

Annual Plan 2024 Right Here Right Now

31 October 2023



RIGHT HERE
RIGHT NOW

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List of abbreviations

AMPF	Association Marocaine de Planification Familiale
APFSD	Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development
ARROW	Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CoP	Community of Practice
CSE	Comprehensive sexuality education
CSO	Civil society organisation
CPD	Commission on Population and Development
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
GAG	Global Advocacy Group
GTA	Gender transformative approach
HRC	Human Rights Council
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IEC	Information, education and communication
IPPFAR	International Planned Parenthood Federation African Region
LTO	Long-term outcome
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MIYP	Meaningful and inclusive youth participation
MTR	Mid-term review
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OCA	Organisational capacity assessment
PMELR	Planning, monitoring, evaluation, learning and research
PRSEAH	Prevention of and reaction to sexual exploitation, abuse, and harassment
RHRN	Right Here Right Now (programme)
RHU	Reproductive Health Uganda
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEAH	Sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment
SKIL	Strengthening Mutual Capacities, Knowledge, Innovation and Learning
SOGIESC	Sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics
SRHR	Sexual and reproductive health and rights
ToC	Theory of change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
WoW	Ways of Working (working group)



1 Introduction

The Right Here Right Now (RHRN) Partnership was created to allow young people in all their diversity to enjoy their sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) in gender-just societies. The Partnership runs from 2021 to 2025 and operates at global, regional and national levels. It is a collaboration of partners in 10 countries – Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Morocco, Nepal, Tunisia and Uganda, with a global consortium consisting of Rutgers (lead), Association Marocaine de Planification Familiale (AMPF), Asian-Pacific Resource & Research Centre for Women (ARROW), CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality (CHOICE), Reproductive Health Uganda (RHU) and RNW Media. International Planned Parenthood Federation Africa Region (IPPFAR) is a technical partner in the programme. As we move into the fourth year of implementation, the following 2024 Annual Plan first briefly reviews our progress to date, then summarises plans for the coming year.

The 2024 consolidated plan will reflect on 2023 (section 2) and changes in the context that affect the Partnership's work (section 3). Section 4 presents the priorities for 2024 and summarises country coalition, consortium partner, technical partner and working group plans for 2024. Section 5 summarises risk and mitigation strategies, while section 6 outlines monitoring and evaluation plans. The final two sections deal with collaboration, governance and communication (section 7), and programme finances (section 8).



2 Review 2023

2023 is an important year for the Right Here Right Now programme, as we are in full-fledged implementation at country, regional and international level, and we find ourselves at midpoint of the programme. With the Mid-Term Review report in hand, we have reflected on our successes and what we need to focus on to maximise our impact on young people's SRHR in the remainder of the programme.

This year opened with the **RHRN Global Forum on comprehensive sexuality education (CSE)**, a linking and learning event focused on reflecting, sharing experiences and strategising for a (global) movement for CSE. This timely and well attended online event set the stage as 2023 is an important year for **CSE advocacy in various international and regional spaces**. With at least 45 advocates from SRHR organisations worldwide (of which five advocates were from RHRN), the progressive voice and expertise on CSE was loud and clear during statements, side-events and plenary sessions at the Commission of Population and Development (CPD) in New York. More than 58 states signed on to a progressive statement on SRHR, though there was a lack of consensus on sexuality education. At regional level, first West and Central Africa (WCA) Commitment was endorsed by 25 countries which included references to CSE and the SRHR of adolescents and young people.

Following the Global Forum, the **Community of Practice (CoP) on CSE** was launched, which is co-chaired by Rutgers and ARROW. In this space, along with the other established CoPs (dealing with opposition, meaningful and inclusive youth participation, and digitalisation), country partners continue to link, learn and share best practices on these themes. See section 4.4 for more information on the CoP plans in 2024.

In all countries, so far in 2023, many young people were reached with SRHR information and education, offline and online. The RHRN **Benin** coalition launched their new online and globally accessible SRHR platform [Vòbòdò](#) with support from RNW Media and the **Burundi** coalition. To build public support and awareness, many coalitions organised campaigns around international days; for example, the **Kenya** coalition conducted a campaign "Wrap it up" on World Condom Day, reaching over 1.6 million people.

Country coalitions strengthened their advocacy strategies. Many advocacy initiatives have already led to some great results that Right Here Right Now country partners contributed to in the first half of 2023. For example:

- **On inclusivity:** in **Benin**, a high-level meeting on the SRHR issues of marginalised groups was held for the first time where the Minister of Justice and Legislation announced the Government of Benin would only accept one of thirteen recommendations related to sexual orientation and gender identity. After a RHRN Benin member took the floor and presented the situation of marginalised people being victims of gender-based violence with supporting evidence and statistics, the Government accepted an additional recommendation to investigate acts of violence against marginalised groups.
- **On youth at the forefront:** the Ministry of Health in **Ethiopia** integrated and approved the bylaw and work plan of the newly established national youth council where previously there was no structured mechanism for youth involvement in the Ministry's work. A RHRN Ethiopia coalition partner played a crucial role in advocating for and contributing to the establishment of the youth council and in formulating and refining the bylaw and work plan.



- **On CSE:** In **Nepal**, the Ministry of Health and Population and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology issued a joint declaration expressing their commitment to prioritise CSE during the first national conference on CSE. A RHRN Nepal coalition partner played a key role as chair of the National CSE Advocacy Coalition to organise the conference, a member of the CSE thematic working group, and prepared a call to action with other organisations that was handed over to the government stakeholders at the conference.

In July 2023, the **global meeting in Benin** centred around sensemaking of the emerging Mid-Term Review (MTR) findings. This meeting was participatory and showed great collaboration and partnership, with useful outputs including jointly developed draft recommendations for the MTR and strategic priorities for 2024 and 2025. These have fed into the 2024 annual planning process and are reflected in this plan.

At the Women Deliver conference in Kigali, we launched the **ICPD+30 shadow report** with Dr. Natalia Kanem (executive director, UNFPA) among advocates and high-level attendees, shedding light on the current reality of young people's SRHR. The report covers 16 countries and four regions with the voices of young people from all these countries. 2024 is the anniversary year of the ICPD, where we hope to mobilise partners and champions at the Commission on Population and Development, Global Youth Dialogue and the Summit for the Future. We plan to use the shadow report to continue campaigning on important RHRN topics.

Despite the achievements, we also see **growing opposition** to our Right Here Right Now cause at country level. The most pronounced situation has been in in Uganda, where the anti-homosexuality act not only puts the marginalised group members at risk but also organisations that are perceived to promote non-traditional sexual relations. There is also concern that the anti-homosexuality act in **Uganda** has a spillover effect in the region. For example, Kenya's family protection bill uses similar language.

Opposition was also strong in international advocacy spaces, for example at the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in New York, our programme priorities were highly challenged in the negotiations. Though the outcome document ("Agreed Conclusions"), includes references we consider big wins, there were also some compromises/losses such as little progress on comprehensive sexuality education and no references in the text to gender diversity. In the context of opposition, we also see maintaining and certain positions as a success. For the remainder of the programme, dealing with opposition is a strategic priority. In 2024, we will further develop strategies for dealing with opposition and link and learn on the matter.



3 Changing context

This section describes by theme the most relevant developments that could impact programme implementation at regional and country levels in 2024. For many countries, the context information in the country programme proposals remains valid.

