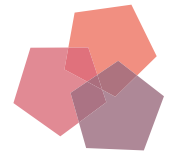


Yes I Do Alliance

Annual Plan

Context Analysis and Focus for 2019



YES I DO.



Girls first



For a strong and healthy Africa

CHOICE FOR YOUTH & SEXUALITY



KIT Royal Tropical Institute

Rutgers

For sexual and reproductive health and rights

General Information

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Acronyms and abbreviations

ASRHR	Adolescent sexual and reproductive health and rights
CM	Child marriage
CSE	Comprehensive sexuality education
CSO	Civil society organization
GNB	Girls Not Brides
FGM/C	Female genital mutilation/cutting
GTA	Gender transformative approach
KIT	Royal Tropical Institute
KPAD	Village Child Protection Group (Indonesia)
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MYP	Meaningful youth participation
NGO	Non-governmental organization
MTR	Midterm Review
PLGHA	Protecting Life in Global Health Assistance Policy
SRH	Sexual and reproductive health
SRHR	Sexual and reproductive health and rights
ToC	Theory of Change
TP	Teenage pregnancy
VSLA	Village savings and loans associations
YFHS	Youth-friendly health services
YIDA	Yes I Do Alliance



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Introduction

2019 will be the fourth year of implementation for the Yes I Do programme. Over the last two and a half years, a great many achievements have been reached, and the outcome-level data and findings from the Yes I Do Midterm Review (MTR) confirm that overall the programme is well on track. The findings and recommendations from the MTR will be used to ensure that programme activities in the countries will be fine-tuned and/or strengthened for 2019.

The Yes I Do Alliance (YIDA), comprising Plan International Netherlands (lead), Amref Flying Doctors, CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality, KIT Royal Tropical Institute and Rutgers, is implementing a five-year programme (2016–2020) addressing child marriage (CM), female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) and teenage pregnancy (TP). The programme is being carried out in seven countries: Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Pakistan and Indonesia. The ultimate goal is that adolescent girls and boys enjoy their sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and achieve their full potential, free from all forms of CM, FGM/C and TP.

In all seven YIDA countries girls have limited prospects for the future because of CM and TP and, in some countries, also FGM/C. These issues have common root causes, and the YIDA provides a joint approach to address these root causes such as deeply rooted gender inequality and social norms, poverty and limited economic prospects, inadequate access to education (including comprehensive sexuality education — CSE) and adolescent sexual and reproductive health and rights (ASRHR) services, and a voiceless youth. To tackle these root causes, the YIDA developed a Theory of Change (ToC) — the foundation of the Yes I Do programme — consisting of short-, medium- and long-term outcomes, within five pathways of change, leading to the accomplishment of the YIDA mission and vision.

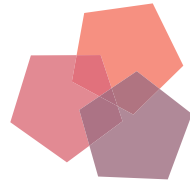
The five pathways of change are:

- Pathway 1: Community members and gatekeepers have changed attitudes and take action to prevent CM, FGM/C and TP
- Pathway 2: Adolescent girls and boys are meaningfully engaged to claim their SRH rights
- Pathway 3: Adolescent girls and boys take informed action on their sexual health
- Pathway 4: Adolescent girls have alternatives beyond CM, FGM/C and TP through education and economic empowerment
- Pathway 5: Policymakers and duty-bearers develop and implement laws and policies in relation to CM and FGM/C.

In addition, the ToC has four cross-cutting strategies:

- meaningful youth participation (MYP);
- gender transformative approach (GTA);
- engagement of men and boys; and
- girls' empowerment.

The underlying assumption is that if all pathways of change are implemented in an integrated way, synergy will be created, and change will be achieved. The YIDA pathways of change are, therefore, interwoven and mutually supportive. The ToC also forms the basis for the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework and research component of the YIDA. All countries have contextualized the generic ToC to reflect their local realities.



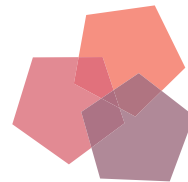
In all countries the YIDA builds the awareness of community members and gatekeepers regarding the detrimental effects of CM, TP and, where applicable, FGM/C, and the discriminatory gender and social norms underlying these practices. Social movements within communities are built by engaging with different groups, so that people, including youth, will have changed attitudes and take action to prevent CM, FGM/C and TP. Furthermore, alliance members and civil society organizations (CSOs) are trained in MYP to raise their awareness in involving young people within their organizations at all levels, so that young people can claim their sexual and reproductive rights and take informed action on their sexual health. CSOs and other stakeholders are made aware of the sexual and reproductive health (SRH) needs of young people, to build an enabling environment for young people, including safe spaces for girls in schools. Service providers are encouraged to provide youth-friendly SRH services, so that youth will access these services more. To provide girls with alternatives beyond CM, FGM/C and TP, the YIDA has a two-pronged approach, preventing girls from dropping out of school and encouraging them to complete their secondary education, and by providing them with access to village savings and loans activities and microfinance and creating training opportunities for girls to be more economically empowered. Finally, advocacy towards policymakers and duty-bearers needs to take place to ensure that laws and policies prohibit FGM/C and marriage under 18 for girls and boys; if the laws and policies are in place, they need to be implemented. The cross-cutting strategies (GTA, engaging men and boys, MYP and girls' empowerment) are interwoven into programme activities.

In the second half of 2018 an internal MTR was conducted. It enabled the YIDA to review and assess the programme's progress against its outcomes by collecting and analysing the available data in line with the M&E framework and combining this information with the achievements of the programme and analysis of the expenditures in the countries up to 30 June 2018. Qualitative midline research was also part of the MTR process. In September MTR workshops took place in all seven Yes I Do countries. In October an analysis and report-writing workshop took place in the Netherlands, in which two participants from each YIDA country participated. This workshop allowed us to deepen our reflection on the programme and provided capacity-building for the participants in report writing. Following the workshop, a first overall analysis was conducted by a small group of Dutch YIDA staff. The full synthesis report will be submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) by 20 December 2018.

The 2019 Annual Plan provides the priorities for the Yes I Do programme for each pathway, which were informed by the MTR and country annual planning processes. The MTR reveals that monitoring at outcome level is challenging and that to understand how the observed change happens, we need more insight into the outputs delivered by the programme and their relation to the overall strategic goals. Only by being able to better establish linkages between activities, outputs and outcomes in relation to the context will we be able to adapt outputs in a timely manner. We will strengthen the M&E in the programme countries in this respect.

The first chapter of this Annual Plan describes the changes in context, while the second chapter provides information on the key findings of the MTR and the main consequences for the Yes I Do programme. Chapter 3 summarizes the primary focus of each pathway for 2019. Chapter 4 highlights the M&E activities for 2019, including M&E, capacity-building and the YIDA learning processes. Chapter 5 provides information on YIDA planning for communications and cooperation in the Netherlands, as well as major risks and mitigation measures. The budget will be presented to the MoFA by means of a separate document





Global context analysis 2019

A short description is given below for a number of general shifts in context that are external to the YIDA but may affect the programme in 2019.

Changes in global context

In Indonesia (religious) conservatism related to SRHR continues to be on the rise. In Pakistan there is increasingly less space for CSOs, which led to a decision by the Pakistani government not to approve the registration of a large number of international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including the offices of Plan International and Rutgers.

In 2017, the new US Republican Trump administration reinstated the Protecting Life in Global Health Assistance (PLGHA) policy, formerly known as the Mexico City policy. It bans US government family planning funds and other funds from going to foreign NGOs that provide and/or support abortion services as a family planning tool, counselling or referrals, or advocate for liberalization of their country's abortion laws — even if the NGOs use non-US funding for these activities. It is foreseen that the PLGHA policy will remain in force in 2019. One of the negative effects of the PLGHA policy and less US funding is that young people are unable to access the full SRH package, as there is limited and erratic availability of reproductive health commodities, notably in Ethiopia, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique. The provision of SRH commodities is not part of the YIDA ToC; however, lobbying and advocacy for the full range of SRHR services through youth-friendly health services (YFHS) is. For 2019, we need to assess whether the context requires greater effort to advocate for better planning and supply chain management for reproductive health commodities.

Another global factor that affects the programme is climate change; in Indonesia, the island of Lombok was seriously affected by several earthquakes in August 2018. Due to severe damage to the infrastructure of the island, the implementation of the Yes I Do programme was temporarily interrupted. In Kenya, pastoralist communities that rely heavily on rearing livestock move away from programme implementation areas when they are affected by drought. This situation makes families vulnerable and incapable of meeting their basic needs and their children's — especially girls' — education. Such girls are prone to CM and TP.

Finally, in light of the sexual abuse carried out by Oxfam Great Britain staff during humanitarian interventions in Haiti and the negative impact this has had on the integrity and reputation of the development sector, the YIDA decided in October 2018 that more attention will be paid to specific child safeguarding principles by YIDA member organizations, their staff and partners in 2019.

External context analysis by country

Ethiopia

The political situation in Ethiopia has undergone a positive change with the election of the new Prime Minister, Abiy Ahmed, in 2018. Mr. Ahmed hails from the Oromo ethnic group, the largest in Ethiopia. He has announced that he wants to promote peace, democracy and privatization. He has lifted the state of emergency, ordered the release of prisoners, allowed dissidents to return and unblocked hundreds of

websites and TV channels. A major breakthrough was the meeting with the Prime Minister of Eritrea, ending the state of war by agreeing to give up the disputed border territory. This new situation has led to greater openness, and it is anticipated that this will increase opportunities for dialogues in 2019.

However, there is also opposition. Mr. Ahmed was attacked last June, and in September mass rallies were held in Addis Ababa, which led to violence and unrest in the capital. With political reform under way, it is unclear whether and how socio-political developments will affect the YIDA's programme implementation in 2019. Preparations for the 2020 elections will start in early 2019 and might affect the programme.

The Government of Ethiopia's Adolescent and Youth Health Strategy (2016–2020) and its updated commitment to SRH under Family Planning 2020 aim, among others, to reduce the adolescent pregnancy rate from 12% to 3% and the unmet need for family planning for adolescents aged 15–19 from 20% to 10%. In addition, the government announced that the law on CSOs will be revised. Although details are not yet public knowledge, this might allow greater direct engagement and dialogues in 2019. However, it remains uncertain whether existing supportive health policies will continue in 2019 and positively affect the Yes I Do programme.

Harmful traditional practices are commonplace in Ethiopia. The midline study showed that the practice of FGM/C is declining faster than CM but has not yet been abandoned. The baseline study also found that TP is mostly happening within marriage, and field observations indicate a trend of an increase in pregnancies among non-married girls. This is concerning, as the midline study showed that parents still take TP outside marriage seriously and consider it a problem.

Indonesia

National elections will be held in Indonesia in 2019. The Islamic fundamentalist parties and organizations have the tendency to politicize SRHR and services for unmarried young people during the preparations and campaigns preceding elections. It is likely that a decree to change the currently ambiguous marriage law — which still has loopholes enabling girls to get married under 18 — will not come into effect. Within this growing conservative climate a large pro-marriage movement has emerged in Indonesia, with a visible online campaign highly romanticizing marriage and encouraging young girls to get married. A popular message to marry young is being spread widely using social media: Gerakan Nikah Muda ('Marrying at a Young Age Movement': <https://www.instagram.com/gerakannikahmuda/?hl=id>, <https://www.facebook.com/GerakanNikahMuda/>) and Indonesia Tanpa Pacaran ('Indonesia Without Dating'). This campaign and other strong cultural beliefs towards CM, FGM/C and TP pose a huge challenge to tackling CM in the implementation areas in 2019, as this movement influences young people's views. There is a noticeable trend of young people no longer being forced into marriage but taking the initiative themselves to get married early to fulfil their religious beliefs. Therefore, in 2019 it will be very important for the YIDA to counter this movement with messages against CM.

Contraceptives for unmarried young people are prohibited by the Ministry of Health, although contraceptives are given to married young people. Traditional cultural beliefs about TP are also held by health-care workers, many of whom refuse to provide contraceptives to young people. A growing number of girls are visiting village midwives to discuss SRH issues. In 2019 this information will be used to approach midwives to discuss improving information about contraceptives for young people.

Kenya

After the Kenyan elections at the end of 2017, the political situation has been stable. There are no major



changes expected in 2019, as there is no political unrest, and the situation is perceived as being conducive to programme implementation.

It is expected that the Yes I Do programme will be affected in 2019 by the policy of the Ministry of Education to transfer teachers to different locations, so that trained teachers involved in the programme leave, and new teachers need training to fill the gap and be able to continue YIDA activities. It is also anticipated that health-care workers will be transferred from one health facility to another, sometimes outside project areas, which will affect the quality of YFHS.

Malawi

Although the elections in 2019 are not seen as an immediate threat to the implementation of the programme, some security issues might occur, and the elections might also influence YIDA advocacy efforts when, after the elections, government staff leave, new staff are appointed, and the YIDA will need to re-establish working relationships with them.

The YIDA collaborated with the government on the development of the National Strategy on Ending Child Marriage in 2017, whereby the YIDA team participated in the validation meetings and the review meetings of the national strategy, which was launched on 8 March 2018 during the commemoration of International Women's Day. In addition, the YIDA supported efforts by the Ministry of Gender, Children, Disability and Social Welfare to establish a community by-laws framework. The YIDA supported the enactment of community by-laws, resulting in the approval of by-laws against CM and child labour in districts of Lilongwe in April 2018. Awareness-raising and mass sensitization at the community level and implementation of the by-laws will be key in 2019.

In 2019 the YIDA in Malawi will continue to monitor the adoption and implementation of new or amended by-laws in the implementation areas which aim to prevent young girls and boys from entering into CM in the impact area. It will try to advocate for increased accountability of duty-bearers to implement by-laws through strengthened structures, by sharing information on the newly constitutional marriage age.

Common cultural practices in Malawi promote early sexual debut and fuel TP and CM. The YIDA operational research conducted by local KIT partner Centre for Social Research¹ on the impact of traditional initiations indicated that boys continue to be advised to experiment sexually after undergoing a traditional initiation. In 2019 the programme will, therefore, continue to work with initiators to change the SRHR messages given at these traditional initiation practices. Similar initiation rites also take place in Mozambique and Zambia.

Mozambique

Mozambique's municipal elections that took place in October 2018 resulted in Frelimo taking part in the Nampula district administration, and the Nampula city administration falling under RENAMO. It is not yet clear whether and how this will influence the programme in 2019. The pre-election period for electing the Head of State and Members of Parliament for the next five years may also create uncertainty for implementing the programme. The Government of Mozambique — through the Ministry of Gender, Women and Social Affairs — created a coordination group as a follow-up to the National Strategy on Combatting CM and TP (adopted in 2015). As the YIDA member Civil Society Forum for the Rights of Children (ROSC) is a co-leader of the Coalition for the Elimination of Premature Marriages (CECAP), it is foreseen that the strengthening of a provincial-level

¹Source: Centre for Social Research (University of Malawi), *Initiation Ceremonies in Traditional Authority Liwonde in Southern Malawi* (2018).



CECAP might benefit from this. In addition, a review process is currently taking place on Decree number 39/2009/GM, which will prevent girls under 16 from getting married with parental consent. Once the decree is reviewed and approved, it will give the programme a big boost.

Traditional cultural and social practices are also strong in Mozambique, including myths around the use of modern contraceptive methods and the continuation of initiation rites, which expose young people to inappropriate SRHR messages.

Pakistan

In July 2018, parliamentary elections took place in Pakistan, and a new government under the premiership of Imran Khan took over. The results of the elections have set the tone for a possibly tumultuous time, as the previous two-party system has been uprooted, and a third force, the Pakistan Tehreek Insaf (PTI) led by Imran Khan, is in a position to form a coalition government in the centre along with Punjab and KP.

At the end of 2017 the Pakistani Ministry of Internal Affairs did not approve the registration of a large number of international NGOs, including Plan International Pakistan and Rutgers in Pakistan. Both organizations appealed against this decision and then received news in early October 2018 that their registration had been rejected. This means that they both need to close down their offices and programmes by the end of 2018. All YIDA members in the Netherlands and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs were notified of the decision in writing in October 2018.

Sindh province is considered to offer a relatively conducive environment to implement the programme, as the provincial government is relatively progressive and won the election again. Sindh is the only province in Pakistan that has raised the legal age of marriage for girls to 18. The provincial government has also showed interest in including life-skills-based education in the government school curriculum, and there is a strong likelihood that this process will be followed up.

The visa requirements for Pakistan have remained very strict, with the result that Dutch YIDA staff have been unable to visit the Yes I Do programme in Pakistan, limiting monitoring and research visits. As an alternative, the annual review meeting (2017) and the MTR meeting (2018) were conducted in Dubai. It is not expected that this situation will change in 2019.

Given this context, and the decision of the government to refuse the registration of Plan International Pakistan and Rutgers in Pakistan, there is a need to decide whether and how the Yes I Do programme can continue in Pakistan. Different options are currently being discussed by the YIDA Board of Directors.

Zambia

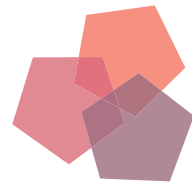
No elections or changes in policy are foreseen at the national level in Zambia in 2019. It is expected that the goodwill from the government to end CM will continue. The government is coordinating the implementation of the National Strategy on Ending Child Marriage 2016–2021, and the YIDA is a member of the Adolescent Health Technical Working Group and the Family Planning Working Group. Both groups have a mandate provided by the Ministry of Health. The groups have a strong focus on ASRHR, including TP and CM. National and district ASRHR focal points coordinate the provision of SRH services at health-care facilities.

At the national level, the YIDA Zambia is hopeful that the Marriage Bill and the Child Code Bill will be enacted

in 2019. The Marriage Bill harmonizes and codifies statutory and customary law relating to marriage, and the Child Code Bill consolidates all legislation relating to children and provides a uniform definition of who is a child.

In addition, the government is currently working on district implementation plans to end CM which will aid the work of the YIDA. The YIDA has a good relationship with the Office of the President through District Commissioners, the Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Gender, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare.

The government has introduced comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) in schools. This offers the opportunity and a platform for YIDA to add to the correct dissemination of CSE information. Besides the support from government officials, there is also a lot of support from various other stakeholders such as traditional leaders who recognize the problems of TP and CM. The YIDA engages with traditional leadership structures and keeps them informed on government departments' needs to strengthen cooperation and avoid misconceptions.



YIDA Midterm Review

In 2018 all YIDA partners made a collective effort to conduct an internal MTR. The data collection and in-country MTR workshops provided the alliances with the information to reflect on their context and their ToCs and to have in-depth discussions on what is going well and what needs improvement. The in-country discussions were followed by a report-writing workshop in the Netherlands. This was much appreciated by participants from the countries, as it enabled capacity-strengthening and cross-country learning. The MTR process resulted in seven country reports and a global synthesis report. The qualitative midline studies conducted in all countries were part of the MTR process.

The countries reviewed their ToCs, including the context, stakeholders, pathways of change, cross-cutting strategies and assumptions. The main findings of the YIDA MTR, based on the analysis of the country ToCs and an update of the context, are presented below.

Main findings of the Midterm Review

Below are the main findings by pathway of the MTR synthesis report.

Pathway 1: Community members and gatekeepers have changed attitudes and take action to prevent CM, FGM/C and TP



The social and gender norms on CM, FGM/C and TP are strong in all countries. Despite interventions in the implementation areas, there is still resistance within communities (e.g. teachers and/or health-care workers) to changing attitudes, in particular on TP and FGM/C. There are also groups within communities that are hard to reach, such as parents and out-of-school youth. TP and FGM/C continue to be considered taboo subjects both by beneficiaries and, in some cases, even by partner organizations, as they are closely related to the SRHR of young people. For community members to move from being aware of the issue to taking action, it is important to increase the diversity of people reached within the implementation areas, increase the analysis of the gender norms and discuss these norms as much as possible. Therefore, more attention is needed for dialogues between generations, including parents, and ensuring that people in the implementation areas receive messages with a stronger GTA focusing on the deep-rooted gender norms, including CSE information on the prevention of TP. Messages need to come from different stakeholders (teachers, leaders, government, media) over a longer period of time. This will be done by scaling up the intergenerational dialogues and discussing personal attitudes and values regarding CM, FGM/C and TP. We will strengthen social movement building in the implementation areas by linking to networks, and we will work towards a broader social movement at the national level. This means connecting local realities with evidence-based information at district, provincial and national levels (see also Pathway 5) and strengthening current cooperation with other alliances, such as the Girls Advocacy Alliance (GAA) in Ethiopia and Get Up Speak Out (GUSO) in Ethiopia, Malawi, Indonesia, Kenya and Pakistan.

Pathway 2: Adolescent girls and boys are meaningfully engaged to claim their SRH rights



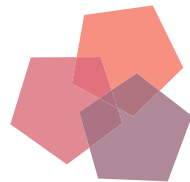
The MTR shows that in implementing MYP, it is difficult to move beyond youth participation, as in many countries decision-making by elders is the norm. In countries with enabling structures such as Pakistan, where the Kirans are active, or Ethiopia, where the Ethiopian Youth Council for Higher Opportunities (ECHO) groups are operational, MYP is a successful approach. We need to strengthen the YIDA vision of MYP, and invest in concrete structures that support young people to participate in decision-making and stand up for SRH.

Pathway 3: Adolescent girls and boys take informed action on their sexual health



YIDA takes a two-pronged approach to improving young people's capacity to take informed action on their sexual health by: (1) strengthening their SRHR knowledge and skills; and (2) working with teachers, health-care workers and community members to increase access to YFHS. The prevention of CM is a good entry point for CSE and can be used to prepare the ground for more sensitive themes such as sexuality and choice. However, in all countries the latter is also a challenge. It is also key to continue training health-care providers, as in many cases they find it challenging to change their attitude to SRH for young people. In 2019 the YIDA will enhance training of health-care staff that provide youth-friendly health services and ensure that these services have safe spaces for young people. We also need to strengthen linkages and referrals for in-school youth to youth-friendly services, to improve their access to the available services. This remains a challenge, even in areas where the schools and youth-friendly services are close together, as is the case in Robit kebele in Ethiopia.

The MTR shows that girls access SRH services more than boys. This could be related to the fact that boys perceive visiting a health centre as a weakness and as a women's issue, as many female health-care providers involved in YFHS make boys believe that these services are not for them. There is a lot of stigma around young males accessing services. The MTR also points out that young people might need other types of (health-care) providers. For example, girls in Indonesia prefer to approach midwives for SRH information, and in most countries boys prefer private outlets for condoms instead of the public health services. We need to monitor the quality of CSE better, both by monitoring the teachers as well as by reflecting more structurally on the increased knowledge and skills of young people. We will monitor stock-outs in YFHS more closely and reconsider whether we should adapt our programme strategy. An unintended outcome is that young people's demand for contraceptives has increased, but the supply side cannot completely meet this demand, which is demotivating for youth.



Pathway 4: Adolescent girls have alternatives beyond CM, FGM/C and TP through education and economic empowerment



This pathway has a focus on education and economic empowerment. In all countries there is increased awareness of the importance for girls to complete their primary education and remain in school to complete secondary education. Additionally, there is greater awareness that girls' needs should be taken into account within secondary schools (e.g. safe spaces in/near schools).

In addition to targeting in-school youth under this pathway, out-of-school youth are also targeted to either re-integrate them into school or engage them in youth entrepreneurship. Out-of-school youth are also involved in community-based economic empowerment activities. In Indonesia, for example, girls and boys who have dropped out of school can attend weekend schools where they also receive vocational training. Economic empowerment activities such as increasing family income (Ethiopia) are directed at ensuring that they enable parents to send their children (back) to school.

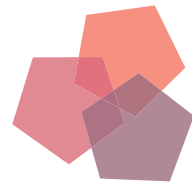
In most implementation areas, employment opportunities for young people in the private sector as envisaged under this pathway are absent. However, the YIDA prepares young people to become more economically empowered by linking them to village savings and loans associations (VSLA) and providing technical vocational training and entrepreneurial skills so that they can start their own business. Young people also receive financial literacy training. VSLA training sessions also provide good opportunities to spread SRHR messages.

Pathway 5: Policymakers and duty-bearers develop and implement laws and policies in relation to CM and FGM/C



With regard to advocacy, it is noted that the activities implemented were mostly public campaigns at the community level, to raise awareness of CM, TP and, where applicable, FGM/C. However, it is important that all countries have an actionable joint lobbying and advocacy plan in place and advocate at various levels (local, district and national) against CM and FGM/C. Also, the research component of Yes I Do and the programme itself (monitoring data) bring up very valuable advocacy information, and this should be used more effectively in advocacy efforts. Young people within the countries have been trained to claim their rights using advocacy as a means to raise their voice on SRHR. Results in this area are mainly visible at the community/local level — for example, related to amending by-laws in southern African countries. The country alliances will be supported by the alliance in the Netherlands to further develop and implement their advocacy strategies and enable them to write effective advocacy messages to strengthen their lobbying and advocacy efforts.





The YIDA's key principles

Discussing the SRH needs of young people is difficult; therefore, it is important to enhance the emphasis on the YIDA's core principles within the programme. Up to now, they may have been too implicit within the ToC; therefore, there is a need to focus on the core principles and value clarification as a means of strengthening programme implementation. The key principles include do no harm, inclusivity, MYP, child safeguarding, rights-based approach, and learning and reflection at all levels of the programme.

Interlinkages between pathways

The ToC is our vision of change, and part of the vision is the necessity to work on all pathways and to work on the synergy between the different pathways.

Until now the pathways have mostly been implemented in silos (except in Indonesia and Ethiopia). The reasons for this are that working with a ToC is new, and partners are focusing more on the results framework (M&E requires vertical planning and reporting) and less on the other aspects of the ToC, such as the context, the assumptions and the opportunities for creating synergies between pathways.

There are also external factors that make it difficult, such as the absence of health-care services and secondary schools and the limited employment opportunities for youth in the private sector in the YIDA's implementation areas. In some countries the different alliance partners work in different geographical areas, which are sometimes far away from each other. In upcoming annual planning and review meetings, countries will be encouraged to actively list interlinking strategies and discuss how they can benefit the programme. We also need to integrate interlinkages better in the M&E system.

Examples of where interlinkages can be stronger include connecting programme information and research findings to Pathway 5, so that YIDA advocacy can show, for example, initiatives such as the social movement building at the community level, which can assist advocacy at the national level.

Cross-cutting strategies

The four cross-cutting strategies are integrated into the ToC and were reviewed as part of the MTR process. Mainstreaming of these strategies will be further strengthened in 2019.

Meaningful youth participation

MYP is a relatively new concept for YIDA members both in the Netherlands and in the countries. MYP has been mainstreamed by training and capacity-building of YIDA partners and CSOs in all countries, resulting in greater awareness of MYP among Yes I Do partners and CSOs and greater awareness of SRH and how to claim their sexual and reproductive rights among young people. In 2019 the YIDA will continue to focus on empowering youth, MYP training and capacity-building, so that young people within YIDA members, their implementing partners and CSOs will not just be involved but will also be enabled to take part in decision-making about programme design and implementation. In 2019 it is further expected that youth-led partners will continue to inspire, encourage and assist partners to increase MYP and fully integrate it into their organizations and programmes. We will also strengthen the way we measure progress on MYP.

Girls' empowerment

Different aspects of girls' empowerment are interwoven into the Yes I Do programme using the 'power within', 'power over' and 'power with' concepts.

In 2019 the Yes I Do programme will continue to establish girls' clubs, train girls to become champions of change, and provide CSE lessons and MYP as examples of interventions where girls experience aspects of 'power within' so that they can voice their needs, stand up for their rights and increase their negotiating power when it comes to decisions related to their sexuality. Together with their peers and trained influential key persons, support is created for girls, building the 'power with' component.

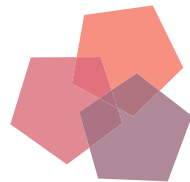
Young people will continue to be trained in lobbying and advocacy in 2019 to create 'power over' in activities that challenge legislation perpetuating CM and FGM/C. By strengthening a social movement, communities will together change negative gender norms into positive ones.

Gender transformative approach/men's and boys' engagement

Partners in the YIDA have received training on GTA to improve their knowledge, attitudes and skills to address harmful gender norms and unequal power relations, to promote human rights, equality and inclusion and analyse girls' needs and interests. Gender transformative programming requires reflection on (invisible) norms and power relations at all levels, including those of partners. Therefore, in 2018 a GTA survey was sent to all partners to gauge their level of understanding of the issue. Analysis of the survey will enable the programme to support partners' understanding of GTA and allow them to provide GTA training themselves and further integrate a GTA perspective into their programming. Further GTA support will be organized in 2019 based on the outcomes of the GTA survey and country needs, so that partners can better assess their interventions, products, institutions or policies through a GTA lens, and develop plans to strengthen these interventions and products accordingly. Furthermore, specific GTA tools will be made available, such as GTA in YFHS, GTA in CSE and GTA in advocacy to help partners translate the GTA concept into a practical way of making interventions more gender transformative.

In Zambia a study will be conducted with the aim of facilitating the integration of GTA into CSE with a focus on strengthening existing government structures, as well as the capacity of teachers to address harmful gender norms and power relations with a focus on TP and CM. Zambian trainers of trainers (ToTs) will make use of the 'GTA toolkit' and the 'Integrating GTA into CSE toolkit', which will help them provide a critical gender, power and human rights perspective to their work with teachers and existing CSE manuals that have been approved by government.

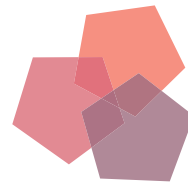
The engagement of men and boys is part of the GTA strategy; having a GTA perspective will also enable partners to develop ways to better include men and boys in programme interventions. A good example of this is in Mozambique, where YIDA partner Men for Change Network (HOPEM) implements men's engagement sessions aiming to deconstruct male stereotypes (such as the notion that men are superior to women). They also have men's dialogue groups called 'Conversations of Men', where men speak out against CM and discuss their role in TP. In 2019, HOPEM will train other alliance partners in Mozambique on engaging men in their



activities, while in other countries this cross-cutting strategy to include men and boys and give them a more positive role in programme implementation needs to be strengthened — for example, through the Linking & Learning agenda.







Country Alliances

Changes in the composition of the country alliances

The composition of the YIDA changed in two countries in 2018.

Zambia

At the end of 2017, it was concluded that Population Services International (PSI) could not take up its role as technical partner in the YIDA in Zambia; therefore, the local organization Afya Mzuri was subcontracted by Plan International Zambia in 2018. Afya Mzuri, supported by Rutgers and Plan, will assist in the training of teachers and the roll-out of CSE modules in selected schools within the implementation areas.

Pakistan

In October 2018 the Pakistani government refused the registration of Plan and Rutgers; therefore, there will be no YIDA in Pakistan in 2019.

Country alliance-building

As part of the MTR process, all countries, including the Netherlands, filled in an online partnership survey, reflecting on the steering structure, strategy and joint programme development, cooperation at the alliance level, with embassies and other stakeholders, the added value, costs/benefits and learning. The outcomes of the survey have been discussed in all countries, including the Netherlands, allowing the alliances to identify bottlenecks and make plans for improvement and further learning in 2019.

In the Netherlands

The main findings include the observation that the steering structure is clear but perceived as relatively complicated. Since August 2018 the YIDA Desk has been strengthened by scaling up the M&E function in the Desk to 0.6 full-time equivalent (fte), to contribute to maintaining oversight and fostering exchange between the different working groups. With regard to strategy, it was noted that, in general, the alliance provides sufficient safe spaces for member organizations to express themselves and renegotiate strategic issues, including strategy. The cooperation is assessed positively, with each alliance member having a clear role and all appreciating each other's contributions and respecting each other's limitations. However, the alliance is also perceived as working from the top down; therefore, in 2019, we will discuss how to maximize ownership, facilitate decision-making processes and empower the in-country teams. The added value of working in the YIDA is assessed as being very clear. All alliance members value each other's complementary contributions. A lot of informal learning and exchange takes place within the different groups/teams. In 2019 we will invest more in structured learning trajectories and exchanging expertise. The overall assessment of the cost-benefit analysis is that the efforts involved in working in an alliance outweigh the results, especially when this is related to access to resources, different approaches and opening up networks for each other.

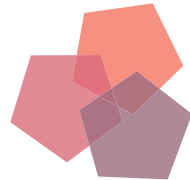
In the programme countries

Setting up the steering structures and establishing the relationships between the partners in the countries took time. One particular remaining challenge is the reporting lines, whereby partners report to their contract partners in the Netherlands and to the in-country coordinator. It also took more time than anticipated to work with the ToC, as this concept is new and is used more as an 'organizing framework' than as a conceptual framework that allows for adaptations and changes along the way. A challenge to cooperation between partners is the need to balance the time investment with the benefits of the additional exchange. The level of cooperation in the countries between the alliances and the Dutch embassies varies; in some southern African countries there is no embassy, making the working relationship difficult. All countries express the wish to build a good working relationship with the embassies and involve them in the programme.

It was also noted that the YIDA's visibility in the countries can be improved by having more communication materials available and by using the YIDA branding in external communications. In all YIDA countries, active outreach takes place to work with relevant government and non-government stakeholders. In a number of countries YIDA partners are also members of Girls Not Brides (GNB), but in general there is room for improvement in linking with other international NGOs or initiatives working in the same field.

There is clear added value in working with the YIDA. The partners are able to tap into the resources and expertise of each other's organizations and take advantage of each other's networks and connections. As such, the cost-benefit analysis is positive. However, coordination efforts between the implementation level and the Netherlands are time-consuming, and we need to ensure that the intensity is reduced to a minimum, while maintaining a proper flow of information. Nevertheless, the transaction costs to implement this programme in an alliance prevail over implementing the programme in a silo. At the country level, learning takes place informally, but also during annual review meetings. More structured Linking & Learning activities between countries will take place in 2019.

Learning also takes place based on the outcomes of the baseline and midline reports and operational research that has taken place in the countries. The outcomes of these research projects have been shared and validated in the countries. The outcomes of the research and the midline reports are available and will be disseminated. Nevertheless, using the research outcomes to improve programme strategies can be improved.



Main strategic focus for 2019

In 2019 the YIDA will continue to work through a combination of strategies and approaches as outlined in its initial programme proposal. This includes building community movements using the champions of change methodology, promoting MYP, delivering CSE and improving and realizing youth-friendly services, encouraging girls to complete their secondary education, providing savings and loan schemes and entrepreneurial training, as well as undertaking advocacy to push for the introduction or implementation of legislation and policies for marriage over 18.

In the countries, each organization will continue implementing activities under the pathways by using their contextualized and updated ToC. For the time being, we are unable to provide information for 2019 in relation to Pakistan. The MTR process has given the alliances in the countries the opportunity to further fine-tune their ToC and discuss what is going well and where improvements are needed. In this document we provide the major focus areas for each pathway for 2019.

Pathway 1: Community members and gatekeepers have changed attitudes and take action to prevent CM, FGM/C and TP



Enhancing dialogue with men, boys, girls and women on the harmful impacts of CM, FGM/C and TP

In 2019, awareness-raising activities in the communities will continue to counter the persisting influence of negative social customs and gender norms underlying the practices of CM, FGM/C and TP. This will take place by increasing community dialogues with different (age) groups and different actors to discuss the harmful impacts of CM, TP and, where applicable, FGM/C. In all countries social movement building at the community level will continue, including through awareness-raising sessions and by using the champions of change (CoC) methodology, whereby young people are trained as agents of change to influence their peers and others and, by conducting dialogues with different groups in the implementation areas. In 2019, refresher training will take place for the facilitators of the CoC, and a second round of the CoC training will start. Young people will continue to be encouraged to influence their peers in youth groups, stand up against CM and TP and discuss SRHR issues with their parents and teachers. Different groups within communities will be targeted with key messages on CM, and efforts will be made to have a broader SRHR focus, including messages on prevention of TP and, where applicable, FGM/C, and to ensure that the messages come from different actors, using different channels over a longer period of time. Special attention will be paid to the role of boys and men in supporting girls' rights and addressing gender issues.

Building social movements within communities

In Kenya community advisory teams will continue to build trust within communities to be able to plan and execute community-led alternative rites of passage (ARP), whereby the ritual of passing from girlhood to adulthood remains, but without FGM/C. In Kenya a start will also be made to include young married people in the dialogue groups. In Indonesia, the alliance will work with the intermediary actors (Village Child Protection

Groups (KPADs), teachers, health-care workers, village youth forums and village governments) to strengthen their gender values, knowledge on children's rights, SRHR perspectives and MYP to ensure better child protection systems in the implementation areas. It is also important to counteract growing opposing views and pro-marriage messaging in 2019.

In all countries, the alliances will continue to encourage youth and others to speak out on CM, FGM/C and TP and to prevent underage marriages from taking place. Strengthening and linking to networks will be an important next step to build social movements. The programme will continue to jointly monitor and supervise efforts to support girls not to marry under 18, leave a marriage, return to school or resist FGM/C.

Pathway 2: Adolescent girls and boys are meaningfully engaged to claim their SRH rights



Building the MYP movement

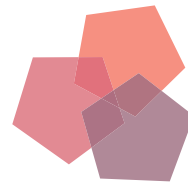
The focus in 2019 under Pathway 2 will be to intensify MYP training for community-based organizations, youth and other groups. YIDA youth-led partners will continue to build the MYP movement in all programme countries by providing technical assistance and mentorship, facilitating adolescent dialogues and promoting the MYP concept to partner organizations, young people and CSOs to increase young people's involvement, participation and decision-making power. Skills-building on advocacy and youth leadership will also be further rolled out.

Strengthen MYP capacity to build youth leadership

In previous years, all alliance partners have been trained on MYP, which has enhanced their understanding of the importance of involving young people in their activities. MYP action plans have been developed to integrate MYP into the organizations and programming. In 2018 an MYP survey was carried out to ascertain the steps undertaken by alliance members and CSOs with regard to MYP. Results show different levels of progress. In 2019, support will be given, where needed, to strengthen MYP capacity through refresher training or specific mentoring by youth-led partners in the countries and technical support from the Netherlands to build youth leadership and continue MYP sessions and activities. For example, in Indonesia in 2019 the integration of youth into the KPADs will be further encouraged by training young people to become agents of change and giving them opportunities to lead in KPAD programmes. In Ethiopia the YIDA will build on the Ethiopian Youth Council for Higher Opportunities (ECHO) groups to provide more space for young people to come together and learn about MYP. Also, Youth-Adult Partnership dialogues will take place, where learning and partnership development goes hand in hand.

Integrating MYP into CSOs

MYP in all countries in 2019 will focus on mentoring partner CSOs to effectively integrate CM, FGM/C and TP advocacy issues into their work plans and on further training youth in advocacy. The CSOs will continue



engaging young people and other community members to address these three issues. Ultimately, this will strengthen community acceptance, leading to improved uptake of YIDA intervention activities, such as CSE lessons. The engagement of local CSOs will enhance the sustainability of MYP, as they are made up of local community members who clearly understand the issues at hand and can sustain the efforts of the project after 2020.

Pathway 3: Adolescent girls and boys take informed action on their sexual health



Improving access to youth-friendly reproductive health services

In 2019 the focus under Pathway 3 will be to continue building the knowledge of ASRHR among school management, teachers, students and health-care workers. The YIDA will also continue to promote access to SRH services, enhance training of health-care staff at youth-friendly services and establish more safe spaces for young people at health centres.

Quality CSE

As TP and FGM/C are still taboo subjects in countries, CM is used as the entry point for CSE, although this might influence the comprehensiveness of the education provided. In 2019, therefore, the challenge is to safeguard quality CSE lessons and messaging. In some countries health-care providers and teachers still resist changing their attitude on SRH for young people; therefore, it is key that they continue to receive training on young people's SRH needs.

Integrating CSE will remain a key strategy in 2019. The aim is to train teachers to provide CSE classes to adolescent students, who in turn share their SRHR knowledge with their peers (through youth clubs, for instance), their parents and the wider community, as it is important to also reach out-of-school youth. The challenge is to ensure that teachers pay sufficient attention within CSE classes to TP and, where applicable, FGM/C. Where needed, updating and distributing CSE manuals will continue in 2019. In Ethiopia, Kenya and Malawi more teachers and peer educators will be trained on CSE.

Providing access for young people to youth-friendly SRH services

In 2019 the YIDA will continue providing young people with youth-friendly ASRHR information, referring (in-school) youth to youth-friendly services and ensuring that health-care services have youth-friendly spaces available.

CSE within initiation rites in Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia

In Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia, SRH information is also passed on during initiation rites. In Mozambique these initiation rites now follow a so-called 'three-step' approach, whereby groups of adolescents and young

people are divided into three age groups: 10–14 years, 15–18 years and 18–24 years. In all three countries, facilitators of initiation rites are trained to be able to provide appropriate messages regarding SRH to young people.

In all countries, training to provide CSE or life-skills-based education to different groups will continue in 2019.

Pathway 4: Adolescent girls have alternatives beyond CM, FGM/C and TP through education and economic empowerment



Education and economic empowerment

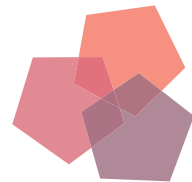
As poverty, lack of education and limited job opportunities for girls are major drivers of CM, this pathway has a two-pronged approach, whereby activities aim to improve the future prospects of young people, especially girls, by providing them, for example, with role models for them to see that girls can make alternative life choices. In 2019 the YIDA will continue increasing access to safe post-primary education for adolescent girls and encourage girls to complete their secondary education. Young people will also be trained in entrepreneurial and business skills to improve their employment opportunities. In Indonesia and Ethiopia economic support to families will continue, as poverty is one of the main causes of CM.

Creating safe spaces for girls in schools

In 2019 the programme will continue to encourage girls to stay in school after primary education and complete their secondary education. The focus will be on creating safe environments for girls in secondary schools by informing teachers and school management about girls' needs and gender-sensitive pedagogy and forming child protection structures. Training girls in menstrual hygiene management by providing hygiene materials and reusable sanitary pads will also continue — for example, in Ethiopia. This minimizes the likelihood of girls missing classes or failing to return to school due to a lack of hygiene materials. In all countries the YIDA will also continue preventing girls from dropping out of secondary school. The challenge is that in many countries there are no secondary schools in the communities where girls live, and they have to travel or rent a house, which makes them more vulnerable to sexual violence, for instance.

Economic opportunities for girls; vocational and entrepreneurial skills

Under this pathway, technical vocational training and VSLA activities have been set up, notably in Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique. The focus in 2019 will be to further support young people with the available economic empowerment activities, including life skills, financial literacy, technical vocational training and participating in VSLA and youth entrepreneurship. The aim is that young people will be economically empowered, will know about different life options and can become role models in their communities. Another focus in 2019 will be to mature VSLA groups into microfinance associations, grow the number of small businesses for young women and, where possible, link young people to internships and employment. Young girls receive information about courses and professions available in the intervention areas to increase their



income-generating skills. However, creating income-generating activities is difficult in all countries due to a lack of economic opportunities. Furthermore, in almost all intervention areas, employment opportunities for youth in the private sector are lacking, as the programme mostly operates in rural areas. In Mozambique, there is also a deficit of secondary schools in the implementation areas, and due to the lack of future prospects, young people do not value education. In 2019 the focus will be on vocational training, encouraging girls to set up small businesses of their own, which in many cases is a viable opportunity for young women, and, where possible, identifying small and medium-sized businesses. It is important to include a gender perspective to avoid stereotypical activities for boys and girls. In 2019, in Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique, new VSLA groups will be set up, and additional VSLA groups will receive Enterprise Your Life and financial management training. Community members will be supported to implement their business plans. Vocational skills training for selected adolescent girls and boys will continue to increase their opportunities, as it will increase their motivation to complete school and be a role model for other girls.

Pathway 5: Policymakers and duty-bearers develop and implement laws and policies in relation to CM and FGM/C



Public campaigns in implementation areas

Until now many advocacy activities have been focused on implementing public campaigns in the implementation areas, celebrating national days and thus directing attention to CM or FGM/C, but in all YIDA countries, active outreach also takes place to work with relevant government and non-government stakeholders.

Strengthening lobbying and advocacy capacity in countries

In 2019 it is important for all countries to have lobbying and advocacy strategies and action plans in place to reach out to key staff in local, regional and national government departments of health, education and social development to ensure that laws on CM and FGM/C are put in place, amended or implemented. In Indonesia, capacity-building on advocacy will take place in November 2018, enabling the local alliance team to review and implement the advocacy strategy and action plan for the national and local levels. For all countries, specific advocacy skills-building support will be provided where needed.

Implementing by-laws in implementation areas

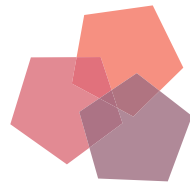
In Ethiopia, Mozambique, Zambia and Malawi, Yes I Do dialogues takes place within the technical working groups set up by governments, and they offer great opportunities to position the YIDA's agenda. To increase advocacy efforts in Malawi, the alliance will work with GOAL Malawi to promote girls' rights. In Malawi and Zambia, partners will also support communities to implement and monitor by-laws (marriage above 18 for girls and boys) in the implementation areas. In Malawi the by-laws have been officially approved, meaning that they are in line with the national policies and laws and will be implemented in the implementation areas from now on. Also, youth and community members will be trained in participatory advocacy. In Ethiopia, due to the new government, there might be more space to dialogue on SRH in 2019.

Planned dialogue sessions among youth at the national level on SRH, CM, FGM/C and TP will be held to increase their knowledge and skills.

Interlinkages of pathways of change

In 2019 the countries will be encouraged during field visits, annual review meetings, annual planning meetings and other communications to pay more attention to the potential of linking activities between the different pathways — for example, linking young people who receive training on CSE or business skills with health-care facilities, so that their empowerment also prompts them to take action and access SRH services.

In general, we need to better monitor that the full ToC is being implemented in implementation areas, as this is not always the case, often due to very practical reasons such as that partners do not operate in certain intervention areas. This is important, as the YIDA ToC states that our vision of adolescent girls and boys enjoying their SRHR and achieving their full potential, free from all forms of CM, FGM/C and TP, will only be achieved by implementing all five pathways, including the cross-cutting strategies.



M&E activities in 2019

Building on the participatory internal MTR process, we will continue to support countries in their monitoring and learning activities in 2019. The M&E group will provide guidance in measuring progress towards outcomes and using the ToC as a conceptual framework that can be adapted and revised based on new insights. The concepts of the ToC and outcomes are still relatively new; therefore, capacity-strengthening continues to be of strategic importance. After consultation with the in-country teams, the capacity-strengthening plans for 2019 will be translated into practical activities, such as tailor-made training, e-learning and a global learning event.

The link between M&E, research and implementation can be strengthened, and this will be one of the strategic priorities for 2019. The M&E coordinator will work with the M&E group, the research coordinator and the YIDA country leads to ensure that findings and conclusions from the M&E system and research are optimally used to inform decision-making to improve the programme.

Besides a strong focus on making M&E work better at the country level, efforts will focus on publishing monitoring information for the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI). In 2018 we worked on creating a dashboard, which is now operational, and final fine-tuning is necessary to visualize the IATI results published by the alliance partners. The dashboard is accessible and available to all partners and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For 2019 the dashboard will facilitate ongoing monitoring of Yes I Do programme activities and ensure analysis of and learning on progress by combining the IATI files produced by the YIDA partners.

The YIDA M&E group will continue to meet regularly in the Netherlands in 2019 to discuss ongoing M&E progress and challenges and ensure proper follow-up.

Midline report and operational research

The final qualitative midline reports for the Yes I Do programme will be available by the end of December 2018, as will the qualitative operational studies conducted in 2017 and 2018. Both the draft midline findings and the findings from the operational research have been included in the overall MTR report and include recommendations for the countries to improve their programmes. Qualitative indicators and a synthesis of them based on the midline studies were shared within the YIDA. In 2019 these studies will be further disseminated. In 2019, further operational research will be implemented based on themes and knowledge gaps that were identified during the MTR workshops in the countries. Further research will take place to build on the existing knowledge and fill specific knowledge gaps that remain in the countries.

Learning in 2019

As all YIDA members have different expertise and knowledge, learning is considered essential. It takes place both in the countries and in the Netherlands.

The needs for capacity-building and other information are collected through (bi)annual narrative reports and regular monitoring visits. The narrative reports and visits collect the needs for capacity-building, and, based on these needs, specific interventions or technical assistance are organized. Countries reflected on their learning needs during the in-country MTR workshops, and, in cooperation with the Dutch country leads, priorities were established for 2019, so that countries and/or regions can learn from each other's practices, research and programme implementation.

Learning activities can take place at the country level within the alliance or between countries (regional learning) — for example, Indonesia can learn about addressing FGM/C from Ethiopia. Countries will be invited to write proposals for regional learning to take place in 2019.

For 2019, specific learning themes indicated by the countries include the following: training on case tracking, to systematically follow up on cancelled marriages or other reported cases by communities; training on strengthening advocacy to support countries in advocating for the implementation of policies, laws and by-laws; strengthening networking, communication and influencing skills to achieve advocacy results; and other areas for support include results-based project management and ensuring sustainability.

In the Netherlands we will continue to organize learning events where alliance partners can share their specific expertise and knowledge — for example, learning opportunities were created in 2018 on youth economic empowerment and GTA. To increase knowledge on GTA, alliance members and others were able to take part in webinars.

For further learning and informed strategic discussions in 2019, we will use the outcomes of the MTR. At the international level (the Netherlands and the countries) a learning event is planned to take place in 2019 to enable the YIDA to use the main MTR findings for joint learning.

Sharing research

Learning from YIDA research findings is shared within, between and beyond the CM alliances with the broader SRHR community in the Netherlands via cooperation with Share-Net International and Girls Not Brides the Netherlands (GNBN). For example, in 2018 a 'lecture series' by GNBN in cooperation with Share-Net International enabled GNBN members to share their insights from programmes and research on CM with member organizations. The YIDA was responsible for organizing two of these lectures based on research into the concept of 'waithood related to CM' from Ethiopia and 'child divorce' insights from research in Indonesia. GNBN learning events will continue in 2019.

Some of the research findings have also been presented during international conferences — for instance, in 2018 several alliance members visited the GNB global meeting in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, the International AIDS Conference and/or the International Conference on Family Planning. When the occasion occurs in 2019, YIDA researchers will continue to share their findings with SRHR colleagues at learning events, including international conferences.

Learning between CM alliances

Learning between CM alliances will also continue in 2019. Regular meetings between the alliances and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will also continue in 2019. Joint monitoring trips have taken place each year, and it is expected that a joint trip will also be planned for 2019. A specific learning plan (including activities taking place as GNBN) will be made.



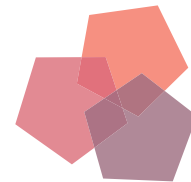
YIDA external communications

All YIDA members are represented in the YIDA communications group. They meet every eight weeks to discuss upcoming activities, opportunities and bottlenecks. The YIDA has an external communications strategy (including a communications action plan). A YIDA branding guide was developed in 2018 and is being used to build a visible YIDA identity. A brochure describing the Yes I Do programme is also available. In November 2018 a short animated video to visualize the why, where and how of the Yes I Do programme was finalized and will be used to share via social media and at learning events, presentations, conferences etc. In 2018 we started preparing for communication content trips to Malawi, Kenya and Indonesia. One content trip (Malawi) will take place in 2018, while the other two are expected to take place in early 2019. The objective is to collect stories and visual materials such as photos and videos of the programme in these countries to strengthen the visibility of the YIDA and to keep CM, FGM/C and TP on the agenda in 2019.

Cooperation in the Netherlands

The GNB network is the structure where the three Dutch CM alliances (Her Choice, More than Brides Alliance and the YIDA) and other international and Dutch organizations active on CM come together. GNB has three working groups: CM in the Netherlands, the Global South, and Advocacy and Communications. Different YIDA staff are represented in the Global South and Advocacy and Communications working groups. The latter group has an advocacy strategy (approved in 2018), and the advocacy action plan will inform the advocacy actions for 2019. The Global South working group (in cooperation with Share-Net International) will continue sharing and disseminating knowledge and expertise on CM with GNB members and other SRHR professionals — for example, by organizing lectures where researchers and practitioners working in the field of SRHR are invited to share their results and lessons learned. The working group on CM in the Netherlands will have collected more information on the scope and nature of CM in the Netherlands, providing a basis for its activities in 2019.





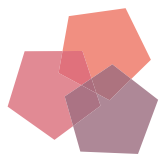
Major risks for the YIDA in 2019

These risks are an update of the risks identified for the YIDA in the 2018 Annual Plan.

General major external risks	Mitigation measures
Increasingly shrinking space for international NGOs and CSOs (Pakistan)	Close monitoring will take place of the situation in Pakistan. The YIDA Board will need to decide whether and how the Yes I Do programme can continue in Pakistan.
Increase in conservatism towards SRHR (Indonesia)	Adaptations to the programme will be considered by ensuring effective and repeated messaging with key stakeholders against CM in the implementation areas.
The PLGHA policy might have negative consequences for the YIDA. One of its effects is less and more restricted funding for SRHR. Young people cannot access the full range of SRH services in a number of countries, since, for example, there is lack of contraceptives (condoms).	The effects of the PLGHA policy will be monitored by the YIDA. We will monitor stock-outs in YFHS more closely and re-consider whether we should adapt our programme strategy.
General major internal risks	Mitigation measures
High turnover of staff in the countries and in the Netherlands	Ensure that key information is available, do more value clarification in 2019, and share key principles for the Yes I Do programme.

Budget 2019

The YIDA consolidated 2019 budget will be shared with MofA by means of a separate document.



YES I DO.



Girls first



For a strong and healthy Africa

CHOICE FOR YOUTH & SEXUALITY



Royal Tropical Institute



For sexual and reproductive health and rights