political and socio-economic tides are not in favour of issues related to gender and inclusiveness. • Conservative forces continue to threaten progress towards the equal right for girls and young women. • Budget allocation which doesn't favour ministry of gender, Social Affairs Education and other sectors that's key to the programme. • Inadequate provision of services to victims of HTP in an urgent situation. • In Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia were forced to take a political stance to dissociate from overt advocacy • Persistence resistance against the inclusion of gender, sexual and reproductive right and LTBGI.
	Lessons Learned	**Community pathway** • The role of traditional and religious leaders is key to influence social norms and attitudes towards HTPs; working with key influencing leaders and/or networks of higher-level leaders contributes to increasing the outreach of the GAA programme; • Participative bye-laws including gender and GBV aspects seem effective, but can also limit rights of GYW; • Investment in further enhancement of community/youth groups and youth advocates yields results; • Greater awareness leads to more willingness to take action and to increased demand for services; • Joint Research into the key drivers and/or use of existing research on harmful practices and exchange of the experiences is necessary to better address persistent underlying factors and 'pockets of resistance'; • In some countries, the involvement of men and boys could be further elaborated. **Media:** • GAA organisations' collaboration with Media is facilitated by already established good working relations and by having a good reputation on promoting children's rights;

#	Criteria	Research Detail
		• Working with Media requires specific skills and long term investments of GAA organisations; capacity support to work with Media is essential; • Training for journalists on GBV on comprehensive reporting on GAA issues and child-friendly reporting appears effective **Government Pathway:** • The 'insider' approach, training of and working with (local government) officials create possibilities to advocate for the implementation of the GAA agenda • The high level of rotation among officials, which requires frequent refresher training • Relationship building -and maintenance - are important success factors for achieving lobby goals; experiences have shown that this requires long-term investment, time and thematic knowledge and ability and capacities to engage in policy formulation processes in an early stage. **CSO pathway:** • The collaboration of GAA organisations with specialized CSOs, networks of CSOs, and strategic alliances and reputable institutions seems to yield good results to influence policy change; • Within GAA, there are many different forms of 'strategic' collaboration; although contexts differ, these varying experiences are a good opportunity for GAA organisations to learn from each other on possible forms of collaboration with CSOs and CSOs networks; • The reported outcomes do not give sufficient insight into the underlying causes of the low number of outcomes within the CSO pathway. Not all obtained outcomes – i.e. the CSO cooperation processes - are included in the Outcome List **Youth Advocacy** • Working with youth advocates generates a lot of dynamism within the GAA program, and contributes to the active role of girls and young women; • In some cases, GAA has been working with already existing youth groups or involved young people who have previously participated in other programs (e.g. Girl Power' Program under MFS II), which seems to yield more results. **Private Sector Pathway** • It requires a long-term commitment and existing relations from GAA organisations to effectively collaborate with the private sector; • Some of the experiences show that small scale initiatives seem effective and contribute to the private sector objectives of GAA at the local level; • Formalization of the relationships with the private sector (MoU) proved to be important for the sustainability of the collaboration.

#	Criteria	Research Detail
		Capacity Development • The Capacity of contracted CSOs to Adapt and Self-renew requires the most attention, more specifically to better understand and navigate the policy processes in the public sector; • Capacity Development of APT organisations, as well as contracted partner CSOs, is identified as crucial for L&A outcomes; • The capacity development support provided by GAA should also be more practical and hands-on, for example through coaching, mentoring, peer-to-peer support and webinars; • Implementing organisations will require additional resources (research, documentation) to elaborate evidence at the local level and skills to formulate adequate policy asks on GBV and EE themes; • More capacity support is needed for all implementing organisations to strategically use international accountability mechanisms for policy influencing.

8. Girls Advocacy Alliance -Final End-Term Evaluation 2020



The Final End-Term Evaluation (FTE) provides an independent evaluation of performance and results of the GAA programme and serves both learning and accountability purposes. The evaluation covers all 14 programme components with in-depth case studies of four programme components. It seeks to answers two broad questions To what extent did the GAA programme contribute to a strengthened capacity for lobby and advocacy of civil society? And to what extent did the GAA programme achieve its strategic goals as set out at the beginning of the programme?. The report gives an overview of the programme, its objectives and structure and then presents key findings of the FTE, structured in line with the evaluation criteria applied in this evaluation. Lastly, it provides conclusions and recommendations. Overall outcomes show that (i) The capacity to commit and act by CSOs increased, on average, from 2.8 in 2016 to 3.2 in 2019. The biggest improvements were seen in Ethiopia. (ii) The capacity to deliver on development objectives increased from 2.7 in 2016 to 3.2 in 2019. The biggest advancement observed in Sierra Leone (iii) Overall, the results of the programme in the private sector pathway have been limited. The main challenges over the programme period were a) Many of the CSOs did not have solid financial management systems. GAA provided financial management training and software provided b) Resource mobilization was a weakness for some of the CSO partners, depending on the limited number of donor partners, thus, they were unable to sustain and/or scale up the programs they started with communities. GAA training on proposal writing and resource mobilization, as well as the joint annual reflection, helped at least two of the CSO partners in Ghana to write a successful proposal to other donors to support their child protection programs

https://www.girlsadvocacyalliance.org/reports/evaluating/

#	Criteria	Research Detail
Metadata for each research publication		
A0	Compendium Reference Number	001.01.8
A1	Title	Final Term Evaluation 'Advocating for Girls' Rights' by the Girls Advocacy Alliance
A2	Year of publication	November 2020
A3	Publication Status/type	Evaluation Report
A4	Authors/ Researchers, Organization(s) / Institution(s)	**Authors:** Hilde van Dijkhorst and Irma Alpenidze- MDF Training and Consultancy **Contributors:** Marian Tadefa-Kubabom, Nardos Wondumagegn and Mark van der Boon
A6	Lead Organization	Girls Advocacy Alliance
A7	Programme Component (s)	14 Programme Components
A8	Theme	Gender-Based Violence and Economic Exclusion
A9	Broad Focus	Performance and Results of the GAA Programme
A10	Relationship to other research publication	This is a summary and synthesis of one of the two (2) Evaluation Reports and one of 10 GAA Africa Re-gion Project Management Documents reviewed.
Research data for each publication		
B0	Research purpose	• The FTE provided an independent evaluation of performance and results of the 'Advocating for Girls' Rights' programme (hereafter referred to as GAA programme) and served both learning and accountability purposes. • The evaluation covers all 14 programme components with in-depth case studies of four programme components.
B1	Research/report questions	The FTE responded to two main evaluation questions i. To what extent did the GAA programme contribute to a strengthened capacity for lobby and advocacy of civil society? ii. To what extent did the GAA programme achieve its strategic goals as set out at the beginning of the programme?
B2	Target sample group and sample size	• All 14 programme components • Programme staff of all programme components and partner CSOs
B3	Research design and research methods	• Outcome Harvesting (OH) and Contribution Analysis (CA) methodologies • Both qualitative and quantitative methodologies applied • Qualitative approaches based on existing GAA monitoring data and primary data • Data collected through Key Informants Interviews, Focus Groups Discussion and Desk Review
B4	Data analysis and synthesis approaches	• Outcomes harvest substantiation • Contribution analysis

#	Criteria	Research Detail
B5	Key findings: (Outcomes, Challenges and Lessons learnt) Overall	**Key outcomes** **Overall:** • The capacity to commit and act by CSOs increased, on average, from 2.8 in 2016 to 3.2 in 2019. The biggest improvements are seen in Ethiopia. • The capacity to deliver on development objectives increased from 2.7 in 2016 to 3.2 in 2019. The biggest advancement observed in Sierra Leone • Overall, the results of the programme in the private sector pathway have been limited
	Challenges	• The strength of GAA collaboration in Ghana at the national level is not as dynamic as those started at the district and regional levels. • Many of the CSOs did not have solid financial management systems. GAA provided financial management training and software provided. • Resource mobilization was a weakness for some of the CSO partners, depending on the limited number of donor partners, thus, they were unable to sustain and/or scale up the programs they started with communities. GAA training on proposal writing and resource mobilization, as well as the joint annual reflection, helped at least two of the CSO partners in Ghana to write a successful proposal to other donors to support their child protection programs
	Lessons Learned	**Ethiopia:** • Participatory design of programmes enhances identification of capacity needs at each level and tailoring of interventions. • GAA's unique strategy which was used in tackling harmful traditional practices such as child marriage has been working meaningfully with the community and faith-based institutions and engaging them in revising their bylaws. • Human traffickers are part of the community and with the right intervention can be transformed into productive citizens. • If provided with an opportunity and platform, girls/boys can take a lead in tackling their problems. • Law enforcement without awareness creation and attitudinal change have little role in sustainable change. • Victims of human trafficking are very instrumental in creating awareness to the youth on the dangers of illegal migration **Ghana** • Collaboration among partners has been effective and has brought efficiency to the programme. • Building a coalition of local CSOs to lobby for more effective child protection systems proved difficult given the differences in priorities, themes, strategic programming and limited funding for many of these CSOs. **Kenya:** • Instead of advocating on behalf of girls, empower girls to lead the change they want. With this approach, the programme's mission is to be a bridge that connects girls to opportunities.

#	Criteria	Research Detail
		• Media advocacy such as radio talk shows, write-ups and documentaries organised by the programme proved to be an effective strategy in playing an instrumental role in provoking the government to act as well as create awareness in communities. • CSOs working with religious leaders is an effective way of realising change as they are key influential leaders to change social norms and possess a great ability to shape and influence the opinion of the community. **Liberia:** • Working with girls advocates is a catalyst for accelerated responsiveness of government officials • Creating employment opportunities, and action against GBV in the private sector proved challenging. • Having the local/customary/ religious leaders on board is essential for change. They are catalysts of and gateways to change. • Girls and young women- if economically empowered - can be better champions of change in their communities: they can mobilize themselves and form groups to advocate on certain issues. **Uganda:** • Capitalizing on and building stronger coalitions of dedicated organisations, including young women in CSO movement and investing in CSO collaboration is a foundation for the impact at scale. • Scaling up the results from local to the national level is not automatically possible without leveraging international processes such as UPR and CEDAW or work through regional parliaments and making this work an explicit part of the country programme **GAA Africa Regional Programme:** • Achieving practice change at AU or IGAD level is especially challenging since practice change is only realized at country levels, and not at the level of regional bodies. • The use of OH methodology was considered specifically helpful to the programme team in capturing lobby and advocacy related outcomes, allowing results to become more visible and as such informing and influencing further programming.

9. Societies in Transition: Learning from Roads to Change

The purpose of this publication 'Societies in Transition: Learning from the Road to Change' is to showcase six different pathways of change, from the road to end online child sexual exploitation internationally to safer workplaces for women in Uganda. It focuses on showing how change happened and the knowledge and insights these changes reveal. Furthermore, it reflected on how policy change theories can be put into practice to become an effective policy entrepreneur. And last, it provides learning on how to best support young female leaders in their journey towards gender equality. The overall outcomes outlined in this report are: (i) Let the girls speak for themselves: The victims of child marriage send a powerful message to leaders. Hearing the negative effects of child marriage from the girls themselves has a major effect on traditional leaders. (ii) Participation of youth advocates in the Committee on the Rights of the Child ensured that the issue of girl child rights defenders was placed squarely on the agenda of the discussions (ii) Training of CSOs in human rights mechanism results in a considerable increase in engagement of the CSOs in Kenya. The key lesson learnt in Ghana was that change is a slow process and takes time. Working continuously with key leaders proved a valuable approach for the Girl Advocacy Alliance

https://www.girlsadvocacyalliance.org/learning-sharing/

#	Criteria	Research Detail
Metadata for each research publication		
A0	Compendium Reference Number	001.02.2
A1	Title	Societies in Transition: Learning from Roads to Change
A2	Year of publication	January 2019
A3	Publication Status/type	Assessment Report
A4	Authors/ Researchers, Organization(s) / Institution(s)	Girls Advocacy Alliance
A6	Lead Organization	Girls Advocacy Alliance
A7	Programme Component (s)	14 Programme Components
A8	Theme	Gender-Based Violence and Economic Exclusion
A9	Broad Focus	Performance and Results of the GAA Programme
A10	Relationship to other research publication	This is a summary and synthesis of one of the two (2) Learning and Sharing Reports and one of 10 GAA Africa Region Project Management Documents reviewed.

#	Criteria	Research Detail
Research data for each publication		
B0	Research purpose	• To showcase six different pathways of change, from the road to end online child sexual exploitation internationally to safer workplaces for women in Uganda. • It focuses on showing how change happened and the knowledge and insights these changes reveal. • Furthermore, we reflected on how policy change theories can be put into practice to become an effective policy entrepreneur. • And last, it provides learning on how to best support young female leaders in their journey towards gender equality.
B1	Research/report questions	i. How do we drive change? ii. What changes have we seen? iii. What did we learn?
B2	Target sample group and sample size	• All 14 programme components • Programme staff of all programme components and partner CSOs
B3	Research design and research methods	• Case studies, Learning
B4	Data analysis and synthesis approaches	• Outcome harvesting
#	**Criteria**	**Research Detail**
B5	Key findings: (Outcomes, Challenges and Lessons learnt) Overall	**Key outcomes** **Overall:** • Let the girls speak for themselves: The victims of child marriage send a powerful message to leaders. Hearing the negative effects of child marriage from the girls themselves has a major effect on traditional leaders • Girl Advocacy Alliance members made considerable efforts to pro-actively and strategically engage in the full process of the human rights review mechanism • Participation of youth advocates in the Committee on the Rights of the Child ensured that the issue of girl child rights defenders was placed squarely on the agenda of the discussions • The inclusion of specific Kenyan guidance in the CEDAW concluding recommendations was a great achievement. • Training of CSOs in human rights mechanism results in a considerable increase in engagement of the CSOs in Kenya.
	Challenges	-
	Lessons Learned	**Ghana** • Change is a slow process and takes time. Working continuously with key leaders proved a valuable approach for the Girl Advocacy Alliance • Bring the local message to the stage: A local viewpoint is often more credible and accepted more broadly than an external one. • National developments or international agreements are not always the best entry point for discussions on local change

10. Girls Advocacy Alliance – Advocacy Manual

The purpose of this project document is to provide some practical guidance and direction to those colleagues and partners who are involved in designing and implementing advocacy strategies of the GAA Programmes. This manual gives guidance on What changes can the GAA programme make? Who can Make the Changes How can the GAA make the audience to change? The manual is used as a support and guidance tool for individuals and teams involved in the GAA programme. These are the staff of GAA member organisations in national, regional and international offices and The staff of partner CSOs. The manual is an integrated document

https://www.girlsadvocacyalliance.org/learning-sharing/

#	Criteria	Research Detail
Metadata for each research publication		
A0	Compendium Reference Number	001.01.10
A1	Title	Advocacy Alliance –Advocacy Manual
A2	Year of publication	-
A3	Publication Status/type	Other
A4	Authors/ Researchers, Organization(s) / Institution(s)	Girls Advocacy Alliance
A6	Lead Organization	Plan International
A7	Programme Component (s)	All the 14 Programme components
A8	Theme	Gender-Based Violence and Economic Exclusion
A9	Broad Focus	Guidance on implementation of GAA Lobby and Advocacy Programme
A10	Relationship to other research publication	This is a summary and synthesis of one of the two (2) Learning and Sharing Reports and one of 10 GAA Africa Region Project Management Documents reviewed.
Research data for each publication		
B0	Document/ Research purpose	To provide some practical guidance and direction to those colleagues and partners who are involved in designing and implementing advocacy strategies of the GAA Programmes
B1	Research questions	The manual gives guidance on i. What changes can the GAA programme make? (The Change) ii. Who can Make the Changes (The Audience)? iii. How can the GAA make the audience to change (The Tactic)?