Increasing opposition to SRHR

As the RHRN programme addresses sensitive topics such as young people's SRHR, comprehensive sexuality education (CSE), safe abortion and the rights of marginalised youth, there continue to be instances of backlash and opposition noted in RHRN countries. The recently adopted regressive Anti-Homosexuality Act in **Uganda** is a tangible example of the influence of anti-rights forces. RHRN Uganda observes that opposition groups are taking advantage of the recent adoption of the Act by targeting SRHR of young people broadly in Uganda and at the East African level.

In **Bangladesh**, a high-level religious leader called the new government CSE curriculum "a disgrace to Islam" and as a response, the government withdrew some of the textbooks. As the national election will be held in 2024, it is expected that the government and political parties will avoid controversies, resulting in CSE discussions coming to a standstill. The country coalition in **Ethiopia** is observing an organised and strong uprising of opposition towards SRHR programmes. Opposition groups mobilised the public to oppose CSE in schools and on social media. Conservative forces in **Burundi**, including the Catholic church, argued that CSE encourages promiscuity among young people. In **Benin**, the opposition was present and vocal in the 2023 elections, resulting in them holding 28 out of 109 legislative seats. This will have implications for the coalition's policy advocacy work. Opposition is also present from religious leaders. In **Kenya**, there is growing awareness of the importance of CSE and contraception, but countering disinformation and opposition remains a priority. Despite the fact that the constitution of Kenya has provisions for equality and non-discrimination, target groups face increasing discrimination from both state and non-state actors.

At regional and international level growing opposition is also observed with strong pushback on young people's SRHR, especially CSE. This led to the Commission on Population and Development failing to get an outcome at its session in 2023, with CSE being the major stumbling block. Increasingly RHRN and allies are defending red lines and previously agreed language to prevent backsliding in multilateral spaces, rather than pushing for further progress on these topics.

Political context: elections, political unrest and conflict

In 2024, there will be elections in **Bangladesh** (general elections) and **Indonesia** (electing a new president and parliament, as well as the governor election). Elections often stall progress in implementation and can cause socio-political instability. In Bangladesh, this poses higher risks for marginalised communities.

Throughout recent years, **Tunisia** has experienced significant political, social and economic changes, simultaneously with a global health crisis. Issues related to human rights in general and SRHR, in particular, have been pushed to the background due to the absence of an autonomous legislative authority and the disappearance of the plurality of political movements, in addition to the frequent threats of amendment of Decree 88 related to the activity of civil society. The Ministry of Education in Tunisia experienced several difficulties in 2023, namely the change of the minister, the repetitive strikes of almost teaching staff and the sanction measures taken by the president in response to these strikes.



This tense climate has affected RHRN's efforts to integrate CSE into school curricula. Furthermore, RHRN Tunisia's target groups of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees have been experiencing a wave of racism, violence and deportations since the beginning of 2023, affecting the coalition's work with them.

Political instabilities in Nepal and Ethiopia are impacting the programme. In **Nepal** frequent changes in the ministerial cabinets and government at the federal and provincial levels contribute to the delay in formulating policies and acts, which may hinder the advocacy process. In **Ethiopia**, political instability causing continuous internet interruptions has made online SRHR information dissemination a challenge. The government in **Benin** has introduced rigorous security measures to secure its borders and thwart any terrorist risk, due to socio-political instability in the Sahel.

The Russia-Ukraine war has impacted economic performance in most countries of the world. The increased cost of living shifted priorities away from SRHR and led to reduced access to SRHR services. It also increased costs for the RHRN programme. Some countries had to scale down several planned activities. In **Kenya**, the government introduced the Finance Bill 2023, initiating changes in taxation, potentially affecting household priorities and limiting access to SRHR commodities and services for young people. In addition, inflation and a weakened currency further reduce purchasing power, impacting program implementation. High unemployment rates exacerbate income inequality and poverty, worsening SRHR indicators and access to healthcare services.

Shrinking civic space

The Anti Homo-sexuality Act in **Uganda** has increased online and physical harassment of human rights defenders. The Uganda coalition suffered a big setback the moment the Act was put in place. It has been characterised by the increased crackdown on CSOs who promote SRHR of marginalised persons, especially related to CSE and safe abortion. Through established state agencies like the NGO Bureau and the Finance Intelligence Authority, some of the CSOs have been investigated and are being monitored in terms of source of funding and their nature of activities. This may lead to the closure of offices. This has increased the safety and security risks for both project staff and the programme itself. So far, the NGO Bureau has conducted investigations on two RHRN partners, to establish the nature of their activities and funding sources. Due to the stringent penalty around what is described as promotion in the Act and for fear of the possible impact on the programme, two coalition partners have had challenges accessing funds to implement activities at all levels and the situation has been traumatising especially to the staff and the marginalised young people who are in dire need of SRHR information and services. The entire coalition has had to review language in all the project documents including reports and work plans. The promotional materials had to be withdrawn and later reviewed where partner logos were removed and maintained only the project logo as such.

In **Bangladesh**, the ruling party increased censorship and strict control over political and civil society. Delayed approval from the NGO Affairs Bureau led to disruptions in the programme implementation. In **Tunisia** persecution of human rights activists is ongoing.

Policy landscape

2023 saw a number of positive developments in the policy landscape. **Benin** experienced a major breakthrough in 2023: the government issued Decree 2023-151, setting the conditions for voluntary termination of pregnancy. Adopting this decree strengthens the access to safe abortion services offered by licensed professionals. In 2023, in **Bangladesh**, classes of the first, sixth and seventh standard students started to receive the new CSE curriculum. Gradually all classes will receive and



follow the new curriculum by 2027. The government trained 900 teachers and 106 academic supervisors and will continue these trainings nationwide. Despite this positive development, there has been some backlash on Bangladesh's CSE curriculum (see above section on opposition). In **Kenya**, the Family Reproductive Health Bill offers hope for progressive SRHR policies. In **Morocco**, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection launched its National Strategy for the Promotion of Youth Health (2022-2030), aimed at addressing the specific SRHR needs of young people. In addition, the Minister of Justice announced measures regarding sexual relations outside marriage, shared guardianship, mandatory child support (which will help single mothers) and safe abortion, amongst others, although these are yet to be adopted.

Regressive policies were also put in place. In **Uganda**, the Anti-Homosexuality Act came into force, which not only puts members of the marginalised group at risk but also organisations that are perceived to 'promote' non-traditional sexual relations. Implications and the chilling effect of the Act are tremendous, and at the same time, RHRN Uganda is looking for opportunities to limit the harm done by the Act. The Director General Health Services (MOH) issued a press release reiterating the government position that the Act does not forbid any person from seeking medical services from a health facility or hospital and that all services should be provided in a manner that ensures safety, privacy and confidentiality. He further warned health workers not to discriminate or stigmatise individuals seeking health care for any reason such as gender, religion, economic or social status or sexual orientation. Despite some positive development in the policy landscape in **Kenya**, the parliament also introduced a controversial bill, the Family Protection Bill, aiming to criminalise comprehensive sexuality education and limit rights of the marginalised group.

Digitalisation for social change

As the world begins to emerge from the COVID-19 pandemic, technological advances, such as digital media and related technologies, have offered an exceptional opportunity to help build a more connected world during times of crisis. According to a 2023 [World Economic Forum report](#) on the state of the connected world, several challenges are linked to these technical advances, such as the fact that current policies and laws regarding online privacy and rights to access data are complex and challenging to enforce. However next to the challenges, technical advances and their related digital transformation present opportunities to shape a future that is more sustainable, inclusive and prosperous for all. Several RHRN country coalitions have increased their capacity in digitisation and are stepping up in developing and improving digital platforms.



