



FLOWII: ActionAid Application, Appendix 10 Logframe

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| Lead applicant: | ActionAid (UK affiliate[1]of the ActionAid International Federation) | |
| Partners: | ActionAid Ghana, ActionAid Rwanda and ActionAid Bangladesh with implementing partners - SONGTABA, BONATADU, Widows and Orphans Movement (WOM), Community Aid for Rural Development (CARD), Global Action for Women Empowerment (GLOWA) and Social Development and Improvement Agency (SODIA) in Ghana; Rwanda Women's Network for Rural Development's (RDF), Faith Victory Association (FVA) and TUBUBE AMAHORO in Rwanda; SKS Foundation in Bangladesh | |
| Target group: | 19,501 rural women (*smallholder farmers and producers) (6,000 Ghana, 7,350 Rwanda, 6,150 Bangladesh) and 5,200 men (3,000 Ghana, 1,000 Rwanda, 1,200 Bangladesh) local authorities, Government ministires, FAO African Union and South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) | |
| Location: | Ghana (Nanumba North and South Districts, Talensi, Nabdam, Jirapa, Asutifi South, Tain and Adaklu districts), Rwanda (Nyanza, Gisagara and Nyaruguru Districts in the Southern Province, Musanze District in the Nothern Province and Karongi District in Western Province), Bangladesh (Gaibandha and Lalmonirhat Districts) | |
| Long-term objective: | To contribute to the increased economic empowerment of women in Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| Specific objectives: | 19,501 women in Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh have increased income and ability to control their income, through practicing CRSA, accessing markets and reducing,recognising and redistributing unpaid care work. | |
| Results/Outputs/Activities | Objectively Verifiable Indicators (2-4) | Means of verification |
| Outcome 1: By the end of 2020 19,501 rural women are organised and are able to demand their rights as farmers and carers and have greater influence in their households and communities | 19,501 women are organised in groups and actively participating in group activities by the end of the project | Project Total Reach Monitoring Form |
| | 70% of targeted women report increased skills and confidence demanding their rights and reporting cases of violence by the end of the project | Baseline, mid-term and endline household survey of women |
| | 50% of women report having greater control over resources in their households by the end of the project | Baseline, mid-term and endline household survey of women |
| | 60% of target communities in each country in which a majority of sampled women report greater presence of women on community structures by the end of the project | Baseline, mid-term and endline household survey and baseline and endline community mapping |
| OUTPUT 1.1 683 women's groups (200 Ghana, 245 Rwanda and 238 Bangladesh) are set up and/or strengthened in their community by December 2016 | Objectively Verifiable Indicators (2-4) | Means of verification |
| | 1.1.a: 683 groups meeting at least once per month | Meeting attendance registers, meeting minutes, Group / Network Engagement Monitoring Form |
| | 1.1.b: 850 facilitators and staff trained on the HRBA and REFLECT methodologies by the end of 2016 | Training attendance sheets, post-training questionnaires |
| | 1.1.c: 90% of partner staff, community mobilisers and Reflect facilitators with improved knowledge of HRBA and Reflect methodologies by the end of 2016 | Post-training questionnaire, training attendance sheets |

| Activities which contribute to Output 1.1: | Country in which activity takes place | |
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| 1.1.1 Support 683 (200 Ghana, 245 Rwanda, 238 Bangladesh) women groups with a total membership of 19,501 members (rural women, farmers and processors) to meet at least once a month by providing stipends for group facilitators/mobilisers. | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 1.1.2 Select and train 750 community facilitators, management committee members, community mobilisers and partner staff in HRBA and REFLECT facilitation methodologies (100 facilitators and 40 partner staff through 8 district workshops of 10 days + 250 community members through 5 community level trainings of 5 days in Ghana; 400 committee members and 10 partner staff trained through a five day workshop in each district of Rwanda; 60 facilitators, mobilisers and partner staff trained in Bangladesh) | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 1.1.3 Provide refresher training for community facilitators, committee members, community mobilisers and partner staff in HRBA and REFLECT methodologies. (Two refresher trainings for 100 existing facilitators (Y1) + Two workshops annually for existing facilitators in Ghana; Eight annual refresher trainings - 1 per district in Rwanda; 20 refresher trainings (2 per union) in Bangladesh) | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 1.1.4 2 representatives from 683 women's groups are trained in organisational management, financial management, participatory monitoring and collectivism in practice. (2 representatives in Ghana; 2 representatives in Rwanda and 2 representatives in Bangladesh) (Bangladesh - 238 women's groups are trained in Collectivism in practice through 200, 2 day workshop) | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 1.1.5 430 women groups registered as collectives/obtain trade licences /business commercement certificates (dependent on country context -180 Rwanda, 200 Bangladesh, 50 Ghana) | Ghan, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 1.1.6 Quarterly participatory monitoring visits (project staff and women group members) visit other groups to monitor and review progress of groups | Pakistan | |
| OUTPUT 1.2 19,501 (6,000 Ghana, 7,350 Rwanda, 6,151 Bangladesh) rural women are trained about their rights and how to report and respond to cases of VAW by December 2020 | Objectively Verifiable Indicators (2-4) | |
| | 1.2.a: 19,501 women trained about their rights and VAW reporting mechanisms by the end of 2020 | Means of verification Training attendance sheets, post-training questionnaires |
| | 1.2.b: 85% of women trained have improved knowledge of rights by the end of the training round | Post-training questionnaire, training attendance sheets |
| | 1.2.c: 85% of women trained have correct knowledge of how to report incidences of VAW and available support services (legal, health etc.) by the end of each training round | Post-training questionnaire, baseline and endline survey |
| Activities which contribute to Output 1.2: | Country in which activity takes place | |

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| <p>1.2.1 Training of Trainers workshop for 876 representatives from the women's groups on women's rights, including UCW, violence (reporting mechanism and support) and economic participation (representatives supported by REFLECT facilitators/community mobilisers to disseminate learning) (200 representatives trained in 10 workshops in Ghana; 200 representatives trained in 5 workshops in Rwanda; 476 representatives trained in 4 workshops in Bangladesh)</p> | <p>Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh</p> |
| <p>1.2.2 A minimum of one monthly REFLECT meeting to sensitise 19,501 women (6,000 Ghana, 7,350 Rwanda, 6,151 Bangladesh,) about their rights (using existing Reflection-Action tools such as women rights analysis, power analysis, daily activity chart of women, income and expenditure matrix)</p> | <p>Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh</p> |
| <p>1.2.3. Train 450 community members (400 women group facilitators in Rwanda, 60 group facilitators and 15 partner staff in Bangladesh) to monitor and track incidences of violence against women at community level. (ongoing support will be provided to collect cases)</p> | <p>Rwanda and Bangladesh</p> |
| <p>1.2.4 Support 8 meetings on a quarterly basis engaging 1,000 traditional leaders in 8 districts in Ghana to monitor and track reported incidences of violence against women to garner support to end all forms of violence against women at the community level (2016-2017)</p> | <p>Ghana</p> |
| <p>1.2.5 Map existing violence against women service providers in the community and publish and disseminate mapping to the community and stakeholders (1,000 leaflets published and disseminated in Ghana, 1000 leaflets published and disseminated in Rwanda; 15,000 leaflets published and disseminated in Bangladesh) (Signpost women in need of support to appropriate services as required)</p> | <p>Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh</p> |
| <p>1.2.6 Organise bi-annual women's rights awareness forums in each community with 300 women and other community members</p> | <p>Ghana</p> |
| <p>1.2.7 Train 400 COMBAT representatives trained for 3 days in 10 workshops of 40 participants by the end of 2017 on key concepts of unpaid care work, reflect meetings processes and CRSA concepts to ensure coherent interaction with rural women in each district</p> | <p>Ghana</p> |
| <p>1.2.8 16 workshops held very six months in each district to support community facilitators, women's groups leaders and partner staff to meet with COMBAT representatives to discuss issues of gender based violence and mechanism for case reporting in each district by 2018</p> | <p>Ghana</p> |
| <p>1.2.9 Establish 100 anti-violence community level platforms to coordinate 6000 women and their communities to denounce violence against women by 2017</p> | <p>Ghana</p> |
| <p>1.2.10 400 women (Trainers of Trainers) trained on matrimonial regimes, inheritance and liberalities Law of Rwanda</p> | <p>Rwanda</p> |
| <p>1.2.11 Produce 400 simplified versions of women's rights related laws in local language and distribute to 200 women's groups (400 in Rwanda to distribute to women's groups and communities)</p> | <p>Rwanda</p> |

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| 1.2.12 254 women's groups (16 in Ghana - 2 per district and 238 in Bangladesh) are supported to participate in 8 community mobilisation events per year (e.g. Women's rights day, Food Rights Day etc.) | Ghana and Bangladesh | |
| 1.2.13 Run 3-day half-yearly experience sharing and reflection sessions with 420 community facilitators (new and old) and leaders of COMBAT | Ghana | |
| 1.2.14 3 day workshop with Union Parishad's "Standing Committee of WR and VAW" on Roles and Responsibility, Women's Rights and Violence against Women. | Bangladesh | |
| 1.2.15 2 meetings per year held in each of the twelve unions with Union Parishad WR and VAW Standing committee with Women's Group members | Bangladesh | |
| 1.2.16 Coordination meeting with Upazila SVAW Committe and other CSOs including women group members | Bangladesh | |
| 1.2.17 Conduct 100 community theatres in 50 communities on Unpaid Care Work, women's economic participation and violence against women | Pakistan (No longer implemented) | |
| 1.2.18 Women's group facilitators document cases of violence and link women to appropriate services as required | Pakistan (No longer implemented) | |
| 1.2.19 1 sensitisation session held per year with government officials in each district on violence against women and their role to combat it (10 sessions in total). | Pakistan (No longer implemented) | |
| 1.2.20 Carry out women's group assessments designed to identify groups that are very highly performing and could be supported to become models for best practice or even register as formal cooperatives (where appropriate), as well as groups that are particularly struggling and will require additional support in the final years of the project to increase impact | Ghana, Rwanda, Bangladesh | |
| OUTPUT 1.3 683 women's groups (200 Ghana, 245 Rwanda and 238 Bangladesh) trained in women's leadership and local decision-making community structures are sensitised to women's participation by 2020 | Objectively Verifiable Indicators (2-4) | Means of verification |
| | 1.3.a: 19,5001 women trained on women's leadership in each country by the end of 2020 | Training attendance sheets, post-training questionnaires |
| | 1.3.b: 60% of women leaders trained who report having greater skills and self-confidence to participate in community structures by the end of 2020 | Post-training questionnaire, training attendance sheets |
| | 1.3.c: 25% of women regularly participating in community structures by the end of the project | Baseline and endline community mapping |
| Activities which contribute to Output 1.3: | Country in which activity takes place | |
| 1.3.1 Hold training of trainers 3 day workshop to train 1260 community facilitators, partner management staff and women's groups' representatives on women's leadership. (410 through 5 workshops of 82 people per region in Ghana; 400 in Rwanda, 450 (400 women + 75 partner staff) in Bangladesh) | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |

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| <p>1.3.2 Roll out women's leadership training to 683 (245 women groups for Rwanda and 238 women groups for Bangladesh) women's groups through 1 workshop (delivered by ToT) for each group (2016-2020)</p> | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| <p>1.3.3 Project staff support women's groups to identify local level decision making structures and organise annual coordination meetings with community structures to discuss and sensitise about women's participation and their roles. (50 meetings -1 per community in Ghana; 5 meetings in Rwanda; 2 meetings in each of 12 unions in Bangladesh)</p> | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| <p>1.3.4 Hold training of trainers workshops to train community facilitators, partner management staff and women's groups' representatives on effective participation (inc. gaining consensus in meetings, negotiation skills, communication skills etc) (420 trained through 5 regional workshops of 84 people in Ghana; 400 trained in Rwanda, 240- 40 community mobilisers and 238 women's groups representatives trained in Bangladesh)</p> | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| <p>1.3.5 Roll out training to 689 women's groups on effective participation through 2 day workshop for each group (Ghana 200 groups, Rwanda 245 groups, Bangladesh 238 groups)</p> | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| <p>1.3.6 Provide refresher training for 360 women on leadership skills (2018)</p> | Pakistan (No longer implemented) | |
| <p>Outcome 2: By the end of 2020 Women's unpaid care work (UCW) is more highly valued within households, communities and government, more evenly distributed within households and hours spent by women on UCW is reduced, resulting in more free time for women to engage in social, economic and political activities.</p> | <p>Objectively Verifiable Indicators (2-4)</p> | <p>Means of verification</p> |
| | <p>70% of duty-bearers, men and women sampled from target communities reporting positive attitudes towards addressing unpaid care work by the end of the project</p> | <p>Baseline, mid-term and endline household survey, focus group discussions and key informant interviews</p> |
| | <p>30% of sampled target households where women report a positive redistribution of time spent on UCW by the end of the project</p> | <p>Baseline, mid-term and endline household survey of women triangulated with time diary data</p> |
| | <p>Reduction of at least 15% in the amount of time women spend on unpaid care work between 2016 and 2019.</p> | <p>Time diary data from a statistically significant sample of target women and men collected annually, triangulated with household survey data and focus group discussions</p> |
| | <p>30% of sampled women who report having more time to spend on social, economic or political activities by the end of the project</p> | <p>Baseline, mid-term and endline household survey of women triangulated with time diary data</p> |
| | <p>Objectively Verifiable Indicators (2-4)</p> | <p>Means of verification</p> |
| | <p>683 groups trained on participatory budget monitoring and tracking by the end of year 2020</p> | <p>Training attendance forms, post-training questionnaires</p> |

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| OUTPUT 2.1 683 women's groups (200 Ghana, 245 Rwanda, 238 Bangladesh) are represented in local level government meetings on budgetary allocation and in kind support to address unpaid care work by 2020 | 100 sensitisation / advocacy meetings where women present UCW data to duty-bearers and the need for budgetary / in-kind support by the end of the project | Meeting minutes, Group / Network Engagement Monitoring Form |
| | 40 documented cases whereby local level government take positive action providing support (budgetary or in-kind) to address women's UCW by the end of the project | Project Documentation of Change Form, baseline and endline community mapping |
| Activities which contribute to Output 2.1: | Country in which activity takes place | |
| 2.1.1 Baseline survey findings on the time spent by women on UCW (see 'All Outcome activities') are disseminated to stakeholders (electronically, by post) (Print 1050 copies of baseline report - Ghana 700 copies , Rwanda 50 copies, Bangladesh 100 copies) | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 2.1.2 Organise sensitisation meetings annually with local government officials and rural women to discuss women's UCW and support for interventions and budgetary allocation to reduce UCW. (16 meetings with 40 rural women in Ghana, 50 meetings with 200 rural women in Rwanda and 24 meetings with 238 rural women in Bangladesh) (Baseline report utilised to provide supporting evidence of the need) | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 2.1.3 683 women's groups are trained and supported (200 Ghana, 245 Rwanda, 238 Bangladesh) to undertake local (district/provincial dependent on country context) participatory budget monitoring and tracking through a two day workshop (inc. use of scorecard tool and community social audits) | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 2.1.4 40 (1 day) participatory gender sensitive budget preparation sessions are held with Orient Union Parishad (local government) in Bangladesh and 10 (1 day) sessions with local government | Bangladesh | |
| 2.1.5. Six monthly Meeting with Upazila service providers and Group members to negotiate different services related to UCW | Bangladesh | |
| 2.1.6 An annual summary of women's budget tracking results is produced and shared with local government and stakeholders | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 2.1.7 40 meetings held with district service provider representatives and rural women to discuss improved social service delivery in order to reduce unpaid care work. | Pakistan (No longer implemented) | |
| OUTPUT 2.2. 19,501 women and 5,200 men and boys (3,000 Ghana, 1,000 Rwanda, 1,200 Bangladesh) have improved awareness of the time women spend on UCW by 2020 | Objectively Verifiable Indicators (2-4) | Means of verification |
| | 19,501 women and 5,200 men and boys who have completed a time diary at least once as part of sensitisation activities by the end of the project | Time diary data from a statistically significant sample of target women and men collected annually |
| | 100 dialogue meetings where evidence from time diaries is shared and comparisons between men and women's discussed by the end of the project | Meeting minutes and attendance registers, Group / Network Engagement Monitoring Form |
| 150 local awareness raising initiatives carried out relating to women's UCW by the end of the project | Meeting minutes, event reports and attendance registers, photographs and copies of publicity material | |

| Activities which contribute to Output 2.2: | Country in which activity takes place |
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| <p>2.2.1 Consultant is contracted to develop standardised time diary tool to be used in Ghana, Rwanda, Bangladesh which is published and distributed for use to women and men in target communities. Please note this is for sensitisation purposes and not all time diary data will be captured and analysed.</p> | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh |
| <p>2.2.2 683 women groups meet and fill out time diaries to track changes in their time use. (Samples will be confirmed by research organisation, indication of Ghana - 900 women and 300 men; Rwanda 400 women and 200 men, Bangladesh 580 women and 140 men)</p> | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh |
| <p>2.2.3 Train 1,440 men (300 in Ghana, 1,000 in Rwanda, 140 in Bangladesh) men to fill out time diaries and compare them with women's time diaries as part of the community sensitisation process at quarterly community based workshops in each country.</p> | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh |
| <p>2.2.4 Organise annual community sensitisation meetings with traditional and religious leaders, men and boys to champion the redistribution of care roles and challenge social constructs at the community level through (Five annual meetings in each of the 8 districts in Ghana; 1 annual meeting in Rwanda; 98 annual meetings in Bangladesh)</p> | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh |
| <p>2.2.5 Organize annual sensitization meetings on UCW for young girls and boys at schools targeting their UCW understanding/challenging roles of men and women in the household. (Meeting with 100 boys clubs and 100 girls clubs in schools in Ghana; 1 meeting in Rwanda; 28 meetings in Bangladesh)</p> | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh |
| <p>2.2.6 A minimum of two case studies developed and promoted in each country on examples of UCW redistribution (Ghana will promote through 16 radio discussions (2 per district) on unpaid care re-distribution, design and broadcast an annual national TV program on unpaid care work and produce leaflets as part of sensitization for duty bearers, other NGOs and policy makers and the general public; Rwanda will promote through national newspapers and key stakeholders and Bangladesh will promote through circulation to national media outlets)</p> | Ghana, Rwanda, Bangladesh |
| <p>2.2.7 Present awards for 7 best writers(journalists) on women unpaid care recognition, redistribution and reduction each year (Five in Rwanda and two in Ghana)</p> | Rwanda and Ghana |
| <p>2.2.8 Organise annual 'Men and Boys Food Fair' (Cooked and served by men)</p> | Bangladesh |
| <p>2.2.9 Organise annual sensitisation training on UCW for 125 journalists in each country to support public awareness raising on UCW. (5 annual regional training for 40 journalists in Ghana; 1 annual training for 60 journalists in Rwanda and 1 annual training for 25 journalists in Bangladesh)</p> | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh |

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| 2.2.10 Develop and organize 30 theater/drama show to raise awareness of and promote recognition, reduction and redistribution of UCW annually at community level. | Bangladesh | |
| 2.2.11 Six monthly Spouse and Family members meeting within each of 238 womens groups. | Bangladesh | |
| 2.2.12 Organize 4 local level and 2 national level photography exhibition to create awareness of UCW | Bangladesh | |
| 2.2.13 Support 10 men's groups with a total membership of 1000 men to meet quarterly in order to sensitize men on women's unpaid care work | Pakistan (No longer implemented) | |
| 2.2.14 Hold 80 community sensitisation sessions with men, boys and local leaders on the link between women's unpaid care work and economic participation | Pakistan (No longer implemented) | |
| OUTPUT 2.3 Interventions aimed at reducing unpaid care work (child care initiatives, water harvesting technologies, energy saving cooking stoves, solar cookers, fodder trees, cutters and woodlots) are tested and scaled up in communities and evidence documented by 2020 | Objectively Verifiable Indicators (2-4) | Means of verification |
| | 70% of women trained on implementing and managing time saving household or community interventions have the skills and confidence to share their training with others, by the end of each training round | Training attendance forms, post-training questionnaires |
| | 75% of female users report satisfaction and time savings with interventions that they use | Mid-term and endline household surveys, focus group discussions with intervention users |
| | 7 types of time saving interventions for which evidence of their success is documented by the end of the project | Project Documentation of Change Form, baseline and endline community mapping |
| Activities which contribute to Output 2.3: | Country in which activity takes place | |
| 2.3.1 Establish 42 child care initiatives (24 in Ghana, 6 in Rwanda, 16 in Bangladesh) as models for learning and advocacy | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 2.3.2 Train (through one 5 day workshop in each country) and pay 176 people (80 in Ghana, 60 in Rwanda and 48 in Bangladesh) to provide childcare. | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 2.3.3 Provide 1020 low cost rain water harvesting (20 in Ghana, 1000 in Rwanda) | Ghana and Rwanda | |
| 2.3.4 Train 15 women in each of 8 districts in Ghana for two days to establish and manage multi-purpose woodlots as source of fuel wood (includes provision of seedlings, pruning implements and boots) | Ghana | |

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| 2.3.5 Train 560 Trainers in how to make (from local materials) and use energy saving cooking stoves (one, five day training in each country) (120 trained (15 per district) in Ghana; 400 in Rwanda and 40 trained in Bangladesh) | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 2.3.6. Roll out training on energy saving cooking stoves to 6,500 rural women (schedule determined by local women's preference) and support (through monthly follow up visits) (500 in Ghana, 1,000 in Rwanda, 5,000 in Bangladesh) | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 2.3.7 Provision of fodder tree seeds and fodder cutters to 1,500 women | Pakistan (No longer implemented) | |
| 2.3.8 13 rural women and partner staff from each country (Ghana and Rwanda, Bangladesh) participate in two exchange visits during the project between regional countries to learn about effective interventions to reduce UCW (3 rural women from Ghana; 6 rural women from Rwanda, 4 rural women from Bangladesh accompanied by 2 partner staff from each organisation. | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 2.3.9 11 annual in-country learning exchange visits to visit to learn about effective interventions to reduce UCW (8 annual visits- 1 per district in Ghana of 3 days with 5 women and 2 partner staff; 1 annual visit in Rwanda; 2 annual visits in Bangladesh) | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 2.3.10 Produce a video documentary containing key lessons learnt and challenges as well as recommendations on UCW and promote in each country (to be disseminated widely in 4 target countries) | AAI (Input from Ghana, Rwanda, Bangladesh) | |
| 2.3.11 Annual newsletters produced and shared with stakeholders to show key successes and learnings of use of interventions to reduce UCW (inc. district and national government, FAO, UN, AU, SAARC, CSOS) | AAI (Input from Ghana, Rwanda, Bangladesh) | |
| 2.3.12 Provide solar cookers to 2000 women | Pakistan (No longer implemented) | |
| 2.3.13 Provision of 20,000 trees | Pakistan (No longer implemented) | |
| 2.3.14 Research on how child care initiative can reduce burden of UCW. | Bangladesh | |
| 2.3.15 Provision of fellowships to 6 journalists each year to support public awareness raising on UCW. | Bangladesh | |
| 2.3.16 Organise one annual video documentary competition on UCW to raise awareness and make it popular agenda for development of the government and donor agencies | Bangladesh | |
| 2.3.17 Communication material development and publication i.e. diary, calendar, wrist band, pen, mug, t-shirt | Bangladesh | |
| 2.3.18 Digital media campaign on UCW to reach and engage stakeholders and policy makers | Bangladesh | |
| Outcome 3: By the end of 2020, 19,501 rural women have more secure and sustainable access to markets and productive resources leading to increased income | Objectively Verifiable Indicators (2-4) | Means of verification |
| | 60%of women report increased, more regular access to markets by the end of the project | Baseline, mid-term and endline household survey, focus group discussions and key informant interviews |
| | 50% of women surveyed who report improved yields as a result of using CRSA techniques and agricultural inputs by the end of the project | Baseline, mid-term and endline household survey, focus group discussions and key informant interviews |

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| | 30% of sampled women who report an increase in their income by the end of the project | Baseline, mid-term and endline household survey, focus group discussions and key informant interviews |
| OUTPUT 3.1 14,000 (Ghana 3000, Rwanda 6000, Bangladesh 5000) rural women are trained on market access, processing, packaging and marketing methodologies by 2020. | Objectively Verifiable Indicators (2-4) | Means of verification |
| | 14,000 women trained on business skills, markets and processing by the end of the project | Training attendance forms, post-training questionnaires |
| | 683 women's groups keeping accurate financial records to manage their income and expenditure | Women's groups accounts and financial records reviewed by project staff |
| | 80% of women with improved knowledge of how to access markets and how to get current market information by the end of the project | Training attendance forms, post-training questionnaires, baseline, mid-term and endline survey of women |
| Activities which contribute to Output 3.1: | Country in which activity takes place | |
| 3.1.1 Organise five day Training of Trainers (ToT) for community facilitators, partner staff and rural women on the 'Access to Markets' participatory methodology (7 step- handbook developed) on access, processing, packaging and marketing (<i>50 trained in Ghana, 400 in Rwanda, 50 in Bangladesh</i>) | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 3.1.2 Support ToTs to visit and train communities (schedule to be determined by women's preference), reaching 14,000 rural women in how to access markets using participatory 7-step methodology (includes researching markets, developing business cases, value chain analysis etc.) (Ghana reach 3000 women, Rwanda reach 6000 and Bangladesh reach 5000 women) | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 3.1.3 Train 2 women's groups representatives in each of the 683 women's groups on financial management and Business skills including book keeping, managing income and expenditure and developing business plans. <i>Supported by facilitators to roll out to all women's groups.</i> | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 3.1.4 Develop mobile/ITC based local market information systems in collaboration with ESOKO (in Ghana) and (E-Soko in Rwanda) and company (TBC) in Bangladesh for rural women to identify market prices | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 3.1.5 Organise two (2)- yearly 5 day Training of Trainers (ToT) sessions for 50 community facilitators (10 per region), partner staff and women on the use of mobile device based local market information systems in collaboration with ESOKO and support to roll out to women's groups through 25 trainings per year (750 women reached in year one and 750 women reached in year two) | Ghana | |

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| 3.1.6 Develop a manual on market oriented agricultural processing and preservation for rural women | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 3.1.7 Train 300 (50 in Ghana, 50 in Rwanda and 200 in Bangladesh) women on the standard market requirements for processing, packaging their products in conformity with national legislation and support roll out to women's group | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 3.1.8 Organise and support the participation of three national (Ghana, Rwanda) and 5 regional (Ghana and Rwanda) yearly women agricultural producers and processors exhibition to link women producers and processors to agro- inputs dealers, agro-service providers, aggregators and marketers and agro-exporters and other actors in the value chains in Ghana and Rwanda (3 National Exhibitions and 5 regional exhibitions) | Ghana and Rwanda | |
| 3.1.9 Establish 15 community selling points at community level and 1 national selling points (2 in Bangladesh and 11 in Rwanda) | Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 3.1.10 Conduct annual exposure visits on value chains and access to markets with rural women to highlight successful models and understand market dynamics (1 annual exposure visit in each country) | Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 3.1.11 Establish four local Farmers Fair in two districts to showcase and sell rural women's produce | Bangladesh | |
| 3.1.12 Train 600 women's groups on Entrepreneurship skills Development (200 in Ghana, 245 in Rwanda, 238 in Bangladesh) | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 3.1.13 Train and support 200 groups on how to gain food product marketing approval (BSTI: Bangladesh Standard Testing Institute) | Bangladesh | |
| 3.1.14 Organize 8 Meetings in five years with consumers, wholesalers and retailers to create market linkage and promote product | Bangladesh | |
| Output 3.2 683 women's groups provided with and supported to access productive resources by 2020 | Objectively Verifiable Indicators (2-4) | Means of verification |
| | 683 women's groups trained and supported to set up and manage functioning saving schemes to increase their access to finance by the end of the project | Training attendance forms, post-training questionnaires, financial records of women's groups |
| | 19,501 women accessing seeds through seed banks or direct inputs by the end of the project | Distribution lists, seed bank records |
| | 50% of women reporting improved service provision from agricultural extension workers by the end of the project | Baseline, mid-term and endline household survey of women |
| Activities which contribute to Output 3.2: | Country in which activity takes place | |
| 3.2.1 Develop a Manual for Women Smallholder Farmer Business School to train women farmer and processing groups on farming as a business | Ghana and Rwanda | |

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| <p>3.2.2 Organise two(2)- yearly Training of Trainers (ToT) for 50 community facilitators, partner staff and women smallholder farmers and processors on the use of the Farm Business Schools and its intergration into REFLECT group meeting. ToTs supported to roll out training (10 trainers in each region will reach 750 women per year through 25, 5 day trainings)</p> | Ghana and Rwanda | |
| <p>3.2.3 Train and support 683 women's groups to set up and manage saving schemes (to support women to access finance for income generating activities) (Ghana- 200 women groups for 3 day training for 400 (25 per district) Community Facilitators/Women group leaders; Rwanda 245 groups through 1 day training; Bangladesh 238 groups through 1 day training each)</p> | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| <p>3.2.4 Organise, train and support 80 Female Extension Volunteers in collaboration with with Ministry of Food and Agriculture to provide CRSA Extension services to women farmers (10 district trainings with 8 extension volunteers- 15 day training in year 1 + 5 day refresher training in year 2 and 3)</p> | Ghana | |
| <p>3.2.5 Rural women in each of 8 district meet with local traditional leaders 30 times per year to lobby for long term access to productive land (2016-2019)</p> | Ghana | |
| <p>3.2.6 33 community seed banks established (11 in Rwanda, 10 in Bangladesh) and 17,000 women provided with seeds (6000 in Ghana, 6,000 in Rwanda and 5000 in Bangladesh)</p> | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| <p>3.2.7 Network with organic farming companies to advocate for access to agricultural inputs with Local Duty bearers</p> | Rwanda | |
| <p>3.2.8 Mapping of existing financial institutions and criteria for finance conducted and lobbying plan developed and implemented</p> | Bangladesh | |
| <p>3.2.9 20 coordination meetings with extension service providers conducted each year to secure their support for provision of services for women.</p> | Pakistan (No longer implemented) | |
| <p>3.2.10 Train 200 women volunteers on extension service providers in Rwanda</p> | Rwanda | |
| <p>3.2.11 Contract a consultant to conduct market survey</p> | Bangladesh | |
| <p>3.2.12 Train 70 women's groups on food and non-food production and selling (based on market survey)</p> | Bangladesh | |
| <p>3.2.13 Support 245 women groups in Rwanda and 1000 women in Ghana with livestock to have access to animal manure and animal droppings as raw materials for compost making to be used to improve soil fertility and productivity</p> | Ghana and Rwanda | |
| <p>Output 3.3 683 women's groups practice and understand climate resilient sustainable agricultural techniques by 2020</p> | <p>Objectively Verifiable Indicators (2-4)</p> | <p>Means of verification</p> |
| | <p>80% of sampled rural women trained with improved knowledge of CRSA principles and techniques by the end of the project</p> | <p>Post-training questionnaires, mid-term and endline survey of women</p> |

| Output 3.3: Women's groups practice and understand climate resilient sustainable agricultural techniques by 2019 | 683 of women's groups that have initiated or supported members to initiate CRSA techniques by the end of the project 70% of women small holder farmers provide positive feedback on their experiences of using CRSA techniques by the end of the project | Group / Network Engagement Monitoring Form Post-training questionnaires, mid-term and endline survey of women |
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| Activities which contribute to Output 3.3: | Country in which activity takes place | |
| 3.3.1 Develop a manual on Good Agricultural Practices on CRSA interventions for women smallholder farmers such as use of green manure, cover crops, composting, use of multipurpose trees and animal husbandry. | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 3.3.2 Organise Training of Trainers (ToT) for community facilitators, partner staff and women CRSA Champions on Good Agricultural Practices on CRSA such as use of green manure, cover crops and composting (Training team supported to roll out the training to other women) (Ghana through training 50 trainers (10 per region) through 5 day training. 10 (trainers per region) reach 750 rural women per year; Bangladesh - three trainings in project life cycle- 2 basic training and one refresher) | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 3.3.3 Organise and support 80 women smallholder CSRA champions to hold 3 on-site 'CRSA in practice' demonstrations each farming season to encourage CRSA (8 champions per district trained through 15-Day training + 5 day refresher training in Y2 and Y3) | Ghana | |
| 3.3.4 Train 200 women farmers and community agriculture/veterinary extension workers on climate resilient sustainable agriculture practices through 5 day workshop | Rwanda | |
| 3.3.5 Train 400 women in livestock rearing practices and compost making through 5- day workshop once a year 2018 in Rwanda and train 40 community livestock volunteers in Ghana. | Ghana and Rwanda | |
| 3.3.6 Support 200 women groups with multi-purpose tree seedlings for soil erosion control and animal fodder | Rwanda | |
| 3.3.7 Train 200 rural women's groups on CRSA through Agricultural Extension Service providers | Bangladesh | |
| 3.3.8 Train 200 women groups on vegetable gardening Agricultural Extension Service providers | Bangladesh | |
| 3.3.9 Set up 20 model vegetable Garden using CRSA tools and techniques to demonstrate CRSA techniques | Bangladesh | |
| 3.3.10 Train 200 women through 2 days training on seed preservation and seed bank management (200 in Bangladesh) | Bangladesh | |
| 3.3.11. Provide input (small cash grants) to support to 200 women groups to initiate Agro Based income Generating Activities in Bangladesh | Bangladesh | |
| 3.3.12. Conduct technical and social feasibility study on fermentors and establish 42 fermentors as an alternative to chemical fertiliser. | Pakistan (No longer implemented) | |
| 3.3.13. Conduct technical and social feasibility study on water reservoirs and establish 42 water reservoirs. | Pakistan (No longer implemented) | |

| | Objectively Verifiable Indicators (2-4) | Means of verification |
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| <p>Outcome 4: Greater visibility of intersections of CRSA, women's UCW and women's economic participation leads to changes in policy and practice by sub-national, national, regional and international stakeholders by 2020.</p> | <p>75% of local and national duty bearers surveyed who agree that greater support and investment is needed to reduce UCW by the end of the project</p> | <p>Baseline, mid-term and endline survey of a sample of relevant duty-bearers, key informant interviews, post-training questionnaires</p> |
| | <p>8 of new or revised strategy or policy documents from national, regional or international bodies or bi-lateral donors that address gender inequality facing rural women including disproportionate burden of unpaid care work and its impact on sustainable farming techniques and women's economic empowerment</p> | <p>Baseline and endline policy analysis of key policy documents using standardised framework</p> |
| | <p>Increase in national policy support for interventions that reduces women's unpaid care work as assessed by key external experts in each country, by the end of the project</p> | <p>Baseline and endline questionnaire and key informant interviews with a panel of key external experts</p> |
| <p>OUTPUT 4.1 683 women's groups are linked to alliances, networks and coalitions at local, regional and national level and develop and implement a minimum of one joint advocacy plan to demand their rights regards, violence against women, unpaid care work, market access and access to sustainable agriculture resources</p> | <p>Objectively Verifiable Indicators (2-4)</p> | <p>Means of verification</p> |
| | <p>70% of women trained who report having greater confidence to use the advocacy skills they've learnt, by the end of each round of training</p> | <p>Post-training questionnaire and training attendance forms</p> |
| | <p>50% of women's groups linked to networks and alliances per country that implement their advocacy plans by the end of the project</p> | <p>Group / Network Engagement Monitoring Form, group's advocacy plans, meeting minutes</p> |
| | <p>20% of women (19,501) attend advocacy meetings and national advocacy moments</p> | <p>Meeting attendance registers, meeting minutes</p> |
| <p>Activities which contribute to Output 4.1</p> | <p>Country in which activity takes place</p> | |
| <p>4.1.1. 1145 women trained in network and alliance building, advocacy, planning and campaigning skills (Ghana will train 420 community facilitators, women and partner staff through 8, 5 day trainings, who then roll out to all women's groups; Rwanda train 400 women; Bangladesh train 405 women through 13, 3 day workshop and 3, 1 day refreshers) to be rolled out to all women's groups.</p> | <p>Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh</p> | |
| <p>4.1.2. 683 women's groups are linked to networks, alliances and coalitions meet to develop joint advocacy plans regards UCW, violence against women, market access and sustainable agriculture) (Each group will meet as follows - In Ghana at least twice; Rwanda at least once per year; Bangladesh at least twice per year and develop at least one joint advocacy plan per country)</p> | <p>Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh</p> | |

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| 4.1.3 683 women groups supported (selection of members) to attend annual advocacy meetings and key national advocacy moments to ensure demands are heard (200 groups in Ghana, 245 in Rwanda, 238 in Bangladesh) | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 4.1.4 Convene regional joint advocacy and planning meetings with civil society/ women's movement with at least 5 strategic coalitions from Africa and 5 strategic organisations from Asia by 2018 ahead of ASEA, SAARC and AU summit including communique with key messages for policy demands | AAI (Input from Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh) | |
| 4.1.5 Create a thematic web based interactive platform for six monthly basis Webnar with key panel discussions leads on women's rights regards unpaid care work, access to productive resources and market access by 2016 | AAI (Input from Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh) | |
| 4.1.6 Hold two (2) National dialogues and 8 district level engagements with Minsitry of Gender Children and Social Protection and one women's rights coalition to draw up and follow through on the Legislative Instrument (LI) on the Domestic Voilence Act with parliament of Ghana by 2020 | Ghana | |
| 4.1.7 Hold two (2) national dialogue on Unpaid Care Work (UCW) in collaboration with one women's rights coalition to engage Minsitry of Gender Children and Social Protection on the delivery of public services to hours spent by women on care work | Ghana | |
| 4.1.8 Hold two (2) National dialogues in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender Children and Social Protection, coalitions, networks and other women's rights organisation to engage parliament to advance the campiagn for the passage of Affirmative Action Bill into Law | Ghana | |
| 4.1.9 Hold yearly 5 day National Women Smallholder farmers and processors forum in alliances with Peasant Farmers association in Ghana (PFA) to build capacity, share experiences and engage local and national authorities in regards to thier demand on access to agricultural inputs, markets, services to address violence against women and unpaid care work | Ghana | |
| 4.1.10 Hold regional enagements with parliamentary aspirants to secure their commitment to promote the inclusion of care services | Ghana | |
| 4.1.11 Hold two National dialogues with Peasant Farmers association in Ghana to enage Ministry of Food Agriculture on the findings and evidence research on the operationalisation of the Ghana change Adaptation policy in relation to Women Sustainable Agruciture | Ghana | |
| 4.1.12 Annual experience sharing conferences held at district level with rural women and government officials to ensure demands are heard | Pakistan (No longer implemented) | |
| 4.1.13 Task force estbalished at national level to take forward women's groups action plans - meet quarterly and conduct a minimum of 10 lobbying meetins with provincial and national parliament representatives. | Pakistan (No longer implemented) | |
| OUTPUT 4.2. 16 national and regional evidence documents are produced on intersections of unpaid care work and climate resilient sustainable agriculture to improve evidence base of successful interventions to remove barriers to women's economic participation. | Objectively Verifiable Indicators (2-4) | Means of verification |
| | 16 of evidence documents researched and produced by the end of the project | Evidence documents in the public domain and published online |
| | 20 citations of evidence documents by the end of the project | Citations measured through Google Scholar analytics |

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| | 80% of sampled reviewers of evidence documents providing positive feedback on quality of document, by the end of the project | Publication Feedback Tool, shared with a range of expert informants for their feedback |
| Activities which contribute to Output 4.2 | Country in which activity takes place | |
| 4.2.1 Commission one national (for each country) and one international documentary (5 minutes in length) by 2020 focused on key success stories of initiatives to reduce UCW | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh (AAI edit international) | |
| 4.2.2 Feminist research organisation contracted to undertake quantitative analysis of time diary data in Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | AAI Coordinated with input from Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 4.2.3 Contract research organisation to undertake quantitative and qualitative analysis of relationship between CRSA and reduction of unpaid care work | AAI Coordinated with input from Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 4.2.4 Document, publish and disseminate eight (8) case studies (2 per country) produced to highlight successful CRSA interventions which reduced women's UCW | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh | |
| 4.2.5 Conduct research on the operationalisation of the Ghana Change Adaptation Policy in relation to Women Sustainable Agriculture | Ghana | |
| OUTPUT 4.3. 7 Policy briefs on unpaid care work and women's economic empowerment are produced and shared by 2020 | Objectively Verifiable Indicators (2-4) 7 policy briefs on UCW and women's economic empowerment produced by the end of the project | Means of verification Policy briefs on unpaid care work published online |
| | 700 copies of policy briefs shared or downloaded by the end of the project | Policy distribution lists, website download statistics, quotes from recipients |
| Activities which contribute to Output 4.3 | Country in which activity takes place | |
| 4.3.1 Develop one international, two regional and four national policy briefs based on time diary analysis (impact of pilot interventions on reduction of unpaid care work the four countries) by 2020 | AAI (Input from Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh) | |
| 4.3.2. Disseminate policy briefs through electronic and print media - to include media briefings at advocacy events and newspaper editorials. | AAI (Input from Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh) | |
| OUTPUT 4.4. 22 advocacy initiatives are held regarding unpaid care work and women's economic empowerment with regional African and Asian platforms and international platforms | Objectively Verifiable Indicators (2-4) 22 meetings / conferences held to discuss and promote addressing UCW as a barrier to women's economic participation by the end of the project | Means of verification Meeting minutes and attendance registers |
| | 80% of duty-bearers and decision makers who attend meetings who provide positive feedback to ActionAid about the content and usefulness of meetings | Meeting feedback forms completed by attendees, and meeting attendance registers |
| Activities which contribute to Output 4.4 | Country in which activity takes place | |

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| 4.4.1. Analysis of different regional policies and identify the scope of incorporation of UCW and women economic empowerment issue | AAI Coordinated with input from Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh |
| 4.4.2 Organise one multi stakeholder meeting/ conference including women's groups representatives to discuss and present policy demands to key policy officials including the key FAO, UN Women and SAARC (South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation) to raise visibility on intersections of unpaid care work and CRSA by 2020 | AAI Coordinated with input from Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh |
| 4.4.3 Organise 4 side event meeting (e.g. rural women present demands at stalls outside) with AU during the CAADP Partnership Platform meetings , AU Summit by 2020 (on annual basis) | AAI, Ghana and Rwanda |
| 4.4.4 Organise 4 side event meetings during the SAARC agriculture and gender, finance, ministerial summit/meeting by 2020 (two meetings per year in last 3 years)" | AAI and Bangladesh |
| 4.4.5 Facilitate at least 4 representatives from women's groups's attendance and contribute to the UNEA (United Nations Environment Assembly) food security meeting in 2018 | AAI Coordinated with input from Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh) |
| 4.4.6 Organise at least two donor roundtable meetings to discuss issues of programming on unpaid care work/ climate resilient sustainable agriculture by 2020 | AAI Coordinated with input from Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh) |
| 4.4.7 Support participation of rural women and international project manager to attend regional advocacy meetings for AU and SAARC advocacy by 2016 | AAI Coordinated with input from Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh) |
| 4.4.8 organise 3 national public live debates between women groups representatives, government high officials and media representatives via Radio/TV on the interesections of women's UCW, CRSA and women Economic empowerment targeting the increased national budget allocation to reduce women unpaid care work and support women economic initiatives once a year. | Rwanda and Bangladesh |
| 4.4.9 Participate in annual lobby meetings with AU and NEPAD officials to raise awareness of women's unpaid care work and food production to influence policy making and donors commitments to reduce women care burden and support rural women economic alternatives | Rwanda |
| 4.4.10 Form and Develop TOR of South Asian Regional Alliance on Promoting women's economic participation | Bangladesh |
| 4.4.11 Hold workshop at South Asian Regional level to develop regional advocacy strategic plan including AFA, AFSN, Sangat, and other CSOs and networks | Bangladesh |
| 4.4.12 Organise international meetings to disseminate information/ research findings on CRSA during FAO event/ UN events in Rome . | AAI |
| 4.4.13 Organise international participation in international women's day/CSW events | AAI |
| ALL OUTCOMES/ACTIVITIES | |

| Activities which contribute to all outcomes *Activities listed below cannot be attributed to one specific outcome, they are crucial to the achievement of all outcomes and the sharing of learning (Project inception, M&E and partner capacity building activities) | Country in which activity takes place |
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| Staff Recruitment and Induction | |
| Project staff recruited | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh |
| Project staff inducted into organisation's (ActionAid/partner) systems and processes | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh |
| Project Inception | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh |
| International project inception workshop (1 x 5 day workshop with AA country and AA international representatives) | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh |
| National project inception workshop (4 x 5 day workshop - (1 per country) with all national AA and partner staff) | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh |
| Detailed implementation and planning workshop (annual with all staff and community activists to share project plans to support community engagement and building of trust) accountability and transparency | Pakistan (No longer implemented) |
| National project launch event /s | Rwanda and Bangladesh |
| Monitoring and Evaluation | |
| Annual Policy meeting with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs | AAI |
| Technical assistance to develop and strengthen the M&E Framework for local organisations (M&E Coordinator to work with each partner) | AAI |
| International lead consultant recruited to develop project monitoring tools to (ensure consistency across four countries) | AAI, Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh |
| National M&E Training conducted to ensure all project staff are familiar with project monitoring tools and analysis of data | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh |
| Coordinated by international consultant, national baselines conducted and consolidated at international level | AAI, Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh |
| Coordinated by international consultant, national mid term review conducted and consolidated at international level | AAI, Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh |
| Partner Advisory Group meet once per year in each country | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh |
| International Project Accountability Meetings (quarterly) -via Skype | AAI, Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh |
| Quarterly Project review meetings and experience sharing (4 X 5 x 3-day sessions, AA Ghana, partner staff) | Ghana |
| Quarterly participatory review, action and planning meeting with project staff | Pakistan (No longer implemented) |
| Monthly Project Management Meetings in each country | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh |
| Sustainable agriculture technical advisor monitoring visit | AAI, Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh |

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| International Project Manager and M&E Coordinator annual monitoring visits | AAI, Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh |
| International annual review and planning meeting (1x 5 day workshop with AA country and AA international representatives) | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh |
| National mid term review dissemination event (1 per country) | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh |
| Annual audits conducted | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh |
| Coordinated by international consultant, national end of project evaluation conducted and consolidated at international level | Ghana, Rwanda and Bangladesh |
| International end of project evaluation dissemination event | AAI |
| Training and partner capacity building | |
| Technical training fund established - partner staff can apply for funds to attend technical training related to the project | AAI |
| AA Ghana + Global platform training for project team+partners (5x5 day training workshop on CRSA and Market Access) | Ghana |
| AA Ghana + Globalplatform training for project team+partners (5x5 day training workshop on Unpaid Care work and GBV) | Ghana |
| AA Ghana + Global platform training for project team+ partners Finance teams (5x5 day training work shop Financial reporting) | Ghana |
| AA Ghana +Global platform training for project team+partners (2x5 day training workshop M&E, Reporting & Documentation) | Ghana |
| 5-day partner capacity building workshop on financial management for 10 partner staff | Rwanda |
| organise a 5 day training in Human rights based approach HRBA and program design and advocacy for 13 partner staff | Rwanda |
| Organise a 5 day training in research, data collection and monitoring and evaluation for 10 partner staff | Rwanda |
| Organise a 3 days training in fundraising and proposal writing for 13 partner staff | Rwanda |
| Organise a 3 days training in communication, publicity and documenting stories of change | Rwanda |
| Workshop for projects staff on technical areas of CRSA, UCW and its intersecion with WEE. (1 workshop for 3 days in year one and refresher in year three) | Pakistan (No longer implemented) |
| Workshop for project staff on Reflection-Action and HRBA (1 workshop for 5 days in year one and refresher in year three) | Pakistan (No longer implemented) |
| Workshop for project staff on Policy Review and Policy Advocacy skills. (1 workshop in year one for 3 days and 1 in year three) | Pakistan (No longer implemented) |
| Workshop for project staff on Financial management (two workshops of 3 days each) | Pakistan (No longer implemented) |

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| AA Bangladesh + Global platform training for project team+partners Finance teams (5x5 day training work shop Financial reporting) | Bangladesh |
| AA Bangladesh + Global platform training for project team+partners (2x5 day training work shop M&E Tool, Reporting & Documentation) | Bangladesh |