B2	Target Users	A support and guidance tool for individuals and teams involved in the GAA programme. These are: ● The staff of GAA member organisations in national, regional and international offices; ● The staff of partner CSOs. The manual is an integrated document
B3	Research design and research methods	--
B4	Data analysis and synthesis approaches	--
#	**Criteria**	**Research Detail**
B5	Key findings: -Outcomes,	**Key outcomes** **The manual identified several steps for answering the guiding Programme questions** **What changes can the GAA programme make? (The Change)** **Step 1:** Analyse the situation **Step 2:** Select the policy issue **Step 3:** Analyse the policy and legal context **Step 4:** Formulate clear goals and outcomes **Who can Make the Changes (The Audience)?** **Step 5:** Identify targets and influential **Step 6:** Map opportunities and assess risks **How can the GAA make the audience to change (The Tactic)?** **Step 7:** Choose an influencing approach **Step 8:** Develop massages **Step 9:** Identify PMEL priorities **Step 10:** Write up an Advocacy Strategy

GIRLS
ADVOCACY
ALLIANCE

CHAPTER FOUR

GAA SUPPORTED DOCUMENTS FOR THE CSOS

The purpose of this study was to establish the role of both the public and the private sector in addressing Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Economic Exclusion (EE) for vulnerable girls and young women in Kenya with a special focus on Nairobi (informal settlements), Kwale and Kisumu counties. The research examined the existing policy framework and practices in relation to the private sector business policies on gender, decent work, economic empowerment, as well as CSR policies and practices of private sector actors (formal and informal). Specifically the study assessed the policy framework, regulations and practices and reviewed corporate social responsibilities policies and practices of the formal & informal private sectors in targeted in Kenya. A synthesis of the findings are presented in the template below.

1. Safely Engaged: Addressing Gender-Based Violence and Economic Exclusion of Girls and Young Women in Kenya -Private and Public Sector Practices 2019

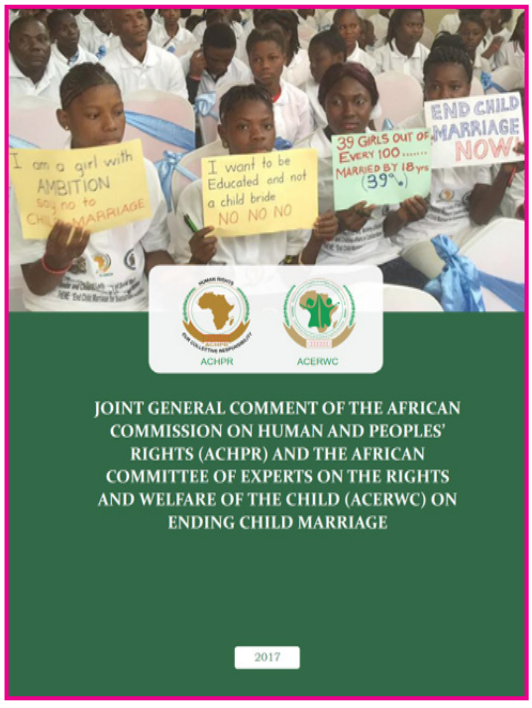
#	Criteria	Research Detail
Metadata for each research publication		
A0	Compendium Reference Number	001.02.1
A1	Title	Safely Engaged: Addressing Gender-Based Violence and Economic Exclusion of Girls and Young Women in Kenya -Private and Public Sector Practices
A2	Year of publication	2019
A3	Publication Status/ type	GAA supported study for the CSOs
A4	Authors/ Researchers, Organization(s) / Institution(s)	Girls Advocacy Alliance and COVAW
A6	Lead Organization	PLAN AULO, COVAW
A8	Programme Component (s)	Kenya
A9	Theme	Gender-Based Violence and Economic Exclusion
A10	Broad Focus	Progress on Lobby and Advocacy and Capacity Development
A11	Relationship to other research publication	This is a summary and synthesis of one of the 10 GAA supported documents for the CSOs reviewed

#	Criteria	Research Detail
Research data for each publication		
B0	Document/ Research purpose	**The Public and private sector policies and practices in addressing gender-based violence and economic exclusion of girls and young women in Kenya report (2019) of GAA Programmes which was implemented from 2016 to 2020.** ● The GAA – PS report established the role of both public and private sector in addressing GBV and EE for vulnerable girls and young women in Kenya with a special focus on Nairobi (informal settlement) Kwale and Kisumu. ● The research examined the existing policy framework and practice with private sector business policies on Gender decent work, economic empowerment and CSR policies and practices of private sector acts (formal and informal).
B1	Research questions/ Objectives	i. Assess of the policy framework, regulations and practices ii. Review of corporate social responsibilities policies and practices of the formal & informal private sectors in targeted counties and at the national level
B2	Target sample group and sample size	● The sample size was 79 respondents; distribution as follows: 36 in Nairobi, 14 in Kisumu and 29 in Kwale counties.
B3	Research design and research methods	● Mixed method using qualitative and quantitative data. ● Both primary and secondary data used, Primary data collected through Key Informants Interviews and Focus Groups Discussion, Secondary data from online resources
B4	Data analysis and synthesis approaches	● Content analysis to examine, review and analyse secondary and primary data
B5	Key findings: (Outcomes, Challenges and Lessons learnt) Overall	**Key findings** **Policy Framework, Regulations and Practices by the Private Sector:** ● Kenya has a robust and well-developed constitutional and legal framework that embraces ratified international conventions and treaties as part of Kenyan Law. ● The constitution and statutory frameworks provide broad mandates to the private sector regarding policies and practices on gender equity, discrimination, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), disabilities, human rights, as well as cultural and social-economic rights as well as employment opportunities. However, adoption of these frameworks by the private sector at national and county level is largely inconsistent and unregulated. ● Kenya has in place National Guidelines of Management of Sexual Violence in Kenya for effective management SGBV application to both the public and private sectors. ● Most of the private sector firms assessed were found to have no well-developed and articulated gender policy framework on gender equity to guide workplace practices. ● Most of these firms had incorporated some elements of GBV guidelines into their codes of conduct and operational manuals. ● In the informal sector, the study established that policies and practices addressing GBV and economic exclusion in the workplace were largely non-existent.

#	Criteria	Research Detail
		Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policies and Practices of Formal and Informal Private Sector at County and National Level: ● Most of the CSR initiatives by the private sector are not guided by any concise model as they are need-based interventions. ● Lack of a CSR policy or strategy to guide in establishing long-term CSR initiatives. ● No structured training programme on GBV and sexual harassment for employees. ● Lack of mechanism for monitoring and self-evaluating on gender equality ● Lack of designated budget to support gender principles ● Most largely profitable oriented firms didn't develop any strategies or programmes to address the plight of unskilled young women and girl's poverty and economic exclusion envisaged
	Recommendations	● Private sectors were encouraged to sign and adopt the 10 principles of UN global impact equity and equality, anti-GBV, child labour and commercial sexual exploitation. ● GAA seeks should lobby with private sector firms to adopt businesses practices that support and respect the protection of the human right. ● Private firms should adopt and implement Kenya National Policy on Gender and Development of 2000 through the help of KEPSA. ● County governments should build the capacity of staff on GBV and sexual harassment regularly, and ● Establish a gender desk/unit for purposes of reporting, monitoring, and access to justice for women and girls in employment.
	Limitations of the study	● Most big firms that were targeted were unwilling or unavailable to participate hence the study relied on most small to medium level organisations. ● The sample size of the targeted county was smaller and might not be a representation of the prevailing context.
	Challenges	**Privates sector challenges in engaging in CSR initiatives** ● Lack of CSR policy ● Lack of CSR Strategy for Addressing GBV and Economic Exclusion of Girls and Young Women ● Lack of Legislative / Regulatory Framework in Addressing GBV and EE Guiding CSR ● Lack of management commitment in addressing GBV and EE ● Inadequate Resources /Allocations to CSR ● No collective stakeholder engagement, particularly on CSR initiatives.
	Lessons learned	**CRS Initiatives:** ● CSR Budget: - Without a budget, CSR, initiatives for GBV and EE, will not be implemented. Additionally, CSR budgets should be established in consultations with various sector stakeholders or based on research. ● CSR Policy and Strategy: - Without a clear policy and strategy in GBV and EE of girls, CSR interventions will remain ad hoc, short-term, uncoordinated, and without significant impact.

#	Criteria	Research Detail
		• Sectoral Regulatory Framework: - There is a need for the development of a standard guideline for private firms seeking to engage in GBV and EE CSR initiatives. • Sensitization of Private Firms on GBV and EE Initiatives: - Lack of commitment from managers and employees towards GBV and EE to a more significant extent, stems from lack of information, data, and impact of these initiatives. Sensitization and advocacy should be used as a tool for advancing the case for GBV and EE.

2. ACHPR and ACERWC Joint General Comments on Ending Child Marriage (2017)



The publication, adoption and popularisation of the ACHPR and ACERWC Joint General Comments (JGC) on Ending Child Marriage was supported by GAA Programme through the Plan AULO. JGC on ECM was officially launched in April 2018 in Bamako and Mauritania during the 31st session of the ACERWC and 62nd session of the ACmHPR respectively. The JGC elaborates the nature of State Party obligations that arise from Article 6(b) of the Maputo Protocol and Article 21(2) the African Children's Charter, both of which prohibit child marriage, this JGC describes legislative, institutional and other measures that should be taken by States Parties to give effect to the prohibition and to protect the rights of those at risk or affected by child marriage. It describe the legislative, institutional and other measures that should be taken by States Parties to give effect to the prohibition of child marriage and to protect the rights of those at risk of or affected by child marriage. The scope of the JGC covers children in child marriages, children at risk of child marriage and women who were married before the age of 18. The document gives guidance to Governments, CSOs, IGOs, child protection clusters, practitioners, individuals and groups in any effort towards the elimination of child marriage and protection of children in this context. A detailed synthesis of the document is presented in the template. The document can be accessed in the link below.

https://www.acerwc.africa/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Website_Joint_GC_ACERWC-ACHPR_Ending_Child_Marriage_20_January_2018.pdf

#	Criteria	Research Detail
Metadata for each research publication		
A0	Compendium Reference Number	001.02.2
A1	Title	Joint General Comment of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) and the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC) on Ending Child Marriage
A2	Year of publication	2017
A3	Publication Status/ type	Assessment Report
A4	Authors/ Researchers, Organization(s) / Institution(s)	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) and the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC)
A6	Lead Organization	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) and the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC)
A7	Programme Component (s)	Africa Regional Programme
A8	Theme	Gender-Based Violence (Child Marriage)
A9	Broad Focus	The scope includes children in child marriages, children at risk of child marriage and women who were married before the age of 18
A10	Relationship to other research publication	This is a summary and synthesis of one of the two (2) Learning and Sharing Reports and one of 10 GAA Africa Re-gion Project Management Documents reviewed.
Research data for each publication		
B0	Research purpose	To describe legislative, institutional and other measures that should be taken by States Parties to give effect to the prohibition of child marriage and to protect the rights of those at risk of or affected by child marriage.
B1	Research questions/ Objectives	To elaborate on the nature of State Party obligations that arise from Article 6(b) of the Maputo Protocol and Article 21(2) the African Children's Charter, both of which prohibit child marriage.
B2	Target sample group and sample size	State parties to African Children's Charter and the Maputo Protocol
B3	Research design and research methods	Four general principles are applied to interpret all African Children's Charter provisions and all issues relating to the protection of the rights and welfare of the child are addressed. These are: • The best interest of the child, • The child's right to freedom from discrimination, the right to survival, development and protection, and • Children's right to participate in matters that affect and concern them.
B4	Data analysis and synthesis approaches	Desk review of The African Children's Charter, The Maputo Protocol and other relevant documents

#	Criteria	Research Detail
B5	Key Comments	**Principles of interpretation** **The best interest of the Child** ● The African Children's Charter provides in Article 4(1) that the best interests of the child shall be the primary consideration in all actions undertaken by any person or authority concerning the child. ● Consequently, child marriage gives rise to negative physical, psychological, economic and social consequences and curtails the enjoyment of children's human rights and fundamental freedoms. Child marriage is therefore not in the best interests of the child. ● States Parties role: Adopt and enforce legislation that sets the minimum age of marriage at 18 for both boys and girls, and set effective prevention and redress measures to address those at risk and those already affected by child marriage. **Freedom from discrimination** ● The Maputo Protocol and the African Children's Charter, in Articles 2 and 3 respectively, provide for the right to freedom from discrimination based on sex or gender ● Accordingly, child marriage is a manifestation of gender inequality and constitutes discrimination based on sex and gender. ● States Parties role: to recognise child marriage as a form of sex and Gender-Based discrimination and take appropriate measures towards its elimination. **Right to survival, development and protection** ● A child's right to survival, development and protection is enshrined in Article 5(2) of the African Children's Charter. ● Therefore, Child marriage is a threat to the survival and development of women and children, especially girls, children with disabilities, migrant children, who are refugees and children in child-headed households **Participation** ● A child has the right to communicate and express their views and opinions, subject to such restrictions as prescribed by law according to the African Children's Charter provides Article 4(1) and the views must, in terms of Article 7 be heard and taken into consideration in all judicial and administrative proceedings affecting and concerning the child. ● Articles 4(2) and (7) are violated when children are betrothed or married without giving their personal, free and full consent. ● Besides, the participation rights of children are also violated when those convicted of rape are given the option to marry the victim to avoid criminal sanctions.