4 2024 work plan

The following section presents the RHRN Partnership's plans to implement our Theory of Change (ToC) in 2024. Here we set out our strategic priorities for the last two years of the programme; reflect on the ToC; summarise the 10 country coalitions' work plans; examine the global and regional advocacy plans with a link to country advocacy; set out plans to strengthen mutual capacities, knowledge, innovation and learning in the Partnership, including the global learning and research agenda. We close with the Partnership's plans for sustainability.

4.1 Reflection on mid-term review and implications for 2024

The RHRN Global Meeting in Benin in July 2023 allowed us to examine the emerging MTR findings and to jointly develop recommendations. Based on these findings and the current context, we jointly identified priorities for 2024 and 2025. These are reflected across all consortium and country work plans. In 2024 and 2025, RHRN will prioritise joint action for:

Dealing with opposition: With the continuing shrinking civic space and growing opposition, it is important to (further) develop strategies for dealing with the opposition, work with allies and build national, regional and international solidarity. An evidence-based approach, mapping opposition, leveraging digital platforms, and linking and learning are also important.

Communication and visibility: As we move into the final two years of the programme, we will prioritise visibility by documenting, showcasing and profiling the work of RHRN partners at country and global level. We will prioritise inclusive communications and leveraging digital platforms/tools more effectively. External communication is not only important for visibility but also strengthens our advocacy efforts in light of the growing opposition. Internal communication is also crucial, for instance by activating the communications working group and sharing learnings from communities of practice and linking and learning events. Communication is a shared responsibility. Deliberate budgeting to support communications ambitions (including budget for resources and staff capacity) will be needed in country coalition, working group and consortium/technical partner plans.

Inclusive comprehensive sexuality education (CSE): CSE remains a priority for all countries. In 2024 and 2025, we will focus on access to CSE for all. To support advocacy for CSE, gathering evidence and sharing tools and knowledge on inclusive approaches to CSE is key. Digital approaches to CSE will continue to receive priority attention including in combination with offline CSE.

Sustainability: Given the programme comes to an end by 2025, sustainability will receive continued attention, especially through exit strategies. Several other actions have a sustainability focus, including investment in programme visibility, CSE institutionalisation, policy advocacy, strengthening civil society and digital approaches. RHRN works towards sustainability at four levels: (i) sustainability of outcomes, (ii) sustainability of capacity-strengthened organisations and individuals, (iii) sustainability of (youth SRHR youth-led/youth-serving) movements and (iv) financial sustainability.



We also identified several cross-cutting themes including youth leadership, inclusivity and intersectionality, digitalisation, linking and learning, and evidence generation which we aim to incorporate across the priority areas.

Our 2024 workplan has been developed in parallel with the RHRN consolidated mid-term review (MTR). As the final versions of the two documents are to be submitted on the same day, our detailed follow up to the global MTR will take place after the submission of the annual plan. However, our country-led approach has ensured that country MTR reports were finalised in time to feed into country work plans. In relevant sections and the summary below, we highlight how key MTR findings and recommendations are integrated throughout this work plan. The global Programme Team will prioritise and monitor how the MTR recommendations and findings will be taken forward.

4.1.1 Summary of MTR findings and recommendations

The MTR demonstrated progress across all pathways of our Theory of Change (ToC), as well as challenges and lessons learned. Under **LTO1: Empowered young people make decisions about their sexuality, voice their needs and claim their rights**, young participants of RHRN interventions reported increased knowledge and understanding of SRHR and changed opinions or beliefs on SRHR issues. The MTR also highlighted the success of the program in creating open discussions about taboo subjects, fostering intergenerational links around SRHR, and using creative methods like drama and games for SRHR education. Offline interventions were complemented by digital approaches to engage and activate young people, including blogs, infographics, videos, podcasts, gamification, websites and social media. Recommendations under LTO1 include focusing on how to sustain the meaningful and inclusive participation of young people in SRHR information and education interventions, focusing on inclusive CSE and further developing strategies to address opposition and create more supportive environments for CSE.

Under **LTO2: A critical mass reinforces positive norms and values regarding young people's SRHR and gender justice**, the MTR highlighted how programme staff were proud of the perceived impact of on- and offline campaigns in reinforcing positive norms and values regarding young people's SRHR and gender justice. It highlighted how collaboration with media stakeholders has resulted in a wide range of positive media coverage of SRHR themes, while work with key influencers enabled greater dissemination of messages. Recommendations under LTO2 included a need for a more strategic approach to campaign strategies to enhance reach and impact, a review of how to best measure impact of online campaigns, and continuing to develop the best practice of journalist partnerships to enhance positive media reporting, and more focus on combining offline and online strategies.

Under **LTO3: Governments adopt, implement and account for human rights-based policies and laws that enable young people's SRHR and gender justice**, the MTR recognised the wide range of outcomes achieved at local, national, regional and international levels despite the challenging context of the COVID pandemic, increasing opposition and decreasing civil space. Advocacy wins were noted in the fields of CSE, SOGIESC rights, and preventing GBV amongst others. Recommendations under LTO3 included continuing and enhancing work to support partners in dealing with anti-rights and anti-gender movements, strengthening linkages between national, regional and international advocacy by enhancing further collaboration, interaction and communication between the GAG and the country coalitions/ advocacy partners, and capturing the process and the incremental gains in advocacy work, noting that resisting opposition can be an outcome in itself.



Under **LTO4: Strengthening civil society**, the MTR highlighted how active participation in the Right Here Right Now (RHRN) program significantly enhanced the skills and alliances within country coalitions. Staff members unanimously reported skill improvement in areas related to SRHR, meaningful and inclusive youth participation, advocacy skills, and understanding social norms. Further the evaluation noted that the percentage of youth representation within the decision-making bodies of the RHRN governance structure exceeded targets in most cases. Recommendations under LTO4 included strengthening capacity on inclusivity and intersectionality by creating space for exchange of existing materials, policies, best practices, learnings and experiences, strengthening the visibility of successes and learnings in order to support advocacy and learnings at global level and increasing documentation of learnings from global CoPs and dissemination of learnings to all partners of the RHRN Partnership.

In reviewing **collaboration within the programme**, the MTR found that a majority of country staff hold positive views regarding both internal collaboration and inclusive decision-making within country coalitions, however there was room for improvement. Overall the collaboration between the country coalitions and the consortium partners was reported as moderately good to very good. Recommendations included understanding privileges and biases within country coalitions and how this affects our work, focusing on sustainability post-project, e.g. revenue generating activities, business model, design thinking and attitude change and providing more flexibility of funding to support countering opposition and anti-right activities (see section 7.1 on working together in the partnership for more information on how we will take this up in 2024).

