

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

# Yes I Do Alliance

Plan & Budget 2020

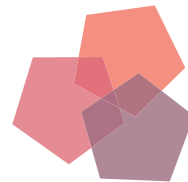


# General Information

Name of the organization	Plan International Netherlands
Postal address	P.O. Box 75454 1070 AL Amsterdam
Telephone number	+31 20 5495555
Email address	<a href="mailto:info@planinternational.nl">info@planinternational.nl</a>
Name and email address of contact person	Karin Weber <a href="mailto:karin.weber@planinternational.nl">karin.weber@planinternational.nl</a> +31 (0) 20 549 5540 +31 (0) 6 84096982

## 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
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MYP	Meaningful youth participation
NGO	Non-governmental organization
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



# CONTENT

Acronyms and abbreviations	2
1. Introduction	4
2. Context Analysis and Key Focus by Country	6
Ethiopia	6
Indonesia	6
Kenya	7
Malawi	9
Mozambique	9
Pakistan	10
Zambia	10
3. Exit and Sustainability Strategies	13
4. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning in 2020	14
5. Budget 2020	15

# 1. Introduction

2020 will be the fifth and final year of implementation for the Yes I Do programme. Over the last three and a half years, many great achievements have been reached, and the IATI outcome-level data and findings from the Yes I Do Midterm Review (MTR) confirm that overall the programme is on track.

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 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: 1) Meaningful Youth Participation (MYP); 2) Gender Transformative Approach (GTA); 3) Engagement of men and boys; and 4) Girls' empowerment.

No substantive changes to the programme are foreseen for next year. In 2020 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, alternative rites of passage, promoting Meaningful Youth Participation (MYP), delivering Comprehensive Sexual Education (CSE) and improving and realizing youth-friendly services, encouraging girls to complete their secondary education, providing savings and loan schemes and entrepreneurial training, increase internships with private sector, as well as undertaking advocacy to push for the introduction or implementation of legislation and policies for marriage over 18 and the abandonment of FGM/C and adjust bylaws to more child friendly taking into account the child rights in the punishments. Specific context analysis and key focus by country are provided below.





POWERED BY WBR

Improving Food Security & Resilience

BUFFALO



## 2. Context Analysis and Key Focus by Country

### Ethiopia

February 5, 2019 marked an historic date in the history of Ethiopian civil society. One year after the beginning of the political transition, the House of Peoples Representatives adopted the revised Civil Society Proclamation, which replaces the restrictive 2009 Charities and Societies Proclamation. The new 2019 Civil Societies Proclamation introduces a number of positive changes, including clear recognition of the right to operational freedom and the lifting of restrictions on finances considered “foreign”, particularly for those working on human rights.

In 2019, the Government of Ethiopia has launched a five-year national roadmap to end CM and FGM/C. The plan, costed at US\$ 94 million, outlines key strategies and interventions the Government and its partners intend to implement in order to achieve the ambitious national goal of eliminating these harmful practices by 2025. Moreover, the Ministry of Health (MoH) has started preparing National Meaningful Youth Participation Guidelines in line with its Adolescent Reproductive Health Strategy.

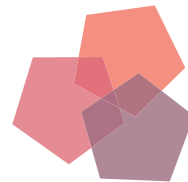
With regard to security, the Ethiopian Government has restricted or shut down internet and phone services during and after civil unrest, most recently during the failed Amhara Region Coup in 2019. Civil unrest and armed conflict in parts of the country together with the uncertainties related to the elections in 2020 might have a negative effect on the YIDA program implementation.

#### Key programme focus in 2020

With the new law in place YIDA partners in Ethiopia have increased space for engagement and are enabled to carry out right-based lobby and advocacy and increase the reach of the program. The in-country team will develop a lobby and advocacy strategy which will guide the team and work in 2020.

The major areas of focus in year 2020 will be consolidating community and local stakeholders ownership of the program’s interventions, transforming knowledge and behaviour change observed in youth and the communities to ensure social mobilization, promoting meaningful youth participation, continue creating alternatives for girls through education and economic empowerment and improving access to youth-friendly SRH services by availing the services in youth centres and strengthening referral linkage between school-based activities and the youth-friendly corners.

The additional fund reallocated from Pakistan (see below) will be used to strengthen the existing interventions in accordance with the Mid Term Review recommendations and to extend implementing partners’ operating areas and/or technical presence within the 28 kebeles where YIDA is currently working.



## Indonesia

In September 2019 Indonesia's parliament has revised the national marriage laws to lift the minimum age at which women can marry from 16 years to 19, a move welcomed by campaigners, including the YIDA, as a step towards ending CM. The newly-re-elected president Joko Widodo has shown political commitment towards ending CM and has instructed the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection (MoWECP) to develop a comprehensive Strategy and Plan of Action to Eliminate CM.

In contrast to this positive legislative news, end September 2019 protesters gathered urging the president to halt a proposed revision of the criminal code, which would prohibit sex outside marriage and outlaw abortion except in cases of rape and incest. Following the protests, the President halted the bill, but protesters fear the reintroduction of the measures after the new Parliament is sworn in.

Local elections in 2020 are expected to have an impact on the YIDA programme since current trained leaders and government stakeholders could possibly be replaced by others. Since the strategy of YIDA has always been to work both with individual leaders as well as the wider structures of key government bodies and non-government organizations, leadership changes are manageable and engagement will be retained.

### Key programme focus in 2020

The YIDA works closely with national and local government stakeholders and local community/religious leaders to enhance the translation and harmonisation of national CM law into district and local policies and implementation thereof and continues to support piloted preventive and responsive models, such as the village child protection committees, to inform and support families and communities to find alternatives to CM including education and economic empowerment. Local Champions of Change (CoC) that are introduced in 2019 are instrumental in the advocacy strategy of the YIDA programme and are supported to participate in local development plan processes. Furthermore, YIDA together with other civil society organisations will support lobby activities against the introduction of the criminal code revision.

In 2020 efforts will be intensified to advocate for the other two main themes of the YIDA, namely FGM/C and teenage pregnancy (TP). FGM/C is currently not included in discussions about the development agenda. YIDA will increase the knowledge and capacity of local actors in understanding issues around child rights and child protection. In addition, YIDA will conduct public awareness raising on these issues and facilitate the work of local adult and youth actors in raising their concerns related to CM, TP and FGM/C with relevant authorities.

With regard to TP, YIDA's work in the area of family planning will be expanded in 2020 through its engagement with family planning field staff and will focus on reaching married young people (18 - 24 years old) with information and commodities. YIDA will continue to connect the family planning program with marriage registration mechanisms and local Imams to work together in outreach activities. In addition, capacity strengthening to local authorities will be provided by YIDA to scale up CSE provision.

## Kenya

The political situation in Kenya is expected to be stable in 2020. However, there is a clamour for a constitutional change through a referendum which is anticipated to cause heightened political factionalism among the community leaders. This may reduce time available for programme work as leaders may prioritize political engagements. At the same time, leaders may begin early campaigns for the 2022 general elections. Once these campaigns begin, leaders are cautious and may not talk positively about certain cultural aspects that may endanger their campaigns. These issues include FGM/C. Any planned anti FGM declarations may not be well supported by the community and political leadership. However, there is political goodwill to end FGM and this is evident from Kenya's presidential commitment to end CM and FGM by 2022.

With regard to the socio-economic context, youth are increasingly facing unemployment. This situation is aggravated by the drought of 2019 whose effects are likely to be felt in the first quarter of 2020 where most target beneficiaries will be unavailable for project activities. The majority of the youth are likely to continue to engage in menial jobs, including sand harvesting and boda boda (motor) bike riding for quick cash. These groups of boda boda drivers and sand harvesters are high-risk groups in terms of having unprotected sex which can lead to teenage pregnancies and STDs.

### Key programme focus in 2020

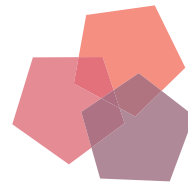
The YIDA programme will continue engaging high risk groups with information on behaviour change and linking them to youth friendly SRH services. The YIDA will conduct research on how the activities of boda-boda riders, sand harvesters, Morans (young Maasai men), and similar community structures perpetuate teenage pregnancy in order to inform prevention strategies. More general, both in and out of school youth shall be linked to youth-friendly resource centres for age appropriate sexual reproductive health and rights information and services to help them make informed choices regarding their sexual health.

In 2020, young Morans in Mosiro and Ewuaso will undergo a ceremony to become young elders. The YIDA will leverage on the opportunity to sensitize the young elders on the importance of eliminating FGM/C. This will also help sustain the fight against FGM/C, since these new leaders could be pivotal in advocacy for the abandonment of FGM/C in the area. Furthermore, in Illoodokilani ward, young boys will be initiated into Moran-hood. After circumcision, the Morans will be free to engage sexually with circumcised and uncircumcised girls, more often than not this is unprotected sex. YIDA will provide SRHR information to these boys and link them to the already established youth-friendly resource centres.

Two of the locations of operation i.e. Oltepesi and Kilonito have each been subdivided into two locations which translates into two additional administrative chiefs. The YIDA programme has supported formation of two additional Community Advisory Teams to end FGM/C, CM and TP to spearhead child protection issues in these new locations. The programme will continue to work with like-minded stakeholders within the County including grass-root CSOs that have been subgranted by the programme to undertake community engagement activities to end FGM/C, CM and TP.

The YIDA will work towards ensuring increased retention of girls in secondary schools by offering bursary support for girls at risk of FGM and CM, by continuing to sensitize parents on the importance of education for girls and by working with the Area Advisory Councils to ensure all children especially girls of school-going age are enrolled. Furthermore, the YIDA will continue to ensure economic empowerment and independence of





girls outside the household by linking already established Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLAs) and girls to micro-finance institutions (MFIs), providing start-up kits to graduates from vocational institutions and linking girls to employment opportunities.

## Malawi

Malawi is a country with a strong legal policy environment for child protection against various vices including child marriage and teenage pregnancies. However, in spite of the existing legal instruments and policies, the country falls short on implementation and enforcement of these policies and laws respectively.

Cultural practices such as traditional initiations continue to form a critical part of the social fabric of Malawi. In some communities, traditional initiation is taken as a trademark into adulthood, such that those who have not been initiated have not graduated into adults, and are regarded as immature. Most harmful practices, such as kusasa fumbi (forced sexual intercourse with a girl after initiation), are part and parcel of initiations and lead to various violations, such as rape, increasing the spread of HIV/AIDS and other STDs, teenage pregnancies and child marriages. The need for interventions to curb these harmful practices is urgent.

### Key programme focus in 2020

The YIDA program envisions the following changes especially in the intervention areas and districts, following the gains produced in the last four years: The first is the enactment of community by-laws against child marriages and teenage pregnancies in the implementation districts. As much as statutory laws exist, the requirement for supportive lower laws known as community by-laws has remained central in Malawi's decentralized systems, where institutions are not strong enough to enforce statutory laws without the aid of traditional structures of chiefdoms. It became primary that community by-laws be approved to necessitate observance of the rights of children against TP and CM.

Secondly, the YIDA Malawi program envisions an environment where socio-cultural harmful practices and harmful gender norms are aggressively challenged by all, young and old, after the strengthening of community structures, by the establishment of social movement against these practices and the introduction of Champions of Change (CoCs) safe spaces and Human Rights clubs in the impact areas.

Thirdly, YIDA Malawi program envisions strengthened and quality Youth Friendly Health Services (YFHS) in all health centres of the intervention areas, including increased access to contraceptives by adolescents leading to planned pregnancies and reduced teenage pregnancies. Lastly, the YIDA Malawi program sees an economically empowered crop of youths, especially girls, making decisions regarding their future and enjoying their adolescent sexual and reproductive rights (ASRHR). The program has created a strong political will at the district level, after the district integrated the YID strategy into its district development plan, and YIDA Malawi program sees that political will to address TP and CM will continue in the next five years, following this adaptation.

## Mozambique

In August 2019 Mozambique has passed a new bill banning child marriage following a two and a half-year campaign by gender equality and SRHR organisations including the YIDA. The bill, which set the minimum age for marriage at 18, eliminates a loophole in Mozambican family law which made it possible for children to marry at 16 with the consent of their parents. The YIDA played an integral role in drafting the bill, working alongside Mozambique's national and local governments, other civil society organisations, community leaders, boys and girls, parents and religious leaders. The campaign to put an end to child marriage in Mozambique has been gaining traction for some time, with youth supported by the YIDA and other CSOs leading the charge.

Furthermore in December 2018 the Mozambican Ministry of Education has revoked a misogynist decree of 2003 which ordered all pregnant schoolgirls to attend night classes, and banned them from day classes. Decree 39 is now replaced by 354 and from the start of the 2019 schoolyear pregnant girls can stay at school and the government is even obliged to give them extra lessons, which were missed during pregnancy leave. It is a victory for the civil society movement which YIDA is part of supporting right of girls to education.

### Key programme focus in 2020

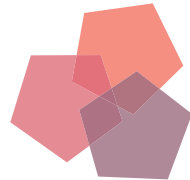
The YIDA in collaboration with other CSOs will continue to urge and support the government to accompany the strengthened legislation with policies and programmes which address the root causes of CM and tackle gender inequality and harmful social attitudes. A strong legal framework on CM is essential if the practice is to be eradicated, but it is clear from the evidence that it must be combined with other measures to ensure girls and young women can claim their rights. As part of the civil society movement the YIDA in Malawi will continue to advocate for the rights of women and girls and to combat the various forms of violence against girls, inside and outside school, including sexual harassment and forced marriages.

In 2020, the YIDA will focus on establishing links between Champions of Change (CoCs), Community-Based Organisations (CBOS) and community committees to strengthen social mobilization for prevention of CM, TP and the promotion of girls' rights. CoCs, CBOs and multi-sectoral committees will be supported to develop and implement their action plans. In addition, the capacity of Child Protection Reference Groups at district level will be strengthened in coordination with the District Attorney General Office. Furthermore, the recommendations of the contraceptive survey results will be implemented in 2020. Lastly, economic empowerment of youth will be increased through vocational training, supporting the implementation of youth business plans and further establishing partnerships with the private sector to provide youth training.

## Pakistan

At the end of 2017 the Pakistani Ministry of Internal Affairs did not approve the registration of a large number of INGOs, 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 and they had to close down their offices and programmes by the end of 2018. Since the YIDA had to close down in Pakistan, the remaining programme budget of Pakistan (1,8 million euros in 2019 - 2020) has been reallocated (with MoFA's approval) to the remaining YIDA countries (55% to Ethiopia, 22% to Indonesia, 12% to Kenya, 6% to Malawi, 4% to Zambia and 2% to the International/ Netherlands budget).





## Zambia

In 2020 no elections or changes in policy level are foreseen in Zambia. Political commitment to ending CM in Zambia is strong. The President of Zambia is an ambassador at the Organization of African Union (OAU) on ending CM and the government is accelerating coordinated implementation of the National Strategy on Ending Child Marriage 2016 -2021. Furthermore, the government launched the 'ending child marriage campaign' and all districts are currently implementing plans on ending CM which will greatly contribute to sustainability of the YIDA programme.

It is expected that YIDA's good working relationship with the Office of the President through District Commissioners, Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional affairs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Community Development and Social Welfare will continue to influence policy around child marriage and teenage pregnancy. YIDA is represented in the Adolescent Health and Family Planning Working Groups among others, both of which are groups whose mandate is provided for by the MoH and have a strong focus on ASRHR, CM and TP.

### Key programme focus in 2020

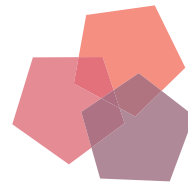
In 2020, the YIDA in Zambia will place its focus on strengthening traditional leadership, community structures and government departments to ensure ownership of the programme and sustainability of interventions in the implementation areas. The YIDA programme in Zambia will accelerate strengthening civil society organizations and government strategic departments to meaningfully engage young people in the decision-making processes at all levels and apply a gender transformative approach.

In 2020 the YIDA will support the roll out of the CSE in schools introduced by the Zambian Ministry of Education. Close engagement with traditional leadership structures and government department's will be continued to strengthen support and avoid misconceptions that could compromise the programme results. Champions of Change already trained in previous years will be further supported to form social movement within their communities. Religious leaders, traditional leaders and schools will be supported by the YIDA to raise awareness on the by-laws to end CM & TP. Furthermore, health workers will be trained in youth-friendly service delivery and referral systems between health facilities and community-based structures will be strengthened.

With regard to economic empowerment, the YIDA will support vocational training for girls, provide start-up grants and mentorship opportunities to youth that have undergone vocational skills training and train girls in leadership and life skills. In addition, school club matrons/patrons and school managers will be trained as trainers in child rights, abuse identification and safeguarding policies.







### 3. Exit and Sustainability Strategies

The YIDA will continue to implement the programme activities within the five pathways in the six countries where the YID is being carried out. Since the programme will be in its fifth and final year of implementation a special focus will be on exit and sustainability strategies. During the Annual Review and Planning meetings to be held in each of the six YIDA countries end of 2019 'exit and sustainability strategies' will be developed further by countries building on the sustainability measures already designed within the program and its implementation. Key measures include:

**Sustainability** – The YIDA programme is focused on promoting girls and women's rights and achieving high levels of participation and ownership. Through the use of a gender transformative approach aimed at achieving change at the individual, relational, community and structural level, changes in attitudes, behaviour and social norms are more likely to sustain beyond the lifetime of the programme. In addition, the focus on strengthening civil society, including grassroots social movements and networks of young people, is expected to have a lasting effect on good governance and continued influencing of decision-making after YIDA ends. Especially because the main approach is evidence-based advocacy, increased participation of women and girls and strengthening relationships with local and central level government for policy dialogues. Capacity strengthening at different (central, decentral and international) levels combined with a focus on trainings of trainers rather than direct training is expected to contribute to the sustainability of the results because in-country partners are being able to provide capacity building to local CSO members independently.

In addition, YIDA has and will continue to work closely with existing government structures at central and decentral level and has successfully advocated for changes in (by)laws related to CM, TP and FGM/C and integrating issues within (local and central) government plans and strategies which will continue implementation after the program ends. Community models such as child protection committees and Champions of Change combined with local capacity strengthening efforts aim to contribute to sustainable inclusive local development and mutual accountability. In those countries where laws have already been revised the focus will be on increasing awareness about the changed laws at the community level and within relevant stakeholders as well as supporting the implementation of the laws through social accountability structures.

**Exit strategies** - Detailed country level annual activity plans will be developed by the YID alliances present in each country in the last quarter of 2019. In these detailed activity plans for 2020, exit strategies will be included and integrated in capacity strengthening and regular monitoring. Key elements are likely to include; 1) further strengthening institutional capacity of YIDA partners; 2) Regular pro-active (internal and external) communication to and consultation with partners about the sustainability and exit strategy; 3) transparency about work plans, budgets and funding timelines and clear agreed expectations from all parties included in partnership contracts; and 4) timely inclusion of handover of programme to existing structures (including local government) in programme timelines.

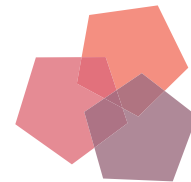
## 4. Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning

Continuous monitoring will be conducted through field monitoring visits, quarterly IATI publications, outcome measurement by partners, quarterly (internal) financial reports and bi-annual reports as well as the annual reviews within the countries. A combined final narrative and financial report will be developed covering the five year program period and submitted to MoFA.

The end-line research, coordinated by YIDA research partner KIT, will be conducted in 2020 in all YID countries. The end-line research will consist of 6 mixed-methods country end-line studies. It aims to provide insight into the (interrelated) causes and effects of child marriage, teenage pregnancy and FGM/C (where applicable) and the extent to which these causes and effects, and the three problems themselves, are present in the intervention areas of the YID programme over a period of five years. It furthermore seeks to unravel why and how the YID intervention strategies do or do not contribute towards improved outcomes related to the five strategic goals of the ToC. This includes an assessment of the assumptions underlying the ToC.

In addition to the endline, an external end evaluation will be conducted to assess the key evaluation criteria in accordance with MoFA and IOB guidelines. A ToR is currently being developed and will be shared with MoFA in the first quarter of 2020. Evaluation findings will be validated and shared with the in-country teams as well as the YIDA in The Netherlands. The YIDA country teams will develop strategies based on best practises to share their country specific results, documented good practises and lessons learned with external stakeholders. At international level, 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) and during international conferences and other learning events.





## 5. Budget 2020

### Country 1 - Kenya

Administration and PME	€ 92.869
Social movement	€ 135.880
Engagement/empowerment young people	€ 56.818
Access to SRHR info and services	€ 221.317
Economic empowerment	€ 38.718
Knowledge and research	€ 159.348
Lobby & Advocacy	€ 24.290
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>€ 729.241</b>

### Country 2 - Ethiopia

Administration and PME	€ 161.767
Social movement	€ 258.258
Engagement/empowerment young people	€ 30.363
Access to SRHR info and services	€ 282.438
Economic empowerment	€ 124.620
Knowledge and research	€ 175.629
Lobby & Advocacy	€ 142.990
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>€ 1.176.065</b>

### Country 3 - Malawi

Administration and PME	€ 73.805
Social movement	€ 86.863
Engagement/empowerment young people	€ 49.411
Access to SRHR info and services	€ 173.834
Economic empowerment	€ 97.961
Knowledge and research	€ 115.000
Lobby & Advocacy	€ 40.447
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>€ 637.321</b>

#### Country 5 - Indonesia

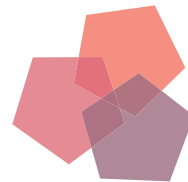
Administration and PME	€ 104.196
Social movement	€ 164.934
Engagement/empowerment young people	€ 33.720
Access to SRHR info and services	€ 245.580
Economic empowerment	€ 117.324
Knowledge and research	€ 186.560
Lobby & Advocacy	€ 136.607
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>€ 988.921</b>

#### Country 6 - Mozambique

Administration and PME	€ 70.898
Social movement	€ 47.217
Engagement/empowerment young people	€ 45.242
Access to SRHR info and services	€ 90.128
Economic empowerment	€ 67.200
Knowledge and research	€ 114.625
Lobby & Advocacy	€ 35.331
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>€ 470.641</b>

#### Country 7 - Zambia

Administration and PME	€ 63.054
Social movement	€ 79.745
Engagement/empowerment young people	€ 40.680
Access to SRHR info and services	€ 151.130
Economic empowerment	€ 76.437
Knowledge and research	€ 117.446
Lobby & Advocacy	€ 37.077
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>€ 565.569</b>



#### Netherlands/International

Administration + PME N NL	€ 92.991
Alliance coordination	€ 182.485
Knowledge and research	€ 19.556
Linking & Learning	€ 40.000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>€ 335.032</b>

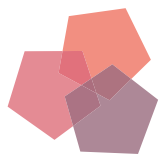
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>€ 4.902.790</b>
--------------------	--------------------

#### Budget 2020

##### Total sums per Outcome

Administration and PME	€ 659.580
Alliance coordination	€ 182.485
Social movement	€ 772.898
Engagement/empowerment young people	€ 256.233
Access to SRHR info and services	€ 1.164.427
Economic empowerment	€ 522.260
Knowledge and research	€ 888.164
Lobby & Advocacy	€ 416.742
Linking & Learning	€ 40.000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>€ 4.902.790</b>





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