#	Criteria	Research Detail
		The interrelatedness of children's and women's rights ● Rights are related principle requires that a determination as to the meaning, content or ambit of the prohibition of child marriage in the Maputo Protocol and the African Children's Charter requires simultaneous consideration of the overall purpose and objective of these two instruments and the totality of rights, freedoms and provisions they enshrine. ● Any determination must then be one that is consistent with the overall objectives and purposes of the instruments and must prefer an interpretation that results in maximal realisation and enjoyment of the totality of rights. ● The prohibition against child marriage in Article 6 of the Maputo Protocol and Article 21(2) of the African Children's Charter is interdependent and interlinked with several other rights recognised under the two instruments
	Recommendations to State Parties	● The publication proposes several legislative measures to end child marriage including ensuring that the betrothal and marriage of boys and girls under the age of 18 is prohibited, without exception; ensuring personal, full and free consent to marry and undertake constitutional reforms. ● Institutional measures proposed include verification of birth, age and marriage registration, full enforcement of laws, penalties and sanctions, measures around education and access to and uptake of health services, measure to promote access to justice, measures to provide redress and support for those already married, and capacity build for relevant government officials, provide budgetary resources. ● Measures to address the route causes of child marriage such as poverty, all forms of harmful practices, gender inequality and discrimination, ● Furthermore, State parties should develop and implement national action plans and early warning programmes, promote the role of men and traditional and religious leaders, develop and implement special measures to prevent child marriage among children at higher risk

3. Report of Workshop on Popularization of Agenda 2040 and Cross Border Issues affecting Children in the East African Community

A two-day workshop organized by the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC) and hosted by the East African Community (EAC) was held in Arusha, Tanzania on 23rd and 24th October 2018. The workshop was part of a series of workshops planned to take place in all the Regional Economic Communities (RECs). Participants of this workshop included representatives of the Partner States, representatives from the East African Community (EAC) Secretariat and the ACERWC, CSOs in the EAC and other stakeholders in the sub-region. The specific objectives of the popularization of Agenda 2040 in the EAC included: a) enhancing awareness and knowledge about Agenda 2040 among the Secretariat of EAC and the respective Partner States; b) creating a sense of ownership of Agenda 2040 in the EAC; c) identifying priorities, challenges and worrying trends in the EAC taking into consideration the specific and peculiar context of the EAC region; d) identifying cross-border issues affecting children's rights in the EAC to better inform areas of collaboration and joint activities in the implementation of Agenda 2040; e)

encouraging the EAC to engage their Partner States on the Agenda; f) ensuring that EAC join hands with the ACERWC in monitoring the implementation of the Agenda in States by using their legislative and institutional mechanisms; and g) ensuring that EAC child rights focused activities are aligned with Agenda 2040 for integrated action in the continent.

4. GAA's frontline role in continental anti CSEC developments

ECPAT conducted missions to ECOWAS and EAC to share the DECLARATION adopted by the ACERWC on CSEC/OCSEA during the Day of General Discussion and the General Comment on Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse under Article 27 of the ACERWC. ECPAT has been successful in ensuring the 55 member states adopt the Declaration on SEC and the draft general comment on CSEC is also expected to be adopted, ensuring strengthening of the monitoring and accountability of CSEC issues beyond GAA. Several engagement at ECOWAS, EAC and IGAD level are also aimed at ensuring sustainability beyond GAA.

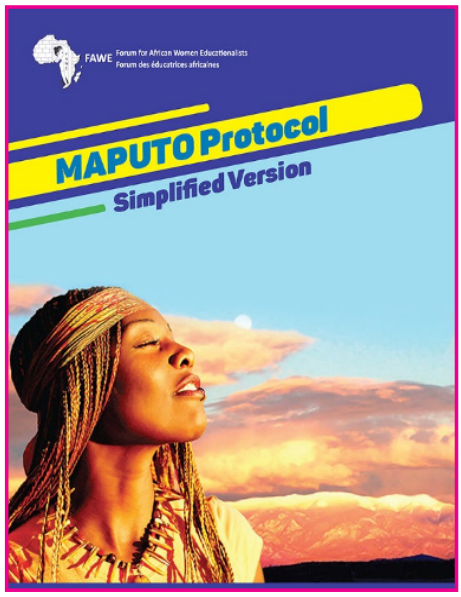
5. Policy Brief: The impact of COVID 19 on Child Trafficking and Child Sexual Exploitation within the Eastern Africa Region

The effects of COVID-19 virus have been felt not only as health problem but in all facets of life including social, economic and political fronts. The virus drastically weakened the social protection safety nets due to loss of employment, closure of schools and overwhelmed health system. In other protracted emergencies, the most affected are the already vulnerable populations who are further exposed to risks of human rights abuse, including Child trafficking (CT) and child sexual exploitation (CSE). The purpose of this policy brief is therefore to expose the effect of COVID-19 on CT and CSE and to outline the policy options that may enhance the protection of vulnerable children. The policy brief is based on analysis of data from published reports at global and Eastern Africa region on the situation of COVID19 pandemic; its effects on CT, CSE and other socio-economic and human rights situations; and the response by state and non-state actors. It calls on State and Non-State actors to integrate child and social protection response to COVID-19 national response; strengthen capacity for monitoring of CT and CSE among multi-disciplinary stakeholders manning COVID-19 response; proactively strengthen social protection, education and health system in a sustained public investment; and continued awareness-raising for the public on heightened risks on CT and CSE during COVID-19 and other emergencies.

6. A position paper to the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child: A call to more responsive CT and CSE Interventions in the Eastern Africa Region

The position paper entitled 'A call to CT and CSE interventions responsive to the socio-economic, political and legal context of Eastern Africa' was developed by the EACRN Secretariat in Nairobi Kenya was realised on 30th October 2020. The paper notes that the last decade has seen increased focus and investment in interventions against child trafficking (CT) and child sexual exploitation (CSE) in Eastern Africa. However, child protection stakeholders continue to face substantial challenges in the adoption and practical implementation of their national laws and policies as guided by the various international instruments on child trafficking. The position of this paper is that there has been advancement in the fight against child trafficking within the EAC through the adoption of laws that combat human trafficking and reporting to the committee of experts on the realisation these laws. Yet, this has not been translated into a tangible and theoretically-sound interpretation of Article 29 and the obligation it creates on the state parties, the parents and other duty-bearers towards combating child trafficking and child sexual exploitation. Further, that the interventions towards CT and CSE ought to be child-centred and sensitive to the legal, political, social, economic and cultural context.

7. Maputo Protocol – AFRICA PEOPLE AND HUMAN RIGHTS ON WOMEN

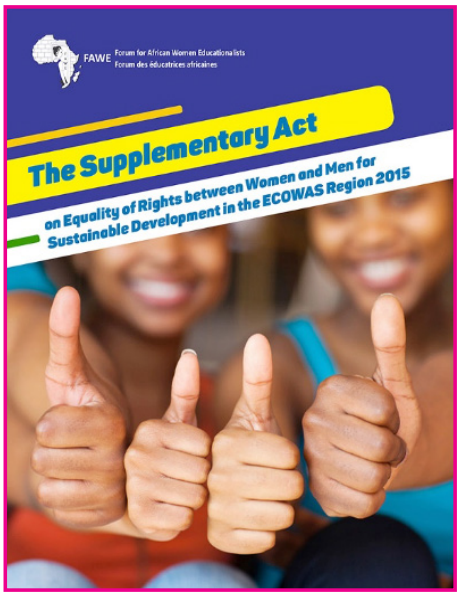


The MAPUTO Protocol Simplified is a publication of FAWE Girls Advocacy. The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa was adopted by the AU Assembly in July 2003 in Maputo Mozambique. It is thus also referred to as the Maputo Protocol. The Maputo Protocol entered into force on 25 November 2005 after the requisite number of ratification was attained. It supplements (supports) the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights which is also known as the Banjul Charter. The Charter is an International Human Rights instrument that is intended to promote and protect human rights and basic freedoms in the African continent. A Charter is a formal document describing the rights, aims, or principles of an organization or group e.g. the Africa Union. Protocols are concluded to elaborate (support) specific issues in a given Charter). The Charter did not adequately and specifically address the right of women in Africa, certain flaws were noted that led to the need for the development of a Protocol (Systems of rules or guidelines) specific to women rights. This was made possible by article 66 of the Banjul Charter, which allows the Member States to conclude special Protocols or agreements to supplement the provisions of the Charter. Maputo Protocol, therefore, supplements (supports, clarifies) the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights. The Protocol specifically and comprehensively addresses women's rights, unlike the Charter which is too general. The Protocol refers to all the international human rights instruments that recognize women's rights. It reaffirms the principle of promoting gender equality as enshrined in the Constitutive Act of the African Union and other declarations and conventions that aim to ensure the full participation of African women as equal partners in Africa´s development. The Protocol recognises the crucial role of women in the preservation of African values based on the principles of equality, peace, freedom, dignity, justice, solidarity and democracy. It states that women are still the victims of discrimination and harmful practices, which should be condemned and eliminated and was developed to provide a more comprehensive framework and specific guarantees for the protection of women's rights.

http://fawe.org/girlsadvocacy/2018/12/13/maputo-protocol-africa-people-and-human-rights-on-women/

8. Supplementary Act on Equality of Rights between Women and Men

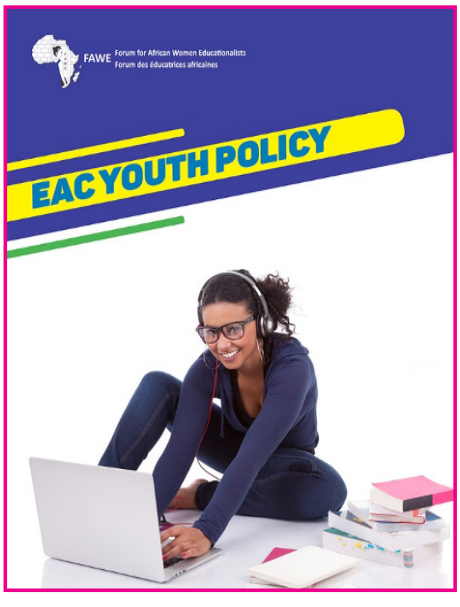
The Supplementary Act on Equality of Rights between Women and Men for Sustainable Development in West Africa (2015) is the most elaborate law on GBV and EE in ECOWAS. The act covers various issues such as women access to employment and financial resources; economic empowerment; capacity building of women on the ECOWAS legal tests relating to rules on inter-regional trade; access to property and resources; equal access to decent employment and related work benefits; youth and development; and GBV. The GBV thematic area covers issues such as repression and support to victims, human trafficking, sexual harassment, rape, training of service providers in support of victims of GBV, and HIV and AIDS. FAWE was implementing a GAA Programme in partnership Plan AULO to specifically enhance the capacity of selected regional and sub-regional CSOs network/alliance to influence regional policy-making and monitoring



bodies on Gender-based Violence and Economic Empowerment of the youth at the EAC and ECOWAS regional blocks. This publication was made possible through support from Plan AULO. The information in this publication was packaged for selected CSOs under the Girls Advocacy Alliance Programme to enable them to play a critical role in pushing African governments to commit and report on these regional instruments. This summarized version of The Supplementary Act on Equality of Rights between Women and Men for Sustainable Development in the ECOWAS Region 2015 was therefore developed to: enable selected CSOs better understand the existing AU, ECOWAS, EAC protocols and policies especially the clauses that relate to issues of GBV and EE of girls and young women and to serve as reference points for selected youth-led CSOs to engage, lobby and hold their governments accountable to fulfil their protection and rights at the national, sub-regional and regional level. The publication can also be used by any other organization advocating for ratification of policies. It should be noted that the original version of the Supplementary Act on Equality of Rights between Women and Men for Sustainable Development in the ECOWAS Region 2015 was the main reference document for this work.

http://fawe.org/girlsadvocacy/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Supplementary-Act-on-Equality-of-Rights-between-Women-and-Men.pdf

9. The East African Community Youth Policy

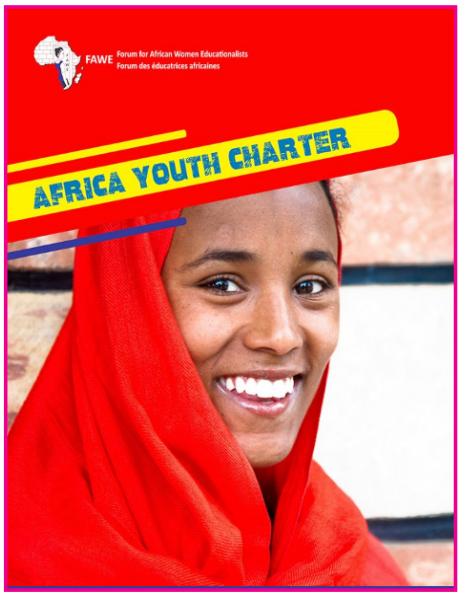


The East Africa Community Youth Policy 2013 (EAYCP) is a plan of action adopted by EAC Council of Ministers on Youth matters. One of the considerations by the EAC Forum of Ministers that led to the development of the policy was the need for regional strategies on challenges in the areas of Gender, Youth, Children, Social Protection and Community Development, including GBV, the need to harmonize Gender, Youth and Children policies, women and youth empowerment through skills development and life skills programmes, and community empowerment to facilitate effective participation in social development programs. The Forum of Ministers identified several strategies among them; development of appropriate structures, policies and laws to improve youth participation; increased opportunities for vocational education and training, the establishment of vulnerability indices and capacity building for communities. Upon approval of the recommendations of the East Africa forum ministers in their several meetings, the EAYCP is one of the policies that was approved. The EAYCP strategic priorities relevant for GBV prevention and Economic Empowerment include The sustainable livelihoods and Youth Empowerment, Education and skills development, Gender dimensions and Poverty Eradication and social –Economic Integration. The publication highlights the implementation mechanism of the EAYCP, Its relevance to

the EE which includes the Right to Own Property, Right to Gainful Employment, Right to Participation and Rights to Education and Skills Development. It also identifies Rights to Development and Rights to adequate standards of Living as relevant to GBV prevention. The publication identifies gaps in the implementation of the EAYCP and proposes several recommendations for effective implementation of the policy. It should be noted that the original version of the East Africa Youth Policy was the main reference document for this work.

http://fawe.org/girlsadvocacy/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/EAC-Youth-Policy.pdf

10. The African Youth Charter



The African Youth Charter (AYC) was endorsed on 2 July 2006 by the African Union Heads of States and Governments meeting in Banjul (Gambia). It entered into force on 8 August 2009. The Charter is a political and legal document which serves as the strategic framework for the African States, giving direction for youth empowerment and development at continental, regional and national levels. It originated from the need to address the situation of the Youth in Africa, many of whom have been marginalised by society through wealth and power inequalities, poor quality of education, limited health care, unemployment, and exposure to violence. It defines youth or young people as every person between the ages of 15 and 35 years.