4.2 Country coalition plans

This section includes summaries of the country coalitions' plans to implement our Theory of Change (ToC) (see Annex 1 for our ToC visual) in 2024, as well as how they plan to take the MTR recommendations forward. We have shortly described the main long-term outcomes (LTOs) visualised in the global ToC:



LTO1: SRHR information and education

Empowered young people make decisions about their sexuality, voice their needs and claim their rights



LTO2: Public support

A critical mass reinforces positive norms and values regarding young people's SRHR and gender justice



LTO3: Policy advocacy

Governments adopt, implement and account for human rights-based policies and laws that enable young people's SRHR and gender justice



LTO4: Strengthened civil society

Strengthened civil society for young people's SRHR and gender justice



4.2.1 Bangladesh

The Bangladesh coalition focuses on CSE for young people and addressing diversity. New partners have joined RHRN Bangladesh, which further strengthens the coalition. Responding to the MTR recommendation to enhance inclusive CSE, the Bangladesh coalition will focus on disability inclusion and embracing diversity in CSE. RHRN Bangladesh will facilitate the newly rolled-out curriculum by creating teaching materials, a video toolkit and demonstrative interactive class conduction ideas for the teachers. The [Whole School Approach](#) developed by Rutgers will be piloted and documented in school/madrasa-based interventions related to CSE, engaging youth, parents and leaders. Youth groups have successfully lobbied for seven district governments to implement CSE in 2000 schools and will continue these youth-led efforts in 2024. For out-of-school CSE and one-off CSE sessions, emphasis will be on a common training module, IEC (information, education and communication) materials, and online gamified content on SRHR.

In relation to the MTR recommendations, the coalition will highly prioritise the capacity strengthening of youth group members and to support youth-led advocacy for CSE and youth SRHR. Given that it will be election year, the coalition will identify gaps in policy implementation, ensuring accountability of the respective authorities. Dealing with opposition, at both online and offline spheres, will be highly prioritised by the coalition. The coalition proposed a study of religious norms and values to better understand the backlashes from religious grounds or dogma. The coalition is onboarding faith leaders from different religions to co-create narratives to counter opposition. RHRN Bangladesh will continue to engage with RHRN Indonesia to learn from their experience about implementing CSE in their communities, schools and societies at large.

The coalition will engage an influencer to spearhead an online campaign by producing one video on SRHR that encourages young people to share their stories on topics related to gender roles/norms, gender-based violence and consent/boundaries. Radio and TV shows and theatre will continue to be used to increase public support on SRHR of young people.

As rights of the marginalised group are still criminalised in Bangladesh, organising and participating in queer events is legally risky, and expanding the coalition's network is limited. Therefore, RHRN Bangladesh will be engaging in strategic meetings and workshops with the media actors for sensitive and responsible coverage of diverse SOGIESC issues, and organising events focusing on diversity rather than SOGIESC, to build bridges across different movements and rights advocates.

RHRN Bangladesh will be convening a national CSE Working Group with CSOs, international and national NGOs, government officials, academicians, physicians, public health researchers and others to create and sustain a movement for youth SRHR and CSE in Bangladesh. A study on how best to advocate for CSE in Bangladesh is under development and will inform advocacy strategies.

The Youth Advisory Committee will be strengthened, and the coalition will learn from RHRN Nepal how to enhance MIYP.

4.2.2 Benin

The Benin coalition's focus is on strengthening young people's SRHR, specifically their access to safe abortion and CSE. The coalition has two online platforms: Vòbòdò which is a newly launched online channel for CSE, and the GANHÔ platform which is a reporting and information platform for gender-based violence. In 2024, these platforms will be improved with content and popularised by peer



educators and influencers of the marginalised group. CSE scaling will be a big focus of Benin coalition, for which they have been able to secure a collaborative agreement with the National Institute of Training Engineering and Trainer Capacity Building (INIFR-CF) which has authorised them to collaborate with the *Mouvement d'Action des Jeunes* (MAJ) to provide peer training on CSE. The MTR praised the efforts of RHRN Benin in establishing and strengthening the network of peer educators to bring SRHR information and education to young people and this will continue in 2024. Above mentioned interventions contribute to sustainability, which was a point of attention in the MTR.

In Benin, the media do not systematically or spontaneously cover SRHR issues. Establishing media partnerships will be a priority for 2024, and RHRN Benin will produce a documentary about social norms in relation to SOGIESC, building on their social norms research in 2023. This documentary will be used for advocacy on legal protection of people of the marginalised group. The coalition will continue to engage with religious leaders at community level.

The coalition will advocate for the implementing decrees of Act No. 2021-12, which amends the abortion Act No. 2003-04 of 3 March 2003 and will raise awareness about the new law which enables women access to safe and legal abortion. In addition, RHRN Benin will follow up on the two Universal Period Review (UPR) recommendations related to SOGIESC which the Benin government accepted, by means of an advocacy meeting with relevant government officials and a conference of marginalised group associations. The coalition will also engage in the CEDAW review.

In 2024, the Benin coalition intends to involve other CSOs in capacity building in SRHR. The active involvement of people living with disabilities remains an area to be strengthened and will be a point of attention, as recommended by the MTR.

4.2.3 Burundi

RHRN Burundi focuses on the reintegration of young pregnant girls into schools and CSE. Sexuality and sexuality education remain contested in the Burundian society. RHRN Burundi will continue to deliver CSE to youth in and out of school.

The Ministerial Ordinance of 2022 that allows the reintegration of girls into school after pregnancy is a big step, however, such a case needs to be approved by the Minister of Education though, which is a bureaucratic barrier causing many girls to remain at home. The Burundi coalition therefore continues to advocate for relieving barriers to girls' re-entry in schools after pregnancy. Part of the strategy is to continue engaging schools, parents, administrative, religious, opinion and community leaders and media. In schools in five provinces, competitions will be organised in singing, dance, slam and comedy to promote SRHR of young people and the reintegration in schools of girls after pregnancy. In addition, the coalition will continue to engage parents, religious leaders, and teachers in dialogues on SRHR of young people. The coalition will also produce radio shows and testimonial videos highlighting the experiences of girls who are victims of unwanted pregnancies and their parents, aiming for social change.

Since the inception of RHRN, the Burundi coalition has identified and strengthened collaborations with a number of key policymakers and parliamentarians. In 2024, the coalition will continue to engage them to positively change policies related to SRHR.



Adolescents and young people are key in implementing the programme as main actors and beneficiaries. They will be trained as facilitators and peer educators on SRHR. They will also be trained in public speaking for consistent advocacy. They form an advisory committee on SRHR issues. However, MIYP in governance bodies can be improved. The coalition will also strengthen collaborations and complementarity with other Dutch-funded programmes in Burundi. The coalition will also invite other CSOs to capacity strengthening workshops with the aim to unite in advocating for policies for the enjoyment of the sexual rights of all young people without exclusion.

4.2.4 Ethiopia

The Ethiopia coalition aims to ensure access to inclusive CSE and will continue with its successful activities, including applying the Whole School Approach and youth-led social accountability, as well as convening intergenerational dialogues. Scaling up the provision of CSE in schools was recommended by the MTR. Following this, the coalition will pilot a scale-up in two secondary schools by tailoring its manuals to the specific age group, and targets for CSE in out-of-school settings at the youth centres will be increased. The coalition also observes increased opposition to CSE. An analysis is currently being conducted and in 2024 the findings will inform strategies of the coalition to deal with opposition.

In response to the MTR recommendations and to ensure sustainability of their digital platforms and content, the Ethiopia country coalition will develop a digitalisation strategy. Increased attention will be paid to disseminating digital resources, such as the Abren mobile app (an inclusive app developed by the coalition that provides SRHR information and education and information on referrals to health services for young people with and without disabilities) and animation videos, and increasing social media reach and engagement through regularly producing engaging social media content. Furthermore, Asham TV will be engaged in the dissemination of youth-friendly and attractive SRHR information. This also aims to increase the visibility of the program.

In response to the recommendation of the MTR to address negative social norms towards disability, the Ethiopia coalition will increase the participation of young people with disabilities in the youth councils and other decision-making structures of the alliance. A training on disability inclusion will be conducted for newly joined advisory committees, alliance partners, youth councils, relevant school staff and mini media clubs which involve students as creators of curricula. In addition, a youth-led social accountability assessment will be conducted to evaluate the accessibility of schools for people with disabilities, particularly the availability of accessible SRHR information and education.

Advocacy will continue for the institutionalisation of CSE and safe corners and for adequate budget for the gender club guidelines launched by the Ministry of Health. The coalition will facilitate a national advocacy platform for the coalition's youth councils during the 5th Adolescent and Youth Health Forum, organised by the Ministry of Health. Lastly, the coalition together with youth council will develop a shadow report for Ethiopia's Universal Periodic Review (UPR).

Since 2022, each coalition partner has a youth council and they are increasingly at the forefront in programmatic and advocacy interventions. This will be further strengthened in 2024 as well as gender transformative approaches and disability inclusion.

4.2.5 Indonesia

The RHRN coalition in Indonesia focuses on CSE and SRHR of young people including marginalised groups such as marginalised youth, young people living with disabilities, and young people who are part



of a minority faith. In 2024, the new president and parliament as well as the governor election will be held, which may contribute to socio-political instability that will affect implementation of the programme. RHRN Indonesia will continue with the coalition in its existing form with 11 organisations, having six of them joined in 2023.

In 2024, RHRN Indonesia will support the implementation of the CSE curriculum SETARA in public junior high schools and the development of SETARA supplements in Islamic-based schools. The total number of schools remains the same with 15 schools, but there will be changes in the number of schools in each district due to the non-activity of two schools. The coalition will focus on improving the teachers' skills to teach the SETARA curriculum and strengthen gender-transformative approaches. Furthermore, the coalition will continue its action research trajectory in collaboration with universities to develop and implement CSE modules in special needs schools. The coalition will also collaborate with government institutions in developing a sustainability plan for CSE in schools.

The country coalition will also provide SRHR education for young people with diverse SOGIESC, which includes capacity strengthening in advocacy. In addition, Youth Friendly Health Services (*PKPR*) and Youth Community-based Integrated-Health Services (*Posyandu Remaja*) in the 3 regions will be supported.

Through training of local social media, youth influencers and media and journalists, RHRN Indonesia will contribute to campaigns on SRHR reaching a wider public, as a response to a recommendation from the MTR. The coalition will engage more media and influencers to promote positive messages about SRHR and the prevention of SGBV. CSE implementation videos will be produced for communities and schools, including special needs schools. The coalition will also invest in a pool of knowledge products that will continue to exist beyond the end of the programme. Following research on social norms in 2023, the coalition will integrate learnings from the research in communications and broader programming.

Regarding advocacy, RHRN Indonesia will engage with governments at sub-national level to support them in implementing the Sexual Violence Act, including budgeting and promoting meaningful and inclusive youth participation. Furthermore, the coalition will focus on the follow-up and implementation of the UPR and CEDAW recommendations to Indonesia.

Following a recommendation from the MTR, RHRN Indonesia will also invest more in capacity strengthening of young people, including young people with disabilities, gender minorities, and young people from remote areas, for them to be able to voice their opinions and provide input into the RHRN programme planning.

4.2.6 Kenya

The RHRN coalition in Kenya focuses on the SRHR of adolescents and young people including marginalised groups such as young sexual and gender minorities, young people living with HIV/AIDS and young people living with disabilities. In 2024, the coalition will focus on building on existing activities to sustain the outcomes further, building on an MTR recommendation to prioritise long-term trajectories over one-off interventions. The digitalisation of the CSE curriculum the World Starts with Me will continue, and the curriculum will be further contextualised and expanded to include age groups up to 24. In response to the MTR recommendation about including people with disabilities, RHRN Kenya will co-design and disseminate relationship and sexuality-related education materials for young



people with disabilities. Young peer educators from the marginalised group will also be trained to provide SRHR information and education to their peers.

The coalition will continue work aiming to increase public support for young people's SRHR through intergenerational dialogues at community level and by training media and young people to disseminate information countering myths related to SRHR. A documentary on the impact of CSE on the health and well-being of adolescents and young people in all their diversity will be produced. In addition, the coalition will provide online peer-led open mic sessions for young people to use art to speak out about various challenges, opportunities and solutions related to SRHR and gender norms at the community level. The coalition plans to conduct several campaigns on international SRHR days and will participate in a campaign evaluation learning trajectory led by RNW Media.

RHRN Kenya will continue to advocate for improved policies and laws and their implementation, most notably the Family Reproductive Health Bill (2022), the National Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health policy, and county bills. The coalition will engage in the UPR of Kenya, through a shadow report and advocacy for SRHR-related recommendations.

In 2024, the Kenya coalition partners will work on strengthening joint implementation. A deliberate focus for 2024 is strengthening youth leadership by having their Youth Executive Board lead some activities in the annual plan. In 2024, youth-led activities have increased, for each LTO, some activities are allocated to young people so they can lead. Inclusive CSE and dealing with opposition will be amplified, building on previous work and research. There is also a focus on strengthening the collaboration among partners, strengthening the CSO movement, and increasing communications and visibility in the programme at regional and international spaces.

4.2.7 Morocco

In 2024, the Morocco coalition will continue to ensure access to CSE for Moroccan young people. The Higher Council of Education in Morocco declared that CSE should not be integrated into the school curriculum but that he welcomes dialogue, emphasising that schools remain at the service of society. The Morocco coalition will continue engaging with his office. The coalition will establish clubs for CSE in youth centres and continue to train young peer educators in CSE. Furthermore, the content of the CSE digital campaign (SEXeducate) will be adapted to braille script and sign language. RHRN Morocco will also for the first time organise a national SRHR Festival.

In response to the relevant recommendation of the MTR, RHRN Morocco will increase its visibility through a media campaign. Journalists will be trained in SRHR and the coalition will broadcast on local radios discussing SRHR topics which is aligned with another MTR recommendation to continue to leverage journalist partnerships to enhance positive media reporting on SRHR and gender justice. In order to promote diversity and changing stereotypes related to SRHR, RHRN Morocco will bring together politicians and researchers in social sciences and humanities. A social media campaign will also be launched: "#MonDroitÀMaSantéSexuelle: Let's Be Heard!"

In 2024, coalition members will continue to advocate towards four main objectives: the revision and strengthening of the abortion legislation; the definitive banning of the marriage of minor girls (prevalent in rural Morocco); the inclusion of CSE in school curricula; and decriminalising consensual relationships outside marriage. An advocacy strategy was developed in 2023 which will be further implemented in 2024. It includes a digital advocacy campaign. Furthermore, a mapping of national



opposition will be done. In addition, the coalition will continue to follow up on the recommendations Morocco accepted in the UPR. The 11th edition of the African Conference on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Family Well-being, which will take place in Rabat in early 2024 and be hosted by the lead organisation, will be an opportunity to strengthen national, regional and international advocacy to promote SRHR.

RHRN Morocco will establish several youth movements, including among political parties and NGOs to promote SRHR. Focus will also be on the training and engagement of (young) lawyers on strategic litigation.

4.2.8 Nepal

The Nepal coalition focuses on CSE in informal and formal settings for young people in all their diversity, including members of the marginalised group. In 2023, three new partners joined the coalition: two provincial youth-led partners to target rural youth and one organisation led by young people with disabilities. The coalition has already seen their work strengthened on disability inclusion and at provincial level, including local advocacy. This will continue in 2024.

Regarding in-school CSE delivery, the coalition developed an interactive Choices and Voices curriculum together with Dance4Life which has been delivered to selected schools. The approval for implementation from Social Welfare Council for three years is an important achievement that will ease programme implementation for the years to come. In 2024, a provincial CSE conference will be held in Karnali in collaboration with the Social Development Ministry. A Youth Call for Action will be developed, and commitment will be sought from the provincial government for CSE implementation in the province. This will contribute to sustainability, as well as the coalition's intention to intensify the engagement with teachers and parents.

To address disinformation, online bullying, audience backlashes, safety risks and censorship, the Nepal coalition will strengthen strategies in increasing accessibility of digital content on social media and online information platforms. This includes capacity strengthening on digital safety and security. Engaging content creators as key influencers for raising awareness and public support among young people has been a best practice identified by the MTR that will be continued. The MTR recommended putting emphasis on community awareness through popular media. Activities that target non-traditional allies like traditional healers and community leaders have been planned. The TikTok competition will be repeated after its successes in 2022 and 2023. It enables marginalised youth to express their sexuality through short videos and to increase awareness among other young people about their issues.

To address the MTR recommendation to follow up on advocacy outcomes, follow-up and lobby meetings have been planned, prioritising local advocacy. At national level, the National Planning Commission is preparing for 16th National Plan which is an important federal document where the coalition will advocate for prioritising CSE in Nepal. Similarly, some achievements such as the interim order from Supreme Court on same-sex marriage registration requires follow-up and more work to include queer rights in long-term policies. The coalition will advocate for CSE integration in the Federal Government's School Sector Plan, the Adolescent Health and Development strategy and in provincial policies and budgeting. The coalition will also engage in the CEDAW review as well as in other Asia regional and international advocacy spaces.



The MTR pointed out that a best practice of RHRN Nepal is the composition of governance structure which is comprised of a youth-led lead organisation and diverse members including persons with disability, women and members from the queer community. More attention will be given to strengthening of youth-adult partnerships.

4.2.9 Tunisia

The Tunisian coalition seeks to improve the SRHR of in- and out-of-school youth, marginalised youth and rural young girls. The socio-political context in Tunisia has prompted the Tunisian coalition to readjust its advocacy strategy. In 2024, the Tunisian coalition will work more on local advocacy and strengthen the youth councils created in 2023. Furthermore, legal restrictions and threats to political and civil liberties have limited the room for manoeuvre of youth organisations and movements. The coalition has therefore set up alternative awareness-raising techniques, such as digitisation and popularisation of information through gamification, which will continue to be applied in 2024. In addition, the coalition has succeeded in forming a core of influencers and allied media committed to SRHR that are active on social media to contest disinformation and opposition. This core will be strengthened in 2024 and digitisation will be continued and strengthened, making it possible to reach a wider and more diverse audience.

The communication strategy has been revised and for 2024 it includes a second version of the web series "WeYouth talks", the 3rd edition of the "Gender Equity art fest" and the production of podcasts discussing various SRHR topics. Furthermore, in 2023 short films were made: a short film about virginity and the film "the words we don't say" discussing detrimental gender norms that lead to gender-based violence, unwanted pregnancy and limited contraception use. The coalition will screen these films in different regions of Tunisia and will participate in national and international competitions.

Faced with the challenges of the socio-political context in Tunisia, the advocacy strategy has been revised to adapt advocacy strategies to better respond to specific opportunities and constraints. Given the difficulties the Ministry of Education faces with the new leadership and continuous strikes of teachers, RHRN Tunisia will increase focus on digitisation of SRHR information and in out-of-school CSE activities in clubs and through artistic workshops and cultural and sports events. However, the coalition will continue to advocate for the training on CSE for teachers and other staff. The coalition will also enhance their relations with the Ministry of Health, expanding their network of key stakeholders and specifically targeting service providers to raise awareness on SRHR and gender equality. A recommendation in the MTR was to strengthen coordination between Tunisia and the global/regional level. RHRN Tunisia is planning to engage in the High-Level Political Forum in 2024 as well as the Summit of the Future. The coalition will develop partnerships with organisations working on environmental rights and conduct advocacy on the impact of climate change on SRHR with the government.

According to the MTR country report, implementing joint activities transcending different levels and pathways has been a good practice to consolidate relations within the coalition, and strengthen regional and local roots. However, the coalition still finds it difficult to engage its pool of young peer educators and this will be a priority in 2024. The MTR also found that there has been unwanted elitism in targeting the most marginalised groups of youth. Additional efforts will be made to include under-represented populations actively in program activities.



4.2.10 Uganda

The shrinking civic space now being amplified by the Anti-homosexuality Act among other factors is becoming a major hindrance to improving the SRHR environment for young people in Uganda. Due to the stringent penalty around what is described as promotion in the Act and for fear of the possible impact on the programme, two of the coalition partners have had challenges accessing funds to implement activities. The coalition will prioritise strengthening joint partnerships and collaboration with other like-minded organisations, district leadership and government ministries to foster collective voices on young people's SRHR. The Act in its current form is likely to curtail progress on some of the planned interventions especially the offline engagements at all the four levels of the ToC. Despite these daunting challenges, coalition partners in RHRN Uganda have stayed united.

The MTR indicated the need to develop strategies to maintain and sustain the engagement of young people in SRHR information and education interventions in Uganda. In view of this, the Uganda coalition will prioritise equipping the established SRHR youth spaces with assorted recreational youth-friendly sports items and IEC materials. Youth advocates will be capacitated with digital storytelling skills to continuously inspire fellow youth with positive experiences on navigating their SRHR challenges, thus ensuring continuous engagement. Young people will engage with the government at district level to guarantee continued supply of SRHR commodities and supplies (e.g. contraceptives and condoms) as well as advocate for government ownership of the spaces and take over after the project.

The Uganda coalition will continue and strengthen the collaboration with parents, cultural and religious leaders and other gatekeepers through intergenerational dialogues, interfaith dialogue, community dialogue as well as taking part in celebrated cultural events, to address negative socio-cultural norms, practices and values. RHRN Uganda will prioritise the use of several digital platforms during campaign activities by facilitating media influencers and young people to actively engage. This will be regularly reviewed, including through one off digital campaign evaluation.

The coalition has created the country advocacy working group comprised of technical staff from partners working on advocacy interventions as well as young people. Young advocates will be oriented on digital storytelling and documentation at national level and will participate in the regional and international advocacy spaces.

Youth-adult partnership activities will be prioritised so that more adults ("power holders") can appreciate the role of young people in influencing change in the different spaces that are dominated by adult duty bearers.

4.3 Global and regional advocacy and linkages with country advocacy

The role of the partners of the Global Advocacy Group (GAG) is to advocate for norm-setting and accountability at the regional and international levels, and brokering spaces for young people to advocate for positive change. It is a key mechanism for supporting country coalitions in linking with global and regional advocacy. The GAG will continue to seize opportunities to advance SRHR norms. However, the growing pushback and stalemates at intergovernmental negotiations make protecting



and maintaining the status quo already ambitious. RHRN's joint work on dealing with opposition in international spaces hence remains relevant.

The linkages between the GAG and country coalitions will be strengthened to ensure alignment between national, regional and international advocacy. For all the international advocacy processes the GAG engages in, country partners will be included in the preparations and efforts through learning and strategy trajectories. Country work plans will be analysed to identify which countries have prioritised which themes and processes and the GAG will strategise accordingly.

Proper follow-up on international events is needed. The existing toolkit on follow-up and localisation can help in this process, as well as regular monitoring through the country liaison teams and best practice sharing by coalitions that have held follow-up consultations like Nepal and Kenya. In addition, CHOICE developed an outcomes analysis document of the 53rd Session of the Human Rights Council (HRC) which was disseminated amongst the partners, and held an Open House ahead of HRC54 for young people who wanted to know more about the Council and potentially take part in remote advocacy opportunities. Both of these activities were successful and good feedback was received, so they will be continued in 2024. This effort contributes to engaging young people in international advocacy spaces as well as linking national and international advocacy within the programme.

As recommended in the MTR, there is need to further explore and invest in a clear digital rights agenda addressing the digital divide and digital illiteracy, the lack of access to affordable and reliable internet and lack of credible and trustworthy information online. In 2024, RNW Media will look at the digital rights agenda and how to bring that work to a pragmatic but influential level. One way is to explore joint action with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which sits in international internet governance bodies and the UNESCO table.

4.3.1 International accountability processes

New York-based processes

Opportunities in the year ahead are volatile as not all modalities of events are known. However, there are several entry points for influencing norms on CSE, ensuring sexual rights are on the agenda for the follow-up of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and to ensure young people's SRHR are upheld in the ICPD review.

At the Commission on Population and Development (CPD) a political declaration will be negotiated for the 30th anniversary of the ICPD Program of Action. The RHRN's cross-regional and cross-programmatic ICPD+30 shadow-report will be disseminated, which features all RHRN countries. RHRN will organise a side-event to further unpack the report, advocate for its asks and share best practices of RHRN coalitions. Depending on the exact modalities of the global ICPD review, we will engage with the Global Youth Dialogue, the Summit of the Future and ensure youth advocates are meaningfully included in the process. The GAG will advocate for MIYP in the Summit of the Future and try to prevent censorship on gender and SRHR.

The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) will have as its special theme: "*Addressing poverty and strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective.*" Several GAG members will again be involved in language negotiations to ensure a strong link is made between the theme and SRHR. For example, this theme provides a good opportunity to highlight the importance of: (1) youth-friendly



funding practices, and (2) highlighting the intersection of poverty and lack of access to SRHR for young people. Several RHRN partners have indicated their attendance at this session. CHOICE will again actively engage within the Young Feminist Caucus, and actively collaborate in the Women's Rights Caucus and LGBTI Caucus, to ensure youth advocates from within and outside the program feel connected and safe to partake in this CSW session.

Geneva-based processes

RHRN will continue to advocate for SRHR of young people, including the right to comprehensive sexuality education, safe and legal abortion, SOGIESC and MIYP at the Human Rights Council. In addition, advocacy will take place for the maintaining and hopefully strengthening norm setting on SRHR in general in this space. RHRN again has the ambition to once a year host the youth SRHR joint-statement and organise a yearly side-event linking the themes of different MoFA partnerships. Moreover, the work on the YouthUpUN campaign will be boosted by giving a launch of the #YouthUpUN website, which will track MIYP at the UN in Geneva. Resources to youth and civil society will be provided to increase MIYP at the Human Rights Council and other accountability mechanisms in Geneva.

RHRN will continue to monitor and engage in CEDAW reviews and the UPR. The CEDAW reports of Kenya, Burundi and Bangladesh are overdue. Benin and Nepal have submitted a state report, and a review sessions will likely happen in 2024. Ethiopia (March) and Kenya (October) will have their Universal Periodic Reviews in 2024. Where requested, GAG members are available to provide feedback on advocacy materials or support advocacy interventions in Geneva.

4.3.2 Regional accountability processes

Africa

As 2024 is the year of ICPD+30, IPPFAR plans to build on the preparatory work done in 2023 and support country partners to engage in the ICPD+30 review process. As a first step, IPPFAR plans to support country coalitions to understand the progress reports submitted by their governments. Although the development of these reports was supposed to be collaborative, this was not the reality in many cases. IPPFAR will also support interested country partners with the development of advocacy positions and asks for the three global dialogues that make up the ICPD+30 process. This will be linked with the GAG to ensure that these asks are carried to the global levels including CPD.

Asia

ARROW will continue to organise the Asia Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD) Youth Forum, possibly in hybrid modality just as in 2023 where the modality enabled substantive number of youth participation. The focus will be on bringing the youth forum call to action recommendations to the APFSD intergovernmental process, that is key for the review and follow up of the SDG implementation at the regional level. ARROW will also engage in the CSO Forum ahead of the APFSD intergovernmental fora and will provide young people space to engage with the intergovernmental processes further. As highlighted in the MTR report, one of the major outcomes in the region is harvested from ARROW's engagement in this process where they have been able to meaningfully engage young people to voice their demands pertaining to young people and SDGs.



In addition, ARROW aims to organise the 4th Regional Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on CSE to bring together a multistakeholder interactive platform of member states, youth-led, youth-serving organisations, and young people working on CSE. The aim is to discuss universal access to CSE implementation within countries in the region with a focus on laws, policies and partnerships. The multi-stakeholder dialogue will aim to build on the momentum achieved as part of the Education Summit and the 2nd Asia-Pacific Regional Education Minister's Conference (APREMC-II) gatherings of 2022 to further advance CSE in the region. ARROW will also amplify the #CSE4ALL campaign through social media.

As part of ARROW's overall ICPD+30 monitoring initiative, ARROW will work closely with the country partners to develop ICPD+30 country briefs focused on young people's SRHR in Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nepal.

Lastly, the regional process for the 30th Anniversary of the Beijing Platform for Action will take place in 2024 and ARROW will look into the planning to provide technical support and prepare partners to engage in the review process meaningfully and effectively.

4.4 Strengthening mutual learning

This section describes how the partnership will strengthen mutual capacities, knowledge, innovation and learning (SKIL). Here we present a synthesis of the SKIL working group plans as well as country coalition, consortium and technical partner plans for mutual learning in 2024.

4.4.1 Our approach to mutual learning and mechanisms

Following the recommendations in the MTR, RHRN will move from using the term "capacity strengthening" to "mutual learning." Framing and decolonising language is an ongoing process of learning and re-learning which partners in RHRN take very seriously. New sessions with the working groups will be planned in 2024 to discuss language and framing within the context of our advocacy work but also our day-to-day language. Furthermore, communication and visibility will be improved by documenting learnings better in collaboration with the working groups on PMEL and communications. Best practices and lessons learned coming from the Communities of Practice (CoPs), linking and learning events and exchange visits, will be showcased better. SKIL will create (light) knowledge product(s) that can capture these learnings and which can be easily shared.

SKIL recognises the importance of promoting the values of inclusivity and intersectionality throughout the programme. A linking and learning session on inclusivity is being planned. In addition to that, SKIL will also investigate how to decolonise capacity strengthening. A series of meetings will be hosted that centre the country perspective, discussing current power dynamics and mutual learning. Recommendations will be developed for improving ways of working within RHRN with an eye to future programming.

Below is the description of the plans for 2024 using the main mechanisms/interventions for learning coordinated by the SKIL working group: (1) mutual learning, (2) linking and learning, and (3) Communities of Practice.

Mutual learning



The SKIL working group will explore different methodologies of mutual learning and will investigate, promote and invest in learning around decolonisation of capacity strengthening. Based on that, the working group will develop light knowledge product(s) to share best practices and lessons learned, also with an eye to sustainability and future programming. SKIL will also compile, update and utilise an overview of expertise of all coalition (and consortium) partners in order to better foster country to country mutual learning as it will highlight regional/local expertise.

In the work plans of country coalitions and consortium partners, it is indicated what expertise is requested and offered. Within many country coalitions, coalition partners have planned trainings for other partners. For example, a Benin coalition partner is organising a training on data-based advocacy for the coalition. Requests for support from consortium partners cover topic such as gender transformative approach, safety and security, and (international) advocacy. Several country coalitions are offering expertise to other country coalitions. For example, RHRN Nepal is offering their expertise in Disability Auditing to other coalitions. The country programme advisers, SKIL liaisons and national coordinators will link up to foster more South to South learning. There are already plans for **mutual learning exchanges between country coalitions**. RHRN Bangladesh will learn from RHRN Indonesia and RHRN Nepal about CSE implementation and MIYP respectively. The coalitions from Ethiopia and Tunisia will visit Indonesia to learn about their experience in scaling up CSE. RHRN Kenya is interested to learn from RHRN Ethiopia, and there will be exchanges between RHRN Benin and RHRN Morocco.

Linking and learning

Linking and learning is another mechanism to promote mutual learning. A face-to-face global linking and learning meeting will take place in Morocco in May 2024, focusing on dealing with opposition, inclusive CSE and promoting the lessons learned from the CoPs. There will also be three regional linking and learning events that bring the country coalitions together to create learning space and share progress, challenges and good practices. This includes the RHRN Francophone Regional Forum led by AMPF, RHRN Anglophone Africa Regional Forum led by RHU in Kenya, and the RHRN Asian Regional Forum led by ARROW.

The SKIL working group will focus on bringing learnings from different regional fora into one 'light' knowledge product to be shared across the Partnership. RNW Media will also organise a linking and learning event called the Digital Media Impact Summit in 2024.

Communities of Practice

Communities of Practice (CoPs) are key forums for mutual learning, bringing together stakeholders from across the Partnership. The MTR recommended that more experience sharing between (young) people working on the RHRN programme should be organised with the CoPs highlighted as one mechanism to do this. Currently, there are four CoPs on: MIYP (see section 4.4.2), CSE (see section 4.4.3), digitalisation (see section 4.4.4) and dealing with opposition (see section 4.4.5). With a view to strengthen CoPs as a mechanism for mutual learning, the SKIL working group will continue to host quarterly meetings for the CoP leads to exchange around methodologies, best practices and challenges in facilitating CoPs. In 2024, with support from the PMELR support person, the CoPs will continue to work on case studies which explore the assumption that CoPs are a key mechanism for mutual learning. Lessons learned coming out of this will be shared within the CoP leads group. Following the MTR recommendations, the focus and structure of some CoPs may change. For example, some are considering expanding membership. In addition, a priority for next year is ensuring that the learnings from the CoP are cascaded to the rest of the Partnership and beyond. Lastly, given that our themes have important intersections, we will also explore the possibility of co-hosting CoP sessions in 2024



(e.g., MIYP and CSE, digitalisation and dealing with opposition, etc.) and explore if there is space to share more CoP learnings at regional and global linking and learning events.

4.4.2 Youth at the forefront

The RHRN Partnership aims to strengthen MIYP both in governance (decision-making) structures and programme activities, especially youth-led advocacy. **CHOICE** will continue creating online learning spaces (e.g. webinars, trainings, dialogues, consultations) for youth advocates when heading to an international advocacy space. These spaces allow young people to learn and share their experiences. They have proven to be good spaces for youth mobilisation and for easing the engagement of young people in international advocacy spaces. Building on progress made in 2022 and 2023, Rutgers will pilot the updated MIYP tool.

In 2024, the **CoP on MIYP** will focus on mutual learning for youth movement development and engagement, and on ensuring that the learning and knowledge developed via the CoP are spread more widely throughout the partnership. CHOICE is exploring to merge the Engage4Change MIYP group (which is hosted within the Power to You(th) program) with the RHRN MIYP CoP. As there is a substantial overlap between the focus countries in both programmes and the topics that both groups are discussing, this will allow for a strengthened youth movement.

The CoP will strengthen its members to be MIYP champions within the partnership, who will be encouraged and supported to promote MIYP in their coalition, thus strengthening MIYP throughout the programme. An “open house” style meeting that is open to the whole partnership will be led by them. The CoP will also promote increased visibility of CoP learnings and the MIYP champions at (regional) linking and learning events. The CoP's membership is being upscaled, especially by inviting more participants from youth-led organisations, youth groups and marginalised youth groups. The intention for the CoP is to provide a safe space for MIYP champions to connect, learn from one and other and work on their skills – both contributing to the development of sustainable youth movements.

CHOICE will further work on supporting country coalitions, as well as individual organisations, in understanding and implementing MIYP throughout the programme. For this **CHOICE** will be offering **MIYP and youth-adult partnership trainings**. In addition, CHOICE will co-create and update its resources, that will include inclusive language, inclusive facilitation guidance, and an intersectional approach. In addition, in 2024, CHOICE will offer more accessible, less intensive **learning opportunities**, in the form of a needs-based “Town Hall” or consultation hours. Any youth-led organisation or youth group within our program can share their challenges and questions with the aim of harvesting avenues for support.

4.4.3 Comprehensive sexuality education

In 2024, the role of the **CSE CoP** will focus more on knowledge brokering, facilitating exchanges and mutual learning between partners of different countries through three specific learning streams on visibility, sustainability and inclusivity in CSE, following the MTR recommendations. The visibility stream will focus on support and exchange to effectively collect data on CSE to publish operational case stories on the CSE interventions. The sustainability stream will deep-dive into strategies for scale-up and institutionalisation of CSE, among others by exploring the role of digitalisation in CSE delivery and using the costing tool to effectively reach more youth with less budget and to develop investment cases. The inclusivity stream will focus on disability and marginalised youth inclusivity of CSE. Also in this stream, best practices and lessons learned will be exchanged and members will be stimulated to



publish their case stories in ways that fit their working contexts, possibly producing a joint learning output on inclusive CSE by the end of 2024. Within each stream, Rutgers and/or ARROW will facilitate exchange between partners with expertise in these areas in sub-communities. The learnings from these trajectories will be presented back to the coalitions and the global level through different channels and materials.

Rutgers will increase focus on researching the effectiveness, acceptability, affordability, and scalability of various CSE interventions in the programme. Rutgers will support partners by providing technical assistance and guidance on research including determining how to collect which data to address the needs of different stakeholders. Rutgers will also provide technical support in the review and development of (digital) CSE curricula. The offer includes the use or adaptation of the youth empowerment curriculum, Journey4Life, a peer-led approach for in or out-of-school contexts.

In addition, Rutgers will facilitate a youth leadership trajectory on **gender transformative and pleