

Dutch MoFA Global Indicator1: Output Indicator

Output indicator: Number of civil society organizations with stronger capacity to advance women’s rights and gender equality.

Result area (Underlying target to be achieved): Strengthened capacity of civil society organizations to advance women’s rights and gender equality

Explanation

- Include only those civil society organizations that received direct support in terms of training and/or technical assistance and of which the results can be attributed to the Dutch grant; Or: the Dutch grant represented at least 33% of the total investment in capacity building (contribution).
- Report Progress in terms of number of CSOs with increased capacity on at least two of the five capabilities (see below)
- Include only those CSOs who have been reached with training and other forms of (technical) assistance, where improvements are demonstrable and expected to last beyond the intervention. For example, Training or technical assistance: addressing gender issues, M&E, results-based management, lobby and advocacy, financial management, etc.

The **5C model** identifies five core capabilities needed for organizations to achieve results and remain relevant in a changing context:

- A. The capability to commit to a specific goal and act accordingly: capability to act and commit
- B. The capability to obtain results: capability to deliver
- C. The capability to forge relationships with external stakeholders: capability to relate to external stakeholders
- D. The capability to adapt where necessary: capability to adapt and self-renew
- E. The capability to act coherently: capability to achieve coherence

Further reference: “Indicator women’s rights and gender equality document” in ActionAid [HIVE](#)

Indicator total

Year of project	1	2	3	4	5
Number of CSOs with stronger capacity to advance WR and GE in at least 2 of the 5 areas	12	11	9 <i>The number has reduced because the project is no longer working in Pakistan and two partners dropped</i>	To be filled in in following years	To be filled in in following years

Related performance questions

Year	Name of the CSO	Relation to ActionAid (e.g. grant recipient)	# of permanent staff (FT and PT)	# of volunteers	Status (Professional, Informal/voluntary, Registered)	Geographic/administrative (International, national, local)	Sector (Human rights, agriculture, manufacturing, arts)	Which of the 5 Cs have been improved? (A-E?)	Which specific project activities /results have contributed to this?
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Rwanda

2018	Faith Victory Association	Grant recipient	26	3	Registered	local	Human Rights	A,B,C,D,E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project management meetings • M&E training and data analysis with statistical softwares • Training on Financial management
	Duhozanye Organization	Grant recipient	26		Registered	local	Human Rights	A,B,C,D,E	

	Tubibe Amahoro	Grant recipient	31		Registered	local	Human Rights	A,B,C,D,E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fundraising and project proposal write-up Communication, publicity and documentation The project Mid-term review POWER project Annual Review Meeting at Rwanda organized by AAI
Bangladesh									
2018	SKS Foundation	Grant recipient	15	62	Registered	National	Human Rights and agriculture	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refresher training on HRBA and REFLECT methodologies. In country learning exchange visits on unpaid care work and access to market. Exposure Visit on Value Chains and access to markets with rural Women to highlight Successful models and understand market dynamic Refreshers training on Financial Management
							Human Rights	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ToT on WR, UCW and VAW (refreshers). Training to monitor and track incidences of VAW (refreshers). Training to fill out time diaries. Training on day care centre facilitators. Training on documentation of best practices (MS-TCDC, Arusha, Tanzania)
							Human Rights	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise coordination meeting with Upazila SVAW Committee and other CSOs Sensitisation meetings with local government officials to discuss and budgetary support on UCW Women groups are linked to networks, alliances to develop joint advocacy plan (workshop on how to develop a joint advocacy plan on UCW and CRSA)
							Human Rights	E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve in Mid Term Review of POWER project POWER project Annual Review Meeting at Rwanda organized by AAI Learning exchange visit of Ghana team in Bangladesh
Ghana									
2018	Songtaba	Grant recipient	14	2	Registered	National	Sexuality & Reproductive Health, livelihoods, & Education	A, B, C, D, E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project officers have participated all ToTs (training in Farmer Business School, market access, alliance building and networking) to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to implement project activities at community level.

BONATADU	Grant recipient	5	22	Registered	Regional	Agriculture, Rights, Education, HIV AIDS	A, B, C, D, E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Songtaba has signed (MOU) working relationship with regional bodies like ECOWAS and The Spanish Agency for International Cooperation to implement similar project on social safety nets after proper due diligence was carried on Songtaba • Involve in Mid Term Review of POWER project • POWER project Annual Review Meeting at Rwanda organized by AAI • Learning exchange visit of Ghana team in Bangladesh
WOM,	Grant recipient	13	1 22	Registered	Regional	Women rights, agriculture, economic empowerment and advocacy	A, B, C, D, E	
SODIA	Grant recipient	14	317	Registered	Regional	Women rights, Agriculture CRSA, Value chains, education	A, B, C, D, E	
GLOWA	Grant recipient	9	75	Registered	National	Women rights, Advocacy, Governance, youth, Education, and health	A, B, C, D, E	

1. Provide summary for **each implementing partner** based on the 2016 partnership capacity assessment/review. (1/2 Page max for each partner)

- ✓ What has been the change in capacity of the partners in relation to the 5Cs?
- ✓ What helped in achieving that change?
- ✓ What was the challenge in achieving this change?

Rwanda

ActionAid Rwanda works with three partners: (1) Faith Victory Association (FVA) (2) Duhozanye and (3) TUBIBE AMAHORO. The partners have improved capacity in all the 5Cs. The partners focus on women rights, VAWG, access to justice, environmental protection, agriculture and food security. They have strong governance structures including functional board members. They have financial systems for accountability and produce monthly financial reports. They have strategies that provides strategic direction in their areas of focus and resource mobilization. FVA implement all their work through HRBA (Human Right Based Approach). They have fully functioning websites and use social media to promote their activities. All the three partners have improved their communication, monitoring and evaluation capacities. For example, FVA have started using MIS to track progress and impact of their programmes. They are rooted in the communities they work with and have good relationship with the local authorities and the government of Rwanda. The partner's capacities were strengthened through the

monthly project management meetings, annual review and planning workshop, MEL training, financial management workshop, communication training and their participation of the policy dialogues. The partners mentioned that they need further training on report writing, and ActionAid Rwanda plans to provide this in 2019. The training will be provided by the project by the end of the year. Though major challenges don't exist, the partners mentioned that they face challenges sometimes in aligning with the policies and procedures of different donors they work with.

Bangladesh

The SKS foundation has improved capacity in four of the 5Cs as reported above. Activities to improve the partner's capability to adapt and self-renew were not planned in the year of 2018 and will be implemented in the subsequent years of the project implementation. They have strong finance systems, strategies, governance structures and sufficient staffing arrangements to deliver complex interventions. The improved capacities were helped by various capacity development training, workshops and meetings. The refresher training on HRBA, Reflect Methodologies, women rights, UCW and VAW has deepened the understanding of the partner staff and community mobilizers and helped them to implement the project activities. The learning exchange and exposure visit helped the Bangladesh partners to learn from their Ghana peers on how communities manage day care centres, access to markets and new farming techniques. The financial management refresher training for SKS foundation staff improved their knowledge and helped them to support women groups to maintain better financial and procurement management. Furthermore, one partner staff member received training on documentation of best practices at MS-TCDC, Tanzania which helped the partner to identify best practices and documentation of best practices to influence policy change. The SKS foundation has improved their capacities to engage different stakeholders to influence desired changes. They have engaged government institutions, local authorities and NGOs to advance women rights, sustainable agriculture, women's access to markets and campaign against Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG). The 2018 POWER annual planning and review meeting facilitated space review the progress of the project and adjust the implementation arrangement where necessary. Through these interventions SKS foundation has clear strategy that helps forge relationship with external stakeholders and are able to deliver projects in coherent manner to achieve desired changes in the lives of the communities they work with.

There was not any activity in the plan in 2018 for D: The capability to adapt where necessary: capability to adapt and self-renew. For that reason we did not mention any achievement under this capability.

Ghana

The partners have improved capacity in all the 5Cs. The partners have signed memorandum of understanding with local administrations and local media such as radio stations to promote issues around unpaid care work, agroecology and violence against women and girls. The partners have participated in the project annual planning and review meetings, project review meetings, exchange visits at local and international level. Project partners have demonstrated strong relationship with district and regional level collaborators such as National Board for Small Scale Enterprises, District Assemblies, traditional leaders, Department of Food and Agriculture, Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit, Regional Coordinating Councils, National Commission for Civic Education, and Department of community development and social welfare. Partners have also maintained good relationship with AAG and supported women groups to receive grants from USAID, under the Northern Governance Activity Project. For instance, Songtaba is part of the regional climate change committee of CSOs and government in Northern Region representing women rights organizations. SODIA is also actively involved in budget tracking and accountability processes at the district assemblies in Tain and Asutifi Districts. Songtaba is also working with ECOWAS under their climate change project to other areas in the Northern region such as Mion, Gushegu and Karaga districts. Project partners have improved their capacities through various training including awareness raising, policy influence, women rights, violence against women and girls, financial management and partnership building. Other actions that facilitated the change process include review meetings and planning meetings with collaborators, ActionAid Ghana and reflection meetings with District Assemblies. They have also received trainings on monitoring and evaluation and reporting processes. The challenge in achieving this was the bureaucracy in working with local government officials leading to delays in the process of taking some actions.

Dutch MoFA Global Indicator2: Outcome Indicator											
Outcome indicator: Number of demonstrable contributions to women's rights and gender equality by public and private sector institutions			Result area (Underlying target to be achieved): Improved preconditions for women's rights and gender equality			Definition of result area: A growing number of public and private sector institutions adopt and implement measures in favour of women's rights and gender equality.					
Explanation This indicator does not measure activities undertaken by the project but rather changes or contributions that external public or private institutions have made to women's rights and gender equality because of results or activities of the project. Examples may include: (i) adoption of a policy in favour of women's rights and gender equality at local, intermediate or national level, either by a public sector institution or a political party, a private company; (ii) designation of budget to implement women's rights policy or regulation, (iii) legal provision in favor of women's rights and gender equality, (iv) private company improving workplace policies in favour of women's rights, (v) farmers' association adopting a gender equality strategy, (vi) public sector institution conducting gender analysis, (vii) gender responsive service delivery by public or private sector institution, etc. Further reference: "Indicator women's rights and gender equality document" in ActionAid HIVE											
Indicator Total											
Year of Project	1		2		3		4		5		
Number of demonstrable contributions, by public and private sector institutions, to WR and GE	0		3		7		To be filled in in following years		To be filled in in following years		
Related Performance Questions											
Year	Contribution / change by institution	Institution Name	Nature of change	Level (local, national, international)	Sector (WR, CRSA, VAW, UCW, WEJ)	Reach (# people)	Project results/activity supporting this				
2016	<i>Example policy implemented</i>	<i>Ministry of examples</i>	<i>Policy</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>WR</i>	<i>20,000</i>	<i>4.2b advocacy meeting with decision makers</i>				
Rwanda											
2018	Provision of land valued at 10,375 USD for the establishment of community selling point for Project target groups	Gisagara and Karongi districts in Southern and Western provinces of Rwanda respectively.	In-kind support to women farmers	Local	CRSA	1620 women farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An annual summary of women's budget tracking results is produced and shared with local government and stakeholders Women groups supported to attend annual advocacy meetings and key national advocacy moments organise 3 national public live debates between women groups representatives, 				

							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> government high officials and media representatives Participation in District Joint Action Development Forums (JDFs)
	Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with ActionAid Rwanda that aims to join efforts to promote gender equality, prevent and respond to Gender Based Violence	Rwanda National Gender Monitoring Office (GMO)	GBV Policy implementation	National	WR, VAWG, UCW	All citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women groups supported to attend annual advocacy meetings and key national advocacy moments Organise 3 national public live debates between women groups representatives, government high officials and media representatives Participation in the sector working groups with (SWGs) line Ministries and institutions
Bangladesh							
2018	Preparation of local government gender responsive budget	Union Parishad (lowest tier of the local government)	Designation of budget advance women's rights	Local	WR, UCW, CRSA	156390	participatory gender sensitive budget preparation sessions are held with Union Parishad authority
	Incorporation of UCW and related issues in the election manifestos of the political parties before election	Political Parties: (1) Communist Party of Bangladesh (CPB) (2) Bangladesh Awami League (3) Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) (4) Jatyio Oikko Front	Adoption of gender-responsive manifestos that is in favour of women's rights and gender equality at national level by the political parties.	National level	WR, UCW	political parties	Disseminate policy briefs on Unpaid Care Work
Ghana							
2018	Inclusion of child care centres as part of Municipal Metropolitans, District Assembly Plans (MMDAs)	District Municipality	Gender responsive service delivery	Local	WR, Market access	6400 women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dialogues and engagement with local government officials Time diary tracking Participation in advocacy events at district and national and international levels.
2018	Signing of MoUs between land owners, women groups and traditional leaders	Women groups, ActionAid and Partners	Communities are advancing gender equality	Local	Gender Based Violence	20 women groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group meetings using access and control matrix to analyse issues and challenges

							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings with traditional leaders
2018	Review the Early Childhood Development Policy of Ghana with support from ActionAid Ghana	Department of Children under the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection	Public sector institution identifying gaps to review in the policy to include issues of unpaid care work	National	Women rights	Will have national impact	Stakeholder Engagement meetings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking and alliance building with national duty bearers as part of actions under outcome four

Significance of the numeric values reported and challenges to find suitable data to measure the indicator

Rwanda

Project interventions including time diary data collection and analysis, and community sensitization on unpaid care work have increased awareness of unpaid care work from local, national and regional levels. The project time saving interventions such as child care centres, water harvesting and energy saving cooking stoves helped women to reduce the burden of unpaid care work. This evidence was used for to advocate for gender responsive public services from local authorities in districts annual planning and budgeting. Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture practices, especially in animal rearing and rainwater harvesting helped women farmers to increase produce for family consumption and for sale. Through REFLECT Circles, women introduced money saving initiatives that enabled target women to access basic services including medical insurance and to receive loans from local financial institutions. As a result of HRBA trainings, women’s participation in decision making has increased which helped to reduce VAWG in their household. POWER Project uses a participatory approach that enables all relevant stakeholders to actively participate in the process to achieve change in the communities. The Human Right Based Approach (HRBA) empowers right holders to be at the forefront to influence change. The project advocacy work is rooted to practical evidence by piloting low cost interventions evidencing the need for government to increase financial support to gender responsive public services that promote gender equality at all levels. Due to this coherent advocacy strategy local authorities to assigned land valued at \$10,375 USD for the establishment of a community selling point for project target groups to sell produce. Again the important role that the POWER project plays in advancing the right of rural women in Rwanda has attracted the attention of the Rwanda government and the Rwanda National Gender Monitoring Office (GMO) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with ActionAid Rwanda to jointly promote gender equality and to prevent and respond to gender based violence.

Furthermore, there were no difficulties to find suitable data for this indicator, because the POWER project has a women’s rights and advocacy coordinator who regularly participates in sector working groups and documents key issues regarding women’s rights. Also, the project staff regularly monitor the progress of the project and participate in district level advocacy activities and meetings and the follow up the implementation of local government commitments around issues demanded by women.

Bangladesh

As a result of the continued advocacy with local authorities, seven of the ten Union Parishads (the lowest tier of local government) in the POWER project areas have prepared gender responsive budgets this year. Four of the ten Union Parishad displayed the budget on the wall of their premises. The project women groups and the day care centers have received financial support and

in-kind support including clothes, solar panel, tube-well and health services from the Union Parishads. The relationship between women groups and the Union Parishads improved as evidenced by a visit from Union Parishad official to some women groups. Some Upazila Parishads (2nd tier of local authorities) have also allocated some budget for the women groups to provide agricultural inputs. The POWER project's continuous national level advocacy and campaigns also influenced the political parties to incorporate the recognition, redistribution and reduction of unpaid care work in their election manifestos. Communist Party of Bangladesh (CPB) party publicly mentioned about the recognition of women's household labour/unpaid care work in their election manifesto. The other political parties including Awami League, BNP and two big alliance- Mohajot and Jatio Oikkyo Front incorporated day care establishment, special loan with low interest for women entrepreneurs, skills development for rural women and ensuring equal pay for men and women incorporated in their election manifesto. This indicates change of perception towards women's unpaid care work. This also drawn the attention of the public to a lesser known issue and many people started talking about it. Despite the progress around these two areas some challenges still remain, including that some Union Parishads resist to share detailed budget to the public and the fact that political leaders always raise women issues in the political campaign process but actually deliver less than what they promised.

Ghana

Through advocacy the traditional leaders assigned land for women to use for agriculture in the project areas. This will allow women to produce for consumption and sale which will give them financial independence. The local district municipality have added their annual plan to support the child care centers. This will help women to have more time to work on their farms while children are at the child care centers. At national level the department of children under the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection has agreed to review the Childhood Development Policy with ActionAid to include issues of unpaid care work.