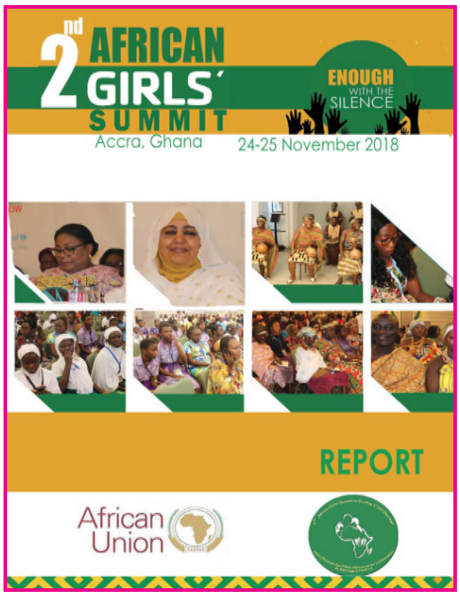
This publication by FAWE through the support of Plan AULO outlines the key roles of the AYC, the implementation mechanisms, relevance to GBV prevention through Articles 13, 20, 23 and 25, and relevance to Economic Empowerment through Articles 9, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 23. The gaps identified in AYC by this publication is that it with exception of Article 23, the Charter addresses the rights of youth in general, rather than distinctive rights of young women or men. As a result, only a few formulations can be directly identified as being supportive of combating GBV and promoting Economic Empowerment. woman". The publication recommends that the AYC could and should be used as a tool for improving young women's WEE and combating GBV. It should be widely popularized among the youth for effectiveness. The Charter recognizes the obstacles that still prevent girls and women from fully participating in African society. Operationalisation of the Charter and its commitments on GBV prevention and EE remains to be a big challenge. Sub-regional and continental organization (EAC, ECOWAS and AU) should harmonize their national Youth policies, thereby creating a framework for cooperation among youths at regional and continental levels. This document can however be used by any other organization advocating for ratification of policies. It should be noted that the original version of the Africa Youth Charter was the main reference document for this work.

http://fawe.org/girlsadvocacy/2018/12/13/africa-youth-charter/

CHAPTER FIVE

GAA SUPPORTED DOCUMENTS FOR THE AFRICA UNION ORGANIZATIONS

1. A Report of the 2nd Africa Girls Summit on Ending Child Marriage (Sept 2018)



The 2nd Africa Girls Summit on ECM was held in Accra Ghana from 23-24 November 2018. Plan AULO was one of the leading co-organizers of the Second African Girls' Summit. It was attended by over 1,000 delegates from across 30 countries including ministers of state responsible for social development, gender and children, First Ladies from Ghana, Sierra Leone, Niger and Liberia, religious and community leaders; victims and survivors of Child Marriage, and youth advocates. The AGS also attracted representatives from CSOs, media, development partners, UN Agencies as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies. The Summit provided the opportunity for various stakeholders to review their roles in the Campaign to End Child Marriages and renew their commitment to the same. Key highlights from this summit was a communique that emanated from A high-level side meeting on the theme 'Empower a Girl, Secure the Future of Africa' was held with First Ladies in which they committed to advocating for the reform of legislation regarding Child Marriage in their respective countries and the translation of regional and national level laws and policies into concrete changes at the grassroots. Delegates used the opportunity to network and share their experiences on best practices and challenges on Ending Child Marriage at the national, regional and international levels. GAA's key messages at the African Girls Summit were calling on the Member States to ratify, implement and report on the Maputo protocol and African Children's Charter, harmonization of national laws in line with the children's charter and allocation of funds to implement the campaign on ending child marriage.

https://www.aucecma.org/phocadownload/Download_Files/2nd-AGS-Final-Report-Designed-PH-v-7-4.pdf

#	Criteria	Research Detail
Metadata for each research publication		
A0	Compendium Reference Number	001.03.1
A1	Title	**A report on The 2nd African Union Girls Summit**
A2	Year of publication	November, 2018
A3	Publication Status/ type	A workshop report
A4	Authors/ Researchers, Organization(s) / Institution(s)	The African Union Commission(AUC) and African Union(AU)
A6	Lead Organization	The African Union

A7	Programme Component (s)	GAA Regional Africa Programme
A8	Theme	Gender Based Violence and Economic Exclusion
A9	Broad Focus	The 2nd AGS aimed at addressing the core need of investing in adolescent education (access to sexual health care, sexuality education and rights protection). It also provided an opportunity to review progress on commitments, interventions, measures and recommendations of keeping girls in school and facilitating Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR).
A10	Relationship to other research publication	This is a summary and synthesis of one of the 10 GAA supported documents for the Africa Union Organizations.
Research data for each publication		
B0	Research purpose	This report summarizes the discussions and recommendations on the two-day summit. It highlights key points from the opening and closing ceremonies as well as the main plenaries. Several parallel sessions and high-level side engagements were also held. The report captures a summary of the discussions as well as key recommendations from these sessions for reference by stakeholders. The final summit communique is also attached for reference and use.
B1	Research/report questions	• To review the roles of the stakeholders in the Campaign to End Child Marriages and renew their commitment to the same • To enable delegates to use the opportunity to network and share their experiences on best practices and challenges on Ending Child Marriage at the national, regional and international levels.
B2	Target sample group and sample size	_
B3	Research design and research methods	_
B4		_
B5	Key findings: (Activities, Outcomes, Challenges and Lessons learnt) Overall	**Workshop Activities** **Opening session:** The summit was officially opened by **H. E Rebecca Akufo-Addo**, First Lady of the Republic of Ghana with remarks from **Mahamadou Aissata Issoufou**, First Lady of the Republic of Niger; **H.E. Fatima Maada Bio**, First Lady of Sierra Leone; **H E Clar Weah**, First Lady of the Republic of Liberia; **Hon Cynthia Morrison**, Minister of Gender Children and Social Protection, Ghana; and **H.E Amira ElFadil**, AUC Commissioner of Social Affairs. Other speakers included **Ms Natasha Chibesa Mwansa**, Youth Activist, Zambia; **H.E. Fatoumata Ndiaye**, UNICEF Deputy Executive Director; and **HRH Princess Mabel Van Oranje**, Chair of Girls Not Brides. A presentation on the progress of the AU Campaign to End Child Marriage was made by **Dr. Jane Marie Ongolo**, Head of Social Welfare, Vulnerable Groups and Drug Control, AUC. **Plenary sessions** **The following topics were discussed during the plenary session:** 1. Regional Perspectives, Programs and Lessons on Ending Child Marriage 2. First Ladies High Level Side Event 3. Experiences in Providing Services for Girls' Reintegration Back into School and Society

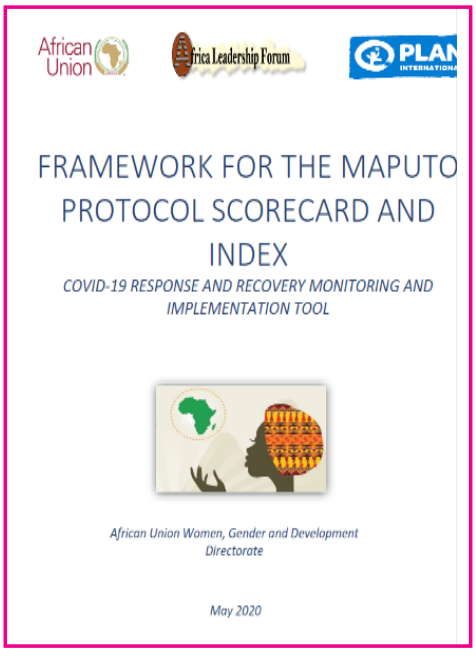
4. Educating Girls and Ending Child Marriage: A priority for Africa
5. Overcoming Social Norms to Address Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health and to End Child Marriage

Parallel sessions

The following sessions were done under the themes below and each of these themes outlined specific recommendations when dealing with the challenges ;

1. Gender-Based Violence: Addressing the Exploitation of Children Particularly In Conflict Zones.
2. Addressing the Psycho-social Trauma of Child Marriage, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and other Harmful Traditional Practices.
3. Youth and Children as Opinion Moulders across Society Using Social Media and ICT
4. Building Young Women's Leadership through Marketable Skills Building and Entrepreneurship
5. Inclusive Development for Vulnerable Children and Adolescents with Disability
6. Breaking the Silence: Improving Menstrual Health Management in Africa
7. Accelerating an End to Child Marriage and Change through the Involvement of Traditional and Religious Leaders
8. The Role of Media and Civil Society in Raising Awareness on SRHR Practices in the Fight against Child Marriage and Teenage Pregnancies
9. The Role of Schools and Educational Institutions in Teaching and Strengthening Education for Adolescents
10. Promoting and Strengthening Interventions for Increased Access to Sexual Reproductive Health Services and Maternal and New Born Health
11. Taking the ACHPR and ACERWC Joint General Comments on Ending Child Marriage Forward as a Framework for Action

2. Framework for the Maputo Protocol Scorecard and Index: Covid-19 Response and Recovery Monitoring and Implementation Tool (May 2020)



This continental framework for Maputo Protocol Scorecard and Index (MPSI) was developed as a COVID-19 response and recovery monitoring and implementation tool to ensure that women are not left behind. It is a joint project of the African Union Commission (AUC)'s Women, Gender and Development Directorate (WGDD), Africa Leadership Forum and Plan AULO. The scorecard was validated on June 23, 2020, in the presence of Key representatives from the AUC, ECOWAS, SADC, UN agencies, GIMAC secretariat, key CSO representatives and member states from around the continent. Plan WACA RD, Acting Director of AU WGDD, CEO and Executive Director of ALF, Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Women in Africa were the key discussants whereas AULO GAA project Manager moderated the validation. Once adopted, the MPSI will compel the Member

States to resource, protect and report on efforts they're making to guarantee gender equality and will also provide a framework for CSOs to hold their governments accountable. Its implementation is in collaboration with the African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR) and supports national as well as regional monitoring and implementation efforts of the Maputo Protocol. The MPSI provides an important accountability framework to hold the Member States accountable for the implementation of measures that safeguard and guarantee women and girls' access their sexual reproductive and health rights as guaranteed under the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights. It also provides a framework for COVID-19 response and Recovery plans by the Member States. The African Union published a Press Release on the Maputo Protocol Scorecard Index

https://au.int/en/pressreleases/20200623/maputo-protocol-scorecard-and-index-introduced-monitor-implementation-womens.

#	Criteria	Research Detail
Metadata for each research publication		
A0	Compendium Reference Number	001.03.2
A1	Title	Continental Framework for the Maputo Protocol Scorecard and Index: COVID-19 Recovery and Long-term Implementation and Monitoring Tool
A2	Year of publication	June 23, 2020
A3	Publication Status/ type	Workshop report
A4	Authors/ Researchers, Organization(s) / Institution(s)	African Union Commission (AUC)'s Women, Gender and Development Directorate (WGDD), Africa Leadership Forum and Plan International (PI).
A6	Commissioning organization	African Union Commission (AUC)'s Women, Gender and Development Directorate (WGDD), Africa Lead-ership Forum and Plan International (PI).
A8	Component (s)	Africa Regional Programme
A9	Theme	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
A10	Broad Focus	To build accountability into gender equality and the implementation of the Maputo Protocol
A11	Relationship to other research publication	This is a summary and synthesis of one of the 10 GAA supported documents for the Africa Union Organiza-tions
Research data for each publication		
B0	Research purpose	i. The research framework for Maputo Protocol Scorecard and Index (MPSI) was developed as a COVID-19 response and recovery monitoring and implementation tool to ensure that women are not left behind. ii. It was also aimed at ending gender discrimination, promote women's rights and advance gender equality and women's empowerment
B1	Research Objectives	**Overall:** To create a continent-wide Scorecard and Index framework to analyse and assess the Member States performances in the implementation of Maputo Protocol during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, to ensure that women are not left behind.

#	Criteria	Research Detail
		Purpose of the MPSI i. Develop and support the implementation of a measurable and accurate Scorecard and Index framework for the Maputo Protocol as a performance measuring tool for the Member States. ii. Provide gender-disaggregated data and information on the status of gender equality for the effective generation of appropriate gender-responsive policies and other initiatives. iii. Create a platform for transparency and accountability for the implementation of the Maputo Protocol. iv. Accelerate the implementation of Maputo Protocol and thus reduce the negative impact of COVID-19 pandemic on women and girls across Africa.
B2	Target sample group and sample size	Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Mauritania, Rwanda and Togo.
B3	Research design and research methods	The MPSI adopted an Assessment Question Approach and Binary Scoring Method to evaluate the imple-mentation of laws, legislative actions, policies, strategies, programmes and projects that the Member States have developed and deployed in response to the demands of the articles of the Maputo Protocol.
B4	Data analysis and synthesis approaches	Content analysis to examine, review and analyse secondary and primary data
B5	Key findings: (Outcomes)	**The Outcomes of the MPSI are:** i. A Scorecard and Index to measure Member States implementation of obligations under the Maputo Protocol during the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond. ii. Gender disaggregated data to influence appropriate responses. iii. An accountability and transparency platform to support the implementation of Maputo Protocol iv. Maputo Protocol implemented during and after the COVID-19 pandemic.
	Recommendations	• The AU and UN Agencies should collaborate with Africa Leadership Forum and Plan International to use the information collated from Member States report submitted to ACHPR to prepare evidence-based periodic assessment report, identify gaps and share best practices; • The MPSI should be adopted as monitoring, reporting and implementation tool to assess Member States performance in the implementation of their obligations under the Maputo Protocol; • The capacity of Member States should be built to be able to effectively apply the MPSI • The MPSI should be integrated into the AU Gender Observatory and Online Reporting System • The MPSI should be deployed to assess the implementation of women's rights during the COVID-19 pandemic to also support Member States to integrate gender perspectives and women's concerns in COVID-19 responses and recovery plans

#	Criteria	Research Detail
		• Member States should be encouraged to provide more gender-disaggregated data in their reporting of each article of the Protocol. Member States should be encouraged not to use generic and gender-neutral constitutional provisions in place of specific laws and policies that are required for the implementation of each of these articles; • To increase the visibility and show the importance of the Maputo Protocol to the overall realisation of the rights of women, the AU should adopt a decision declaring 11 July as the Maputo Implementation Day, coinciding with the day of its adoption in 2003; and • The information contained and the rights enshrined in the Maputo Protocol must be made more accessible to the women who are the primary beneficiaries of the Protocol by ✓ Translation of the key components of the Protocol to local languages of the Member States; ✓ Integration of the major content and rights of the Maputo Protocol into the curriculum of Primary School, Secondary School and General Studies in the University.
	Challenges	• The outbreak of the COVID-19 virus pandemic is deepening pre-existing inequalities, exposing vulnera-bilities in social, political and economic systems which are in turn amplifying the impact of the pandemic

3. Facts & Figures of Africa Youth Agency, Challenges and Recovery Roadmap on COVID-19- Africa Youth Lead Policy Paper

This paper draws on several months of national, regional and continental youth consultations hosted by the African Union Office of the Youth Envoy (OYE) in collaboration with Africa CDC. These include the virtual youth consultations held from 23rd March 2020 to 11 June 2020; as well as focus group consultations carried out by member networks of the African Youth Front. These consultations aimed to collect opinions and recommendations from youth leaders, to inform policy briefs that were shared with Africa CDC. The consultations collected original data from online discussions with participants using Zoom and Facebook Live, as well as polls and surveys. The data highlights the vulnerability of young people on the continent as it pertains to the lack of access to healthcare; unemployment; lack of access to education; digital divide and gender inequality among others. Young people are calling for better emergency response mechanisms especially for young women, refugee youth, disabled youth and youth in informal settlements. They additionally call for a stronger commitment to end GBV and to put in place support structures for young women. They also call for the closure of the digital divide, increase of national budget to education that would ensure access to educational facilities, resources and materials in both urban and rural areas. They emphasize better engagement of the African Union at

the grassroots through the continued use of online platforms, more engagement with rural, migrant, refugee and disabled youth in policy spaces as well as the adoption and implementation of policies that enable youth in establishing and sustaining businesses.

https://au.int/en/documents/20201127/africa-youth-lead-policy-paper-facts-and-figures-africa-youth-agency-challenges

4. Youth Pre Summit- African Girls Summit, November, Accra, Ghana (21-22 November 2018)

The Summit brought together high-level personalities from AU member states, high-level AU and UN dignitaries, Embassies including the Embassy of Netherlands in Ghana, women and girls, NGO's, civil society organizations and other stakeholders. Princess Mable of Orange-Nassau, the Netherlands was also among the dignitaries present. Ending child marriage and sexual and reproductive health and rights were was the key themes of the AGS. GAA participated in 4 high-level panels during the summit (topics ranging from ending child marriage to youth employability and on building young women's leadership through marketable skills building and entrepreneurship and joint general comment on ECM). During the AGS, Plan PAO in partnership with UNWomen and the AU organised a side event to launch a compendium of laws on child marriage across 55 African Member States, where GAA project Manager significantly contributed on the organization of the launch as well as in providing technical inputs to the compendium itself. The compendium is a tool to inform different stakeholders on countries marriage laws, track child marriage reforms, process and best practice countries, and enabling targeted advocacy in the countries that require review and reform in their marriage legislation and practice.

5. Launch of Sauti صوتي Publication

GAA through the leadership of FAWE and in collaboration with Plan AULO has supported the African Union Youth Envoy to relaunch the **#Sauti_صوتي Blog**. The #Sauti Blog provides a platform for young people to express themselves celebrating Beijing+25 featuring untold and under-represented stories of young women from across Africa and the diaspora showcasing their innovation and impact in the community in the response to COVID-19. The relaunch of the Blog is a call for submission for young people to share creative works on the impact of #COVID19 on their lives. 25 contributions from the blog will be selected and published into a compendium that will be available in both digital and printed versions. The African Union (AU) through the AU Office of the Youth Envoy created the first of its kind platform for young women's voices, in collaboration with the Women, Gender and Development Directorate. Africa Young Feminist blog **"Sauti صوتي"**, which means **"Voice"** in Arabic and Kiswahili is the first ever blog of the African Union providing a platform to amplify young African women work on the front line, feature their initiatives to address COVID-19 pandemic as well as support young African women creatives by showcasing their artworks and impact reinforcing the diversity of Africa. **Keynote**

Address: H.E. Mrs. Neo Masisi was given by First Lady of the Republic of Botswana. The opening remarks were made by the following speakers: Ms. Lehau Victoria Maloka - Acting Director, AUC-WGDD; Dr. John N. Nkengasong - Africa CDC Director; Mme. Martha R. L. Muhwezi - FAWE Executive Director; H.E Amira El Fadil - Commissioner of Social Affairs H.E. Prof. Sarah Anyang Agbor - Commissioner of HRST and Hon. Amina Priscille Longoh, Minister of Women and Early Childhood Protection of Chad. Sauti يتوص Publication is a digital collection of 25 stories by young African women on the impact of #COVID19 launched by the African Union through the Office of the Youth Envoy in collaboration with the Gender Directorate, FAWE & AULO. This is a first of its kind platform to amplify young African women's work on the front-line and showcase their artworks and impact reinforcing the diversity of Africa.

https://issuu.com/auyouthenvoy/docs/sauti_oye_2020.

6. Workshop on the 'Harnessing Young People's Participation in the Political Process (Nov 2018)

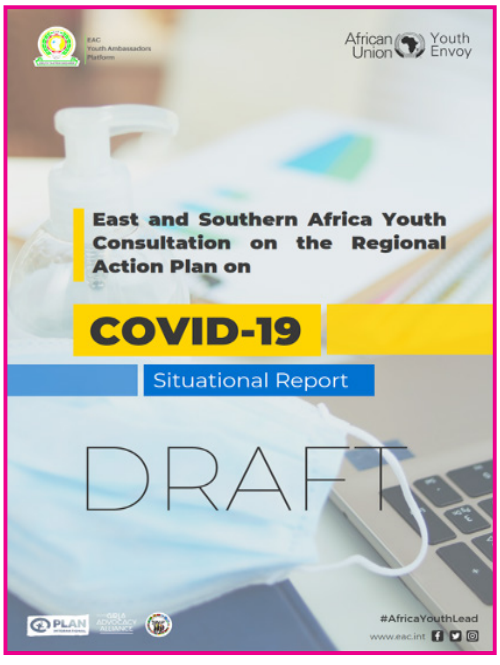
GAA has supported the 1st High-Level **EAC Youth Ambassadors Dialogue on Regional Integration 2018. 'Harnessing Young People's Participation in the Political Process"**. It was held at the EAC Headquarters in Arusha, Tanzania from 5th to 6th November 2018, The 1st High-Level EAC Youth Ambassadors Dialogue on Regional Integration brought 50 East African Youth Ambassadors for two days intensive consultation to provide a collaborative, open and inclusive space for young people to critically and objectively reflect on the progress made so far; challenges encountered; and prospects for enhancing meaningful youth participation in the political process within East Africa. GAA has influenced the agenda on enhancing the engagement of young women in the decision-making process on issues that are of concern within the region. The youth ambassadors urged for the establishment of the EAC Youth Council comprising of Youth Ambassadors and task force team that will be vital for youth representation with the EAC Heads of state meetings and East Africa Legislative Assembly sessions to spearhead the youth agenda within the community. The recommendations will be presented to the EAC Council of Ministers which is the central decision-making and governing Organ of the EAC.

7. Concept Note on a Workshop to Develop Draft Protocol, Draft AU Social Agenda 2063 and a Draft Ten Year Action Plan.

At the request of the AU Executive Council, AU Commission developed two documents to enhance social development and well-being of people on the continent: (i) an additional Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Citizens to Social Protection and Social Security, and (ii) a Social Agenda for the AU Agenda 2063Furthermore, the Commission elaborated a draft Ten Year Action Plan to Eradicate Child Labour, Forced Labour, Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery (2020-2030) The draft Protocol, the draft Social Agenda 2063 and the draft ten-year Action plan were submitted to the second ordinary session of the Specialized Technical Committee on Social Development, Labour and Employment during its second ordinary session in

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 1- April 2019. The Ministers requested the African Union Commission Secretariat to Organise a continental validation workshop; and Organise an extraordinary session in Abidjan in December 2019, before the African Regional Meeting of the ILO, to consider the Draft Protocol; Draft AU Social Agenda 2063; and the Draft Ten Year Action Plan. The Validation Workshop aimed to engage with Member States Experts' participants to consider the Draft Protocol and Draft AU Social Agenda 2063 and the Draft Ten Year Action Plan before being submitted to the Extra Ordinary Specialised Technical Committee on Social Development, Labour and Employment in December 2019. Regional Economic Communities and selected AU Organs will be associated. The objectives were to facilitate collection of views and contributions from the Member States, selected AU Policy Organs such as Pan African Parliament and ECOSOCC, ACERW, Regional Economic Communities and other concerned Stakeholders and improve the two policy frameworks and the draft legal instrument for the Extraordinary Session in Abidjan in December 2019. ***GAA AULO supported the consultation and adoption of the AU social agenda for Agenda 2063 and Social Protection Agenda by the STC for Social Development, Labor and Employment***.

8. Situational Report: East and Southern Africa Youth Consultation on the Regional Action Plan on COVID-19



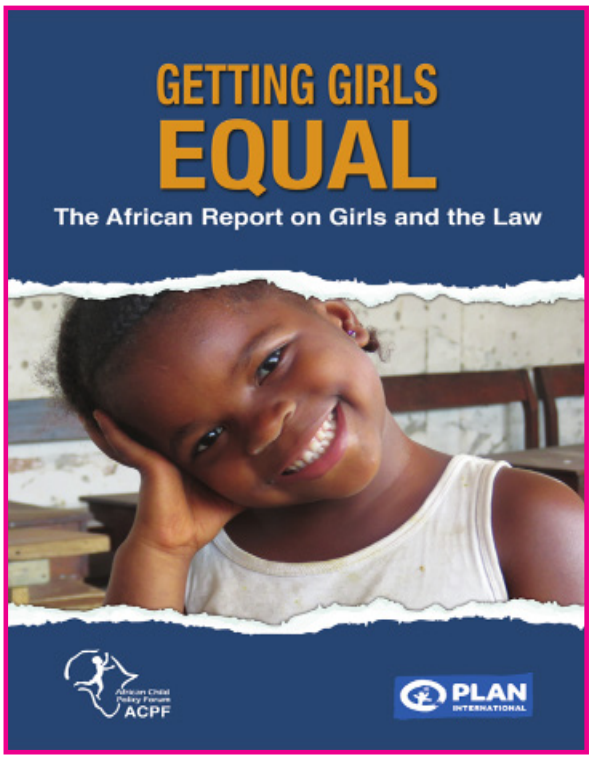
The African Union is the first intergovernmental organization to create a high-level policy and advocacy framework for young people to co-lead Africa's response to the pandemic of COVID-19. African Youth Front on Coronavirus is a multi-stakeholder advocacy group of youth and intergenerational networks to support the implementation of the African Continental Strategic Plan for COVID-19 Pandemic. The group is an African Union framework that will engage African youth in decision-making and a seat at the table to contribute youth-led solutions and co-lead Africa's response to the pandemic. Youth networks are identified as a result of the Virtual AU Youth Consultations Series on COVID-19 following the convening of over 300 youth leaders from 40 countries throughout 12 virtual consultations where its main objectives are to organize, mobilize and unite youth and grassroots civil society actors, convene and facilitate the Virtual AU Youth Consultations Series on COVID-19 to regularly inform, brief and engage youth constituencies and address the needs of especially marginalized youth, and support advocacy and implementation of Africa CDC communication strategy, the African Continental Strategic Plan for COVID-19. The EAC Youth Ambassadors Platform and Southern Africa Youth Forum – SADC, as members of the Africa Youth Front on COVI-19, hosted an East and Southern Africa Youth Consultation as part of the development of the Regional Youth Action Plan on COVID19 as a key contributor to the post-pandemic working group that seeks to develop youth-led measures that take into account the special challenges faced by young people during the spate of the pandemic with about 114 participants who engaged online.

GIRLS
ADVOCACY
ALLIANCE

CHAPTER SIX

GAA SUPPORTED RESEARCH PUBLICATION

1. Getting Girls Equal: The African Report on Girls and Law



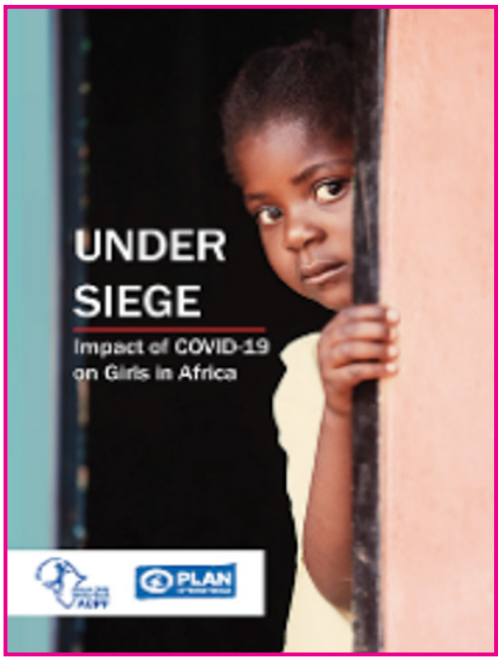
The development of the publication 'Getting Girls Equal: Africa Report on Girls and the Law' was initiated and supported by Plan International through Plan AULO. The study was led by the African Child Policy Forum (ACPF). The report is the first of its kind to undertake a thorough review of the laws and policies of states and their impact on the rights of girls. This report provides an important basis for strong evidence-based lobby and advocacy initiatives in the continent. It covers all 55 AU Member States, (with case-studies from Ethiopia, Rwanda, Ghana and Malawi) examines girls and young women access to justice, protection, international and African continental laws, reproductive health, inheritance, among others. It takes a step further to analyse the efforts and performance of African governments in promoting equality between girls and boys through laws, policies and practice. The findings are expected to initiate a Pan-African conversation on equality for girls and trigger law reform throughout the continent to Get Girls Equal. The report is also accompanied by a Framework for Gender and Child Rights Monitoring in Africa which will detail the benchmarks for compliance with international and regional gender equality standards for children. This Girls Report was launched on November 15, 2019, and was attended by participants from the AU, the Ethiopian government, development partners and UN agencies, NGOs, higher education institutions, academia, girls and young women.

https://www.africanchildforum.org/index.php/en/acpf-in-headlines/the-conversation-at-the-launch-of-the-girls-report

#	Criteria	Research Detail
Metadata for each research publication		
A0	Compendium Reference Number	001.04.01
A1	Title	Getting Girls Equal: The African Report on Girls and the Law
A2	Year of publication	2019
A3	Publication Status/ type	GAA supported research
A4	Authors/ Researchers, Organization(s) / Institution(s)	African Child Policy Forum (ACPF), Plan International
#	**Criteria**	**Research Detail**
A6	Lead Organization	African Child Policy Forum (ACPF)
A7	Programme Component (s)/ study area	GAA Africa Regional Programme
A8	Themes	Gender-Based Violence and Economic Exclusion
A9	Broad Focus	The report examines a variety of domains in which girls' marginalisation is most evident, including in education, harmful cultural practices, and concerning inheritance and social protection. Whilst not purporting to be exhaustive on every dimension of girls' lives, it gives an overview of major issues that should receive attention from African governments.
A10	Relationship to other research publication	This is a summary and synthesis of one of the 4 GAA Africa Regional commissioned studies through Plan AULO
Research data for each publication		
B0	Research purpose	i. The study is intended to heighten awareness of the situation of girls in Africa, and the demonstrable need to intensify efforts in law, policy and practice to achieve equity and gender parity for all. ii. It also seeks to place the right of the African girls' rights at the centre of the policy discourse and to trigger a more forward Pan-African convention around getting girls equal
B1	Research/ questions/ objectives	i. To identify the gaps that exist and the reforms required to fulfill international and regional commitments ii. To explain the centrality of gender equality to the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) iii. To expose the unacceptable faces of the African child rights landscape
B2	Target sample group and sample size	
B3	Research design and research methods	
B4	Data analysis and synthesis approaches	

B5	Key findings: - Conclusion and Recommendations	**Conclusions** • International human rights law does not fully and expressly address the full range of girls' rights • Laws, policies and judicial practices in many African countries are gender-neutral or gender discriminatory • Girls are affected both by discrimination against women, based on gender, and by Girls' voices are often ignored in law and practice discrimination against children, based on age • Girls' voices are often ignored in law and practice • Access to education is in Africa a huge challenge **Recommendations** • States can empower girls to exercise agency and make choices by providing legal protection for girls from child marriage, abuse, exploitation and neglect, and by ensuring access to education and healthcare services, including reproductive health services.
		• Legal protection of girls is crucial to reduce impunity and open avenues for redress. The need to eradicate persistent gaps in laws is therefore one of absolute urgency. • Despite some positive developments about equal laws and policies for girls and boys, African societies remain deeply gendered and patriarchal; girls' voices are deliberately shut out, and girls' opportunities for self-development and actualisation are diminished or even precluded altogether. This report shows that this marginalisation is exacerbated when girls live within the ambit of customary systems, under which their position is notoriously constrained. • Due to the inter-sectional nature of discrimination against girls, the obligation to legally entrench their rights must be reflected not only in legislation but also in conduct. The protection of girls should not end with legal and policy provisions: it must also permeate into practice.

2. Under Siege: Impact of COVID-19 on Girls in Africa (2020)



This publication 'Under Siege: the Impact of COVID-19 on Girls in Africa' was a collaborative study between Plan International and ACPF. The report was launched on the 19th of August 2020 coinciding with the International Humanitarian Day. The broad focus of this study was to assess the impact of the pandemic on girls across issues such as abuse, exploitation, exclusion from basic services, hunger and poverty. The report covered AU member states, captures the voices of girls and their lived realities under the pandemic and highlights the impact of COVID-19 on their lives. It also outlines the control measures put in place by African governments across a spectrum of issues, including deprivation, hunger, violence and access to healthcare and education services. It also highlights the special plight of girls in crises

circumstances such as displaced girls and girls in refugee settings, girls living in urban slums, girls with disabilities and those living and/or working on the street. According to the study, stay-home measures have brought girls in close and routine proximity with potential perpetrators of sexual abuse. The report makes specific recommendations to governments, the African Union and other stakeholders. Among them are: (i) adopt rights and gender-responsive approach to COVID-19 response measures, (ii) recognise girls' voice and agency in all responses, (iii) provide economic support and social protection for families, (iv) protect girls from abuse and gender-based violence through community protection mechanisms, (v) ensure access to basic and sexual and reproductive health services (including menstrual hygiene), (vi) online educational platforms and portals should consider girls who cannot access the internet.

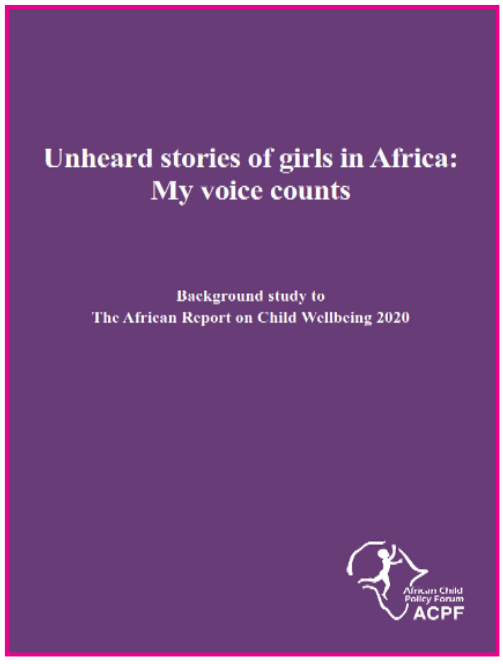
https://plan-international.org/publications/under-seige-impacts-covid19-african-girls

#	Criteria	Research Detail
Metadata for each research publication		
A0	Compendium Reference Number	001.04.2
A1	Title	Under Siege: Impact of COVID-19 on Girls in Africa
A2	Year of publication	2020
A3	Publication Status/ type	Assessment Report
A4	Authors/ Researchers, Organization(s) / Institution(s)	African Child Policy Forum (ACPF) and Plan International
A6	Lead Organization	African Child Policy Forum (ACPF) and Plan International
A7	Programme Component (s)	Africa Regional Programme
A8	Theme	Gender-based violence and Economic Exclusions
A9	Broad Focus	The impact of the pandemic on girls across on issues such as abuse, exploitation, exclusion from basic ser-vices, hunger and poverty.
A10	Relationship to other research publication	This is a summary and synthesis of one of the 4 GAA Africa Regional commissioned studies through Plan AULO
Research data for each publication		
B0	Research purpose	To document the impact of COVID-19 on girls and the corresponding control measures put in place by African governments across a spectrum of issues, including deprivation, hunger, violence and access to healthcare and education services. It also highlights the special plight of girls in crises circumstances such as displaced girls and girls in refugee settings, girls living in urban slums, girls with disabilities and those living and/or working on the street.
B1	Research/report questions	
B2	Target sample group and sample size	Government officials, NGO Executives, Child protection officers in Ethiopia, Nigeria, Kenya, Malawi, Sierra Leone, South Sudan and Uganda
B3	Research design and research methods	• Rapid Assessment methodology employed to develop a preliminary understanding of the impact of Covid-19 on girls in Africa • Both primary and secondary data sources were used

#	Criteria	Research Detail
		• Key Informants and Case studies • Secondary data sources included documents and guidelines issued by global, regional and national bodies, Reports by child-focused agencies, International and Regional organizations such as AU, ACERWC, CDC, Plan International, Save the Children, UNESCO, UNICEF and WHO, Media reports and academic journals.
B4	Data analysis and synthesis approaches	• Content analysis, desk review and case studies
B5	Key findings: - Outcomes, Challenges and Lessons Learned	**Key Findings** • State of abuse increase in many countries (Kenya, Uganda, South Africa, Ethiopia, Somali, Zimbabwe, Tunisia, Niger). • Access to services has been a major issue for victims of gender-based violence • Potential job loss is also likely to complicate the situation of GBV in the family setting. • Africa, more than 26 million girls miss out their school meals with more than 5.2 million of them in Egypt and more than 4.5 million in South Africa. • Access to healthcare disrupted. Measles immunisation campaigns have been suspended in at least 27 countries and polio campaigns disrupted in 38 countries, cumulatively affecting at least 80 million children under one. • The community and social safeguards have become difficult to access, as have the formal reporting and child protection mechanisms • FGM cases on the rise as many countries in Africa. • With hotels and shops closed and streets empty, girls living and/or working on the street who normally rely on food handouts from hotels and restaurants and street trade are struggling for survival.
	Challenges	• The decrease in availability and accessibility of support services to survivors of abuse • Limited access information has made girls more vulnerable to abuse. Their limited knowledge of the ways of transmission of the pandemic may create an opportunity for would-be perpetrators to abuse their positions of authority as well as their apparent dominant access to the information with-in the household • Rescue brigades, public awareness programmes against FGM and referral pathways, which are the most common and effective prevention strategies, are all disrupted.
	Conclusions	• COVID-19 pandemic is likely to lead to a one-third reduction in progress towards ending GBV by 2030. • The closure of schools and child care centres has effectively excluded girls from poor backgrounds from accessing basic services that were made available in those facilities such as school feeding schemes. • Closure of schools has disrupted all these protective mechanisms and services, further exposing girls to multiple vulnerabilities. • Lock-downs and movement restrictions have created a perfect storm of opportunities for potential abusers to commit sexual crimes against girls behind closed doors with limited or no public scrutiny.

#	Criteria	Research Detail
	Recommendations	**AU, Pan-African and Regional Bodies:** • Coordinate and intensify efforts in the fight against the pandemic, • Provide extra support to governments in post-conflict and fragile situations, particularly in equipping their healthcare infrastructure in their response efforts; and • Provide technical support to the Member States as they implement the ACERWC Guiding Note on COVID-19 **Governments in collaboration with CSOs, the United Nations and private sector organizations should:** • Adopt a right and gender-responsive approach to COVID-19 control measures • Recognise girls agencies, provide economic support and alleviate poverty • Protect girls from abuse and GBV, ensure access to basic and sexual and reproductive health services. • Ensure access to education and collect and make gender-disaggregated data on the pandemic available

3. The Unheard Stories of Girls in Africa: My Voices Count



This publication, **'The Unheard Stories of Girls in Africa: My Voices Count',** was done by ACPF through support from GAA. The purpose of this publication is to contribute to regional and national efforts to improve girls' rights and well-being by providing evidence on their lived experience and the barriers hindering the realisation of their rights. In doing so, it aims to inform policies and programmes to enhance governments' performances in this regard. The key findings in this study are: There are several policy initiatives to address the rights of women and girls in Africa that present vital developments and demonstrate the existence of significant political will to promote girls' rights. But, there is a disconnect between state laws and commitments to protect girls' rights on the one hand, and girls' own lived experiences on the other. It also notes that the girls highlighted how change needs to go beyond teaching them about rights to include concrete changes in norms and practices within their communities. Finally, change requires commitments from countries to deliver the resources and infrastructure that are essential for girls to be able to claim the rights that are increasingly enshrined in national laws and commitments. Sustainable resourcing is also critical if the commitment to leave no one behind is to be fulfilled.

#	Criteria	Research Detail
Metadata for each research publication		
A0	Compendium Reference Number	001.04.3
A1	Title	The Unheard Stories of Girls in Africa: My Voices -Background Study to the African Report on Child Wellbeing, 2020
A2	Year of publication	2020
A3	Publication Status/ type	Thematic Studies
A4	Authors/ Researchers, Organization(s) / Institution(s)	African Child Policy Forum (ACPF) and Plan International
A6	Lead Organization	African Child Policy Forum (ACPF) and Plan International
A7	Programme Component (s) /study area	GAA Africa Regional Programme
A8	Themes	i. Negotiating access to education: Aspirations and lived reality ii. Afford or suffer: Girls' perceptions of health inequalities and outcomes, iii. COVID-19: An added layer of uncertainty and disruption in girls' life trajectories iv. Places girls can occupy and the off-limits spaces: Perspectives on safety and protection from violence v. Growing up in conflict: Marginalisation and belonging vi. A future that girls want: Peaceful, safe and with access to quality education
A9	Broad Focus	Gender-Based Violence and Economic Exclusion
A10	Relationship to other research publication	This is a summary and synthesis of one of the GAA Africa Regional commissioned studies through Plan AULO
Research data for each publication		
B0	Research purpose	• To contribute to regional and national efforts to improve girls' rights and wellbeing by providing evidence on their lived experience and the barriers hindering the realisation of their rights. In doing so, it aims to inform policies and programmes to enhance governments' performances in this regard.
B1	Research/report questions	i. Which girls are heard? ii. What voices are applied? iii. Why are the voices applied?
B2	Target sample group and sample size	• Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso, Uganda, Ethiopia and Somalia • 87 Respondents 14 to 19-year-old adolescent girls
B3	Research design and research methods	• Five countries with dedicated national teams • Local interviewers working in nine languages • Double consent was required – i.e. consent from both parent/ caregiver and the interviewee. • Telephone interviews with key informants

#	Criteria	Research Detail
B4	Data analysis and synthesis approaches	i. Right based approach wherein girls are seen primarily as rights holders. The commitment to leaving no girl behind requires guaranteeing their right to lead safe and fulfilling lives ii. Wellbeing framework developed by Sarah White (2009). In this framework the notion of "wellbeing" allows the researchers to go beyond rights to capture material, subjective and relational elements that sup-port or hinder girls in achieving the lives they want
B5	Key findings: Conclusion and Recommendations	**Conclusion** ● Several policy initiatives to address the rights of women and girls in Africa that present vital developments and demonstrate the existence of significant political will to promote girls' rights. But, there is a disconnect between state laws and commitments to protect girls' rights on the one hand, and girls' own lived experiences on the other. ● The girls highlighted how change needs to go beyond teaching them about rights to include concrete changes in norms and practices within their communities. ● Change requires commitments from countries to deliver the resources and infrastructure that are essential for girls to be able to claim the rights that are increasingly enshrined in national laws and commitments. ● Sustainable resourcing is also critical if the commitment to leave no one behind is to be fulfilled. There is no doubt that the COVID-19 pandemic has increased demands on already challenged financial capacities, but it is still important to emphasise that the priority to invest in girls must remain top of governments' agendas.
		Recommendations ● School environments must be made more girl-friendly by ensuring that all schools have clean toilets and handwashing facilities with access to sanitary pads and are safe and stimulating places where girls not only learn but also thrive, working to achieve their dreams of higher education. ● Health and educational inequalities must be reduced so that all girls can achieve their ambitions, stay healthy and contribute to their communities. ● All spaces should be made safe for girls so that it is possible for them to feel a sense of belonging and safety in public places and schools. ● Early and forced marriage must be addressed collectively, ensuring that girls and their families have a real alternative to marriage, thereby turning legislation into reality. Girls are keen to be married and to contribute to their communities, but they are clear that they want to be able to choose when and with whom. ● The impact of COVID-19 on girls must be mitigated. Programmes must be put in place to ensure girls can catch up on what is lost during the pandemic and continue their schooling, and that they are protected from violence and abuse.

4. The African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement: Analysing the Implications on Cross Border Issues Affecting Children

The African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement (AfCFTA) entered into force on 30 May 2019 and since its creation, 52 of the 55 African members have signed the agreement. Following Gambia's ratification, 22 countries have submitted instruments of ratification and many more countries are expected to do so to successfully implement the agreement. The major objective of this study is to provide child rights and gender equality perspective of the AfCFTA, particularly analyzing the implications of AfCFTA on cross-border issues affecting children focusing on child marriage, commercial sexual exploitation of children, child trafficking and migration in Africa, with case studies in selected countries. It is also expected to provide a gender analysis of the AfCFTA particularly on its potential implications for the protection of girls and young women. The study is expected to inform the AU, Governments, policymakers, researchers, advocates, CSOs, private sector and other stakeholders on critical child rights and gender considerations to harness the potential of the AfCFTA. AULO has lobbied the preliminary discussions and briefing to be held with ACERWC upcoming session. This study found that: labour standards targeting child labour are not part of the AfCFTA protocols; Children actively participate in informal cross border trade and Sexual harassment, intimidation, discrimination, and other forms of exploitations persist. The following recommendations emanate from the study: That state parties should: Establish an AfCFTA sub-committee on human rights, Recognise sexual harassment as a non-tariff barrier, Ensure that labour standards are part of future protocols of AfCFTADevelop an AfCFTA gender policy and develop minimum standards for One-Stop Border Posts (OSBPs).

#	Criteria	Research Detail
Metadata for each research publication		
A0	Compendium Reference Number	001.04.4
A1	Title	The African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement: Analysing the Implications on Cross Border Issues Affecting Children
A2	Year of publication	2020
A3	Publication Status/ type	Thematic Studies
A4	Authors/ Researchers, Organization(s) / Institution(s)	Ibrahim Kasirye of Makerere University, Kampala Uganda and Nedy Matshalaga of Primson Management Services, Zimbabwe
A6	Lead Organization	Girls Advocacy Alliance
A7	Programme Component (s) /study area	GAA Africa Regional Programme

#	Criteria	Research Detail
A8	Themes	Gender-Based Violence and Economic Exclusion
A9	Broad Focus	Gender-Based Violence and Economic Exclusion
A10	Relationship to other research publication	This is a summary and synthesis of one of the 4 GAA Africa Regional commissioned studies through Plan AULO
Research data for each publication		
B0	Research purpose	The broad objective of the study is to build evidence to inform advocacy for actions by African countries on the AfCFTA and its potential implications for the protection of girls and young women on the continent.
B1	Research/report questions	i. Examine the most significant implications of the AfCFTA on cross-border issues affecting children such as CM, CSEC, CT&M. ii. Assess the extent to which the negotiations that led to the establishment of the AfCFTA had incorporated human rights perspectives. iii. Review how far State Parties which ratified the agreement are prepared to provide legal protection to the most vulnerable groups of society like children and girls from the unintended consequences of open trade policies. iv. Identify whether the AfCFTA can overcome the challenges that informal cross border traders (who are primarily women) face and harness their potential.
B2	Target sample group and sample size	• Each country represents one of the five major sub-regions within the African Union. Egypt (North Africa/COMESA), Sierra Leone (ECOWAS), Zimbabwe (SADC), Ethiopia (IGAD), Kenya and Uganda (EAC). • Women leaders of cross border cooperatives, gender and trade experts at the RECs—notably COMESA and EAC, Adolescent girls-Victims of tracking
B3	Research design and research methods	
B4	Data analysis and synthesis approaches	• A comprehensive literature review, Key informant interviews, Secondary data analysis and case studies
B5	Key findings: -Conclusion and Recommendations	**Key Findings** i. Labour standards targeting child labour are not part of the AfCFTA protocols ii. Children actively participate in informal cross border trade iii. Opening up of trade in the region might lead to a situation where adolescent girls start migrating in search of educational and livelihood opportunities in other countries. iv. Trade routes and road transporters within and across State Parties are the primary vehicles for child traffickers v. Women continue to dominate cross border trade but remain highly informal and operate on a small scale vi. Despite the operation of the STR in some RECs—which sets the thresholds below which goods are not taxable—border procedures are not correctly understood and not utilised by women vii. Sexual harassment, intimidation, discrimination, and other forms of exploitations persist. viii. The proliferation of OSBP has offered some respite in access to crucial infrastructure that lowers the cost of doing business for women.

Recommendations

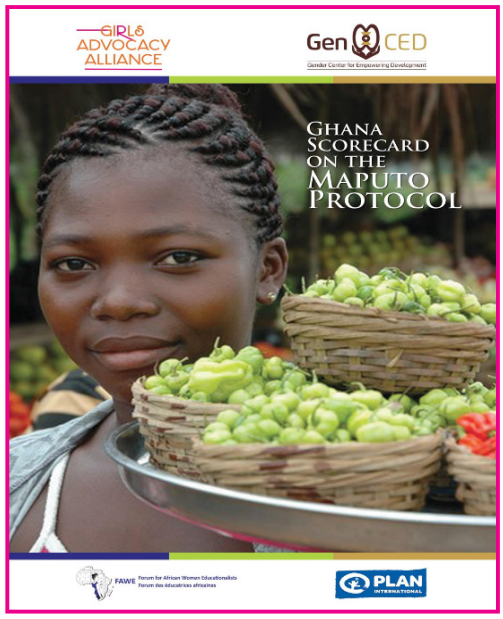
The report call upon AU State Parties – supported by the AfCFTA Secretariat, Regional Economic Commissions, development partners and civil society to take the following actions:

i. Establish an AfCFTA sub-committee on human rights
ii. Recognise sexual harassment as a non-tariff barrier.
iii. Ensure that labour standards are part of future protocols of AfCFTA.
iv. Collect gender-disaggregated data on informal cross border trade
v. Develop an AfCFTA gender policy
vi. Develop minimum standards for One-Stop Border Posts (OSBPs)
vii. Harmonise existing trade agreements with the AfCFTA
viii. Harmonise and popularise cross-border trade charters and codes of conducts
ix. Implement the simplified trade regime
x. Fund nationwide birth registration to address child trafficking
xi. Establish infrastructure at border crossing appropriate for women
xii. Ensure a gender balance for border personnel.
xiii. Decentralise the system of trade certification
xiv. Establish a system of reporting on the implementation of the trade agreement.
xv. CSOs should monitor and address child trafficking at border crossings.

CHAPTER SEVEN

GAA SUPPORTED COUNTRY REPORTS

1. Ghana Scorecard on the Maputo Protocol



State parties have responsibilities to give a periodic report on key actions and efforts towards achieving the targets sets under the Protocol. Because of this, GenCED, in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection and other Government stakeholders and CSOs, produced a status report on the implementation of the protocol. The report was launched in January 2019 in Accra in the presence of Ghana Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, CSOs and private sector representatives.

The main objective of this scorecard is to analyse on Article 4 ***'The Rights to Life, Integrity and Security of the Person'*** and Article 13 on ***'Economic and Social Welfare Rights'*** of the Maputo Protocol, show country assessment scores & outcomes, the gaps and the provide recommendations on areas that need strengthening. It will also serve as a key advocacy and accountability tool for CSOs engaged in girls' rights and gender equality. The report concludes that the Maputo Protocol scorecard is an effective monitoring system for national governments to honour their human rights responsibilities to women and girls who are some of the most vulnerable groups in our populations. Through this scoring system, the report identified areas that must be strengthened by the Ghanaian government. It recommends that CSOs must come in to help the government implement the human rights articles in the protocol to ensure the welfare of women and girls in our countries. Without ensuring the rights of these fundamental groups of people, development on our continent will continue to lag.

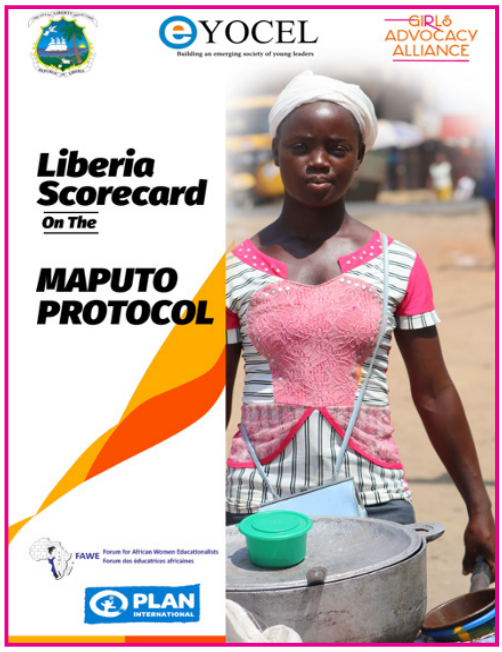
#	Criteria	Research Detail
Metadata for each research publication		
A0	Compendium Reference Number	**001.05.1**
A1	Title	Ghana Scorecard on the Maputo Protocol
A2	Year of publication	2019
A3	Publication Status/ type	GAA Supported Country Reports
A4	Authors/ Researchers, Organization(s) / Institution(s)	The Gender Centre for Empowering Development (GenCED)
A6	Lead Organization	The Gender Centre for Empowering Development (GenCED)

#	Criteria	Research Detail
A7	Programme Component (s) /study area	GAA Country Programme (Ghana)
A8	Themes	Gender-Based Violence and Economic Exclusion
A9	Broad Focus	Gender-Based Violence and Economic Exclusion
A10	Relationship to other research publication	This is a summary and synthesis of one of the 7 GAA Country Programme reports supported by Plan AULO and FAWE
Research data for each publication		
B0	Research purpose	The main objective of this scorecard is to analyse Articles 4 & 13 of the Maputo Protocol, show country assess-ment scores & outcomes, the gaps and the provide recommendations on areas that need strengthening
B1	Research/report questions	**Key Questions on Article 4: The Rights to Life, Integrity and Security of the Person** ● Are the norms and practices in traditional, cultural, public and private space in alignment with this article? ● Are there laws enacted for this purpose or it is part of a larger body of law? ● Are their GBV Policies, programmes, rehabilitation and recovery programme? ● Are there state-sponsored or private sponsored research that has been conducted to respond to this article? ● Is there evidence that education curricula contain items under this article? ● Is there a special court to try GBV cases? **Key Questions on Article 13: Economic and Social Welfare Rights** ● Are there laws in place promoting and protecting women's access to employment? ● Are there labour practices that work against this article in private and public institutions? ● Does the Public service Career management system contain all the elements of this article? ● Are there professional practices or associations that discriminate against? ● Are there initiatives, programmes and policies targeted at women in business especially informal sector such as women credit support programmes, training in entrepreneurship development, women cooperative societies? ● Is there a social insurance scheme for women working in the informal sector? ● Is there a policy on unpaid care work? ● Does the labour law and practices adequately respond to this article? ● Is there a discriminatory tax regime in your country? ● Does the labour law recognize and practice the provisions of this article? ● Are there laws or mechanisms that deal with the abdication of family roles and responsibilities?

#	Criteria	Research Detail
		• Does the law regulating advertisement recognize the provision of the article? Is this reflected in the content of advertisement in the country?
B2	Target sample group and sample size	• Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, the Domestic Violence Secretariat, the Department of Gender, the Trades Union Congress of Ghana, the Attorney-General's Department and Commission on Hu-man Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ), and Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU).
B3	Research design and research methods	
B4	Data analysis and synthesis approaches	• A participatory approach was used to reach conclusions in producing the scorecard
B5	Key Outcomes: -Conclusion and Recommendations	**Article 4 Key Outcomes** • Ghana's laws and policies promote fundamental human rights and liberties of the citizens, despite the exist-ence of laws criminalizing some traditional norms, culture and practices they are still prevalent and being prac-tised. • Ghana has several laws, independently and embedded in larger laws, prohibiting all forms of violence against women • Ghana has several Policies in the State Party aimed at preventing, punishing and eradicating all forms of vio-lence against women • The Domestic Violence Secretariat under the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection undertook comprehensive research around GBV and domestic violence in 2016 which is published. The research aimed at determining the extent of GBV prevalence in Ghana, work over the years and effectiveness of state estab-lished institutions and how responsible they are in addressing the GBV problems in Ghana. • Outcomes for sub-article 4.2 (d) to (k) are outlined in the main document see link for details. **Recommendations for future advocacy on article 4** • Advocacy for the amendment of the DV Act so that punitive measures can be strengthened. • Provision of shelters nationwide for the rehabilitation of victims of domestic violence. • Provision of psychologists nationwide to cater to domestic violence victims. • Advocacy for adequate funding of the Domestic Violence Fund. • Elimination of the death penalty in the statute books. • Advocacy for more budget allocation to the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Protection. **Article 13 Key outcomes** • Ghana's Labour Act is gender-responsive and the country has ratified the ILO core conventions promoting equality within the labour market and workplaces • There is no specific law on ways of handling cases of sexual harassment at the workplace in the • Labour Law except in the Domestic Violence Act of 2007.

#	Criteria	Research Detail
		• The Labour law in article 127 makes provision for unfair labour practices, however this provision does not necessarily include issues that affect women. • Ghana has a Children's Act (1998) but it lacks an implementation mechanism
		Recommendations for future advocacy on article 13 • Recognition of unpaid care work • Advocacy for the reactivation of the informal sector fund. • Advocacy for the passage of the advertising bill. • Advocate for fair taxes for informal women in the various districts.

2. Liberia Scorecard on the Maputo Protocol



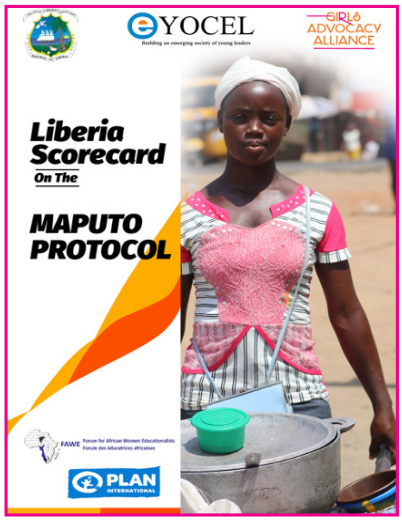
The main objective of this scorecard is to ensure that the government of Liberia through the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection comply with articles 4; The Rights to Life, Integrity and Security of the Person & Article 13; Economic and Social Welfare Rights of the Maputo Protocol, provide the country's assessment scores, outcomes and challenges the country is faced with and at the latter part provide recommendations on areas that needs to be supported and strengthen by the Liberian government. The Key outcomes of this scorecard under Article 4 are: In Liberia, some social norms and practices run contrary to Article 4.1. Existing norms and practices both in public and private spaces serve as a barrier to improving the status of women and girls in Liberia. Besides, few national policies advance the advocacy approach and protection the rights of girls in Education and there are GBV policies and programmes but rehabilitation and recovery programmes are a challenge. As regards Article 13, the outcomes were: There is a law that protects the wellbeing of women's on employment –The Decent Work Act of 2015. Besides, some laws cover both the public and private sectors the Civil Service Standing Order for public service and the Decent Work Act for all workforce in the country both public and private sector; the state party has failed to demonstrate commitment and political will to address Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) nationally. Finally, Liberia has a child right law preventing the marriage of children below the age of 18 years but it has no implementation frameworks for the child rights laws.

#	Criteria	Research Detail
Metadata for each research publication		
A0	Compendium Reference Number	**001.05.2**
A1	Title	Liberia Scorecard on the Maputo Protocol
A2	Year of publication	2019
A3	Publication Status/ type	GAA Supported Country Reports

A4	Authors/ Researchers, Organization(s) / Institution(s)	Youth Coalition on Education (YOCEL)
A6	Lead Organization	Youth Coalition on Education
A7	Programme Component (s) /study area	GAA Country Programme (Liberia)
A8	Themes	Gender-Based Violence and Economic Exclusion
A9	Broad Focus	Gender-Based Violence and Economic Exclusion
A10	Relationship to other research publication	This is a summary and synthesis of one of the 7 GAA Country Programme reports supported by Plan AULO and FAWE
Research data for each publication		
B0	Research purpose	The main objective of this scorecard is to analyse Articles 4 & 13 of the Maputo Protocol, show country assess-ment scores & outcomes, the gaps and the provide recommendations on areas that need strengthening
B1	Research/report questions	**Key Questions on Article 4: The Rights to Life, Integrity and Security of the Person** ● Are the norms and practices in traditional, cultural, public and private space in alignment with this article? ● Are there laws enacted for this purpose or it is part of a larger body of law? ● Are their GBV Policies, programmes, rehabilitation and recovery programme? ● Are there state-sponsored or private sponsored research that has been conducted to respond to this article? ● Is there evidence that education curricula contain items under this article? ● Is there a special court to try GBV cases? **Key Questions on Article 13: Economic and Social Welfare Rights** ● Are there laws in place promoting and protecting women's access to employment? ● Are there labour practices that work against this article in private and public institutions? ● Does the Public service Career management system contain all the elements of this article? ● Are there professional practices or associations that discriminate against? ● Are there initiatives, programmes and policies targeted at women in business especially informal sector such as women credit support programmes, training in entrepreneurship development, women cooperative societies? ● Does the labour law recognize and practice the provisions of this article? ● Does the law regulating advertisement recognize the provision of the article? Is this reflected in the content of advertisement in the country?

#	Criteria	Research Detail
B2	Target sample group and sample size	Ministry of Labor, Liberia Children Representative Forum, Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection, Liberia National Police (Women and Children Division), Liberia Women NGO Secretariat, Ministry of Youth and Sports, National Youth Movement for Transparent Election, Federation of Liberian Youth and the National Commission on Persons with Disabilities.
B3	Research design and research methods	Desk review, face to face interviews,
B4	Data analysis and synthesis approaches	• A participatory approach was used to reach conclusions in producing the scorecard
B5	Key Outcomes: -Conclusion and Recommendations	**Article 4 Key Outcomes** • In Liberia, some social norms and practices run contrary to Article 4.1. Existing norms and practices both in public and private spaces serve as a barrier to improving the status of women and girls in Liberia. • These are few national policies that advance the advocacy approach and protection the rights of girls in Education. • There are GBV policies and programmes but rehabilitation and recovery programmes are a challenge **Article 13 Key outcomes** • There is a law that protects the wellbeing of women's on employment include: Decent Work Act of 2015 • Some laws cover both the public and private sectors the Civil Service Standing Order for public service and the Decent Work Act for all workforce in the country both public and private sector • Liberia has failed to demonstrate commitment and political will to address Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) nationally • Liberia has a child right law preventing the marriage of children below the age of 18 years but it has no implementation frameworks for the child rights laws • Limited support to coordinate and monitor activities of partners implementing the law

3. A National Scorecard on the Domestication of Maputo Protocol in Uganda



The main objective of this scorecard is to analyze Articles 4, 5, 6, 12 & 13 of the Maputo Protocol, show country assessment scores and outcomes, the gaps and provide recommendations on areas that need strengthening. The target audience for this report card is the government, RECS and AU as there are clear recommendations on what needs to be done in addressing GBV and EE issues in specific articles of the Maputo Protocol. It will also serve as a key advocacy and accountability tool for CSOs engaged in girls' rights and gender equality.

#	Criteria	Research Detail
Metadata for each research publication		
A0	Compendium Reference Number	**001.05.3**
A1	Title	National Scorecard on the Domestication of Maputo Protocol in Uganda
A2	Year of publication	2019
A3	Publication Status/ type	GAA Supported Country Reports
A4	Authors/ Researchers, Organization(s) / Institution(s)	Mentoring and Empowerment Programme for Young Women (MEMPROW)
A6	Lead Organization	Mentoring and Empowerment Programme for Young Women (MEMPROW)
A7	Programme Component (s) /study area	GAA Country Programme (Uganda)
A8	Themes	Gender-Based Violence and Economic Exclusion
A9	Broad Focus	Gender-Based Violence and Economic Exclusion
A10	Relationship to other research publication	This is a summary and synthesis of one of the 7 GAA Country Programme reports supported by Plan AULO and FAWE
Research data for each publication		
B0	Research purpose	The main objective of this scorecard is to analyze Articles 4,5,6,12 & 13 of the Maputo Protocol, show country as-sessment scores and outcomes, the gaps and provide recommendations on areas that need strengthening.

B1	Research/report questions	**Key Questions on Article 4: The Rights to Life, Integrity and Security of the Person** ● Are the norms and practices in traditional, cultural, public and private space in alignment with this article? ● Are there laws enacted for this purpose or it is part of a larger body of law? ● Are their GBV Policies, programmes, rehabilitation and recovery programme? ● Are there state-sponsored or private sponsored research that has been conducted to respond to this article? ● Is there evidence that education curricula contain items under this article? ● Is there a special court to try GBV cases? **Key Questions on Article 5: Elimination of Harmful Practices** ● What are the existing harmful practices affecting the lives of women and girls in the country? ● Is there broad awareness by the public of harmful practices - through formal and informal education and outreach programmes? ● Are there public awareness programmes and campaigns aimed at educating the public on harmful practices? ● Are there targeted sensitization campaigns in areas with high incidence/prevalence of harmful practices? **Key Questions on Article 6: Marriage** ● Are there laws specifically prohibiting forced marriages and prescribing punishment? ● Does the law or policy specify the minimum age for marriage? ● Are there any customs or religiously recognized practices that provide for exceptions with regards to the minimum age for marriage? ● Are there laws that recognize polygamous marriages? ● Are there mechanisms in place to register all marriages regardless of how they are solemnized? ● Are there laws to protect the rights of women in marriage regarding the choice of matrimonial regime and place of residence?

		Key Questions on Article 12: Rights to Education and Training ● What are the mechanisms the government has put in place to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women in education? ● Are there any national initiatives to ensure women have equal access to education and training opportunities? ● Are there national provisions protecting the girl child from all forms of abuse including sexual harassment in schools and other educational institutions? ● What are the enforcement mechanisms and punitive measures or sanctions in place protecting women and girls from perpetrators of such practices? ● Are there functional counselling and rehabilitation centres for women and girls that experience or have experienced gender-based violence? ● Are there mechanisms in place to boost gender parity in the enrolment, retention and transition of women and girls in all levels of education? ● What measures has the State instituted to promote the re-entry of out of school girls and women in the formal education system? **Key Questions on Article 13: Economic and Social Welfare Rights** ● Are there laws in place promoting and protecting women's access to employment? ● Are there labour practices that work against this article in private and public institutions? ● Does the Public service Career management system contain all the elements of this article? ● Are there professional practices or associations that discriminate against? ● Is there a policy on unpaid care work? ● Does the labour law and practices adequately respond to this article? ● Is there a discriminatory tax regime in your country? ● Does the labour law recognize and practice the provisions of this article? ● Are there laws or mechanisms that deal with the abdication of family roles and responsibilities? ● Does the law regulating advertisement recognize the provision of the article? Is this reflected in the content of advertisement in the country?
B2	Target sample group and sample size	● Government departments, Development Partners and NGOs
B3	Research design and research methods	● Desks review of strategic plans, research reports, Training Manuals, activity plans from the MDAs, Develop-ment Partners and NGOs, on gender-responsive governance. ● Consultative meetings with Key informants
B4	Data analysis and synthesis approaches	● Review of secondary data ● Content analysis

B5	Key Outcomes: -Conclusion and Recommendations	**Article 4 Key Outcomes** ● Uganda has made significant gains in legislation and policies on the equality of men and women, girls and boys, including the ratification of important international human rights instruments, the raising of the age of majority with relation to sexual acts from 16 to 18, a broadening of the definition of rape, and prioritizing women land rights through legislation. ● However, existing norms and practices both in public and private spaces serve as a barrier to improving the status of women and girls in Uganda. **Recommendations for future advocacy in article 4** ● Uganda should strengthen implementation of the existing legal frameworks; enact the Marriage and Divorce Bill, 2009 and the Sexual Offences Bills, 2012 into law. ● Commit resources towards establishing special redress mechanisms for GBV. This includes the establishment of special courts and GBV shelters. ● Design national awareness programs to sensitize communities about the benefits of balancing power and achieving gender equality. **Article 5 Key outcomes** ● The major harmful practices in Uganda include Female Genital Mutilation, Child marriages, Bride price refund, widow inheritance, child labour and violence against women. ● Uganda has a robust legal and policy framework for the protection of women against harmful practices but, ● There are many underlying social/ cultural issues in society that perpetuate violence against women and girls, discrimination and subordination. ● The enforcement of the laws that fight against GBV in Uganda today is limited by structural and financial constraints. **Recommendations for future advocacy in article 5** ● There is a need to strengthen coordination of GBV through a multi-sectoral approach, and also strengthen partnership with Faith-Based Organizations. ● The government should emphasize on up-scaling interventions for addressing GBV in all its forms and manifestations. **Advocacy should focus on** ● Establishment of special courts to ensure improved access to specialized service ● Increased budgetary allocation to the ministry of gender to scale up awareness and knowledge enhancement. **Article 6 Key outcomes** ● Despite the provisions of the Constitution, discriminatory statutory, customary and religious laws remain in force, in particular in the areas of family law and property law. ● Under current legislation, there are no essential requirements common to all marriages, whether civil, religious or customary, leaving significant gaps in protection

Recommendations for future advocacy in article 6

- Strengthen efforts to eliminate harmful practices and stereotypes that discriminate against women.
- Eliminate remaining discriminatory legislation and adopt laws to increase the protection of women's rights.
- Take measures to ensure the effective implementation of the Domestic Violence Act
- Enforce the prohibition on FGM, including through prosecution and intergovernmental cooperation.
- Ensure women's access to justice
- Advocacy should focus on the adoption of Marriage and Divorce Bill and the Sexual Offences Bill to increase the protection of women's rights.

Article 12 Key outcomes

Several policies relating to equal opportunities exist in Uganda but

- A big percentage of children do not have the opportunity to attend early childhood education
- Regional inequality in knowledge levels exist for children joining P 1
- Majority of the Physical structures in schools are not disability friendly

Recommendations for future advocacy in article 12

- Provide equitable access to Early Child Education Centers.
- Equitably provide the infrastructure for ECD in all regions of Uganda.
- Ensure that every physical structure in schools is disability friendly.

Article 13 Key outcomes

- Equitable employment creation is significant to the national socio-economic development process.
- Equitable sustainable employment is the main source of livelihoods and self-fulfilment for most women and men. However,
- A lack of uniformity between the national labour law and laws of public and private organizations and failure of the labour law to address career entry barriers targeted at women.
- A lack of knowledge and awareness of these initiatives by government for informal sector women.
- Women's unpaid care work is not recognized as an economic activity

Recommendations for future advocacy in article 13

- Expand sensitization on government programmes so that they can reach more informal sector women.

4. Review on the Ethiopian National Plan of Action for Addressing Child Trafficking/ Unsafe Migration and Sexual Exploitation

This review was conducted to assess the Ethiopian National Plan of Action for addressing child trafficking/unsafe migration and sexual exploitation was commissioned by Terre des Hommes (TdH NL). The review examined the inclusion of issues of trafficking/unsafe migration and commercial sexual exploitation of children in the existing policy, strategies, and action plans and legal frameworks; and examined the status of line ministries/ stakeholder organizations in planning and implementing issues related to the trafficking/ unsafe migration and sexual exploitation of children; Examine budget allocation of line ministries/stakeholder organizations entrusted with the institutional responsibilities of addressing the issues of trafficking/unsafe migration and sexual exploitation of children; Track success stories, strengths and opportunities in the planning and implementation of issues related to the trafficking/unsafe migration and sexual exploitation of children in Ethiopia; Identify policy and proclamation gaps affecting the implementation of activities aligned with the protection of children from trafficking/unsafe migration and sexual exploitation; Identify structural and institutional challenges impeding the planning and implementation of issues related to the trafficking/unsafe migration and sexual exploitation of children; and Draw way forward for future improvement in the planning and implementation of issues related to the trafficking/unsafe migration and sexual exploitation of children. The report recommends that what needs to be worked out around child trafficking or sexual exploitation rests relate to five main areas: effective awareness creation, swift legal responses, strong institutional coordination and partnership, psychosocial support and problem-solving research involving multiple stakeholders. Indeed, coordination and partnership is an important component of the strategy by which the issue of children can be effectively addressed.

5. Report of the ACERWC on the Follow-Up Mission Conducted to Monitor the Implementation of Its Concluding Observations and Recommendations to the Republic of Liberia (January 2020)

The purpose of the Mission was to monitor the level of implementation of the concluding observations and recommendations issued by the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC/the Committee) to the Government of Liberia in 2013 following the consideration of the latter's initial report on the implementation of the African Children's Charter. The objectives of the ACERWC in this Mission was to undertake a constructive dialogue with representatives of the Government of Liberia to learn about the progress achieved, challenges faced, and opportunities in the implementation of the concluding observations and recommendations. The ACERWC also intended to bring stakeholders together to boost collaboration between the Government, UN agencies, CSOs, and other stakeholders. Moreover, the Committee sought to enhance and accelerate the implementation of its recommendations. The mission reported on major findings and the action points that should be taken by the Liberian Government.

https://www.acerwc.africa/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Liberia-follow-up-mission-report.pdf

6. Report of the ACERWC on the Follow-Up Mission Conducted to Monitor the Implementation of Its Concluding Observations and Recommendations Issued to the Government of the Federal Republic to the Republic of Ethiopia (October 2018)

The African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACEREC) undertook the mission to assess the implementation of its concluding observations

and recommendations on the initial report of the Government of Ethiopia which was forwarded to the Government on January 2015. The objective of ACERWC was to dialogue with the government of Ethiopia to learn about the progress achieved, challenges faced and opportunities that exist in the implementation of its concluding observations recommendations. Besides, the mission intended to bring stakeholders together to boost collaboration between the government, UN Agencies, CSOs and other stakeholders for enhanced and accelerated implementation of the recommendations as well as the ACERWC. The report outlines the findings and makes recommendations to the government for actions. See the link for details.

https://www.acerwc.africa/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Ethiopia-mission-report-with-NV.pdf

7. Capacity Gap Assessment of CSOs Working on Childen and Young Women in North Gondar Zone-Ethiopia

The study focused on assessing the gaps of CSOs working on children and young women in North Gondar Zone-Ethiopia in three selected Woredas: Debark, Gondar Zuria and Tach Amachiho. The assessment was based on ANPPCAN's five-year project "Joint Voices against Trafficking and Unsafe Migration" which runs from 2016 to 2020 and aims to address early/child marriage, FGM, trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation and economic exclusion of girls and young women. The objectives of the study were Conducting CSOs mapping in North Gondar Zone working on children and young women; assessing the awareness and level of understanding about existing laws and policies on GBV and economic exclusion issues; identifying existing barriers/gaps in implementing policies focusing on children and young women; identifying the existing capacity challenges of children and young women-focused CSOs in executing their programs and tackling economic exclusion of girls and young women and assessing the existing coordination and networking among these CSOs in undertaking their programs and advocacy activities. The findings show that a large number of respondents don't have adequate knowledge of legislation and policies relevant to address issues related to girls and young women. However, there was relatively better awareness about policies and strategies as compared to legislation relevant to addressing issues of girls and young women. Improving awareness on laws and policies related to GBV and EE, improving engagement of CSOs in advocacy work, strengthening collaboration/networking of CSOs with government and other key stakeholders are the possible solution to ease the problem.

GIRLS ADVOCACY ALLIANCE

PLAN INTERNATIONAL
Girls first

DEFENCE for CHILDREN

ecpat

terre des hommes
stops child exploitation

Development Cooperation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands

The Girls Advocacy Alliance is one of the strategic partners of the
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Dialogue and Dissent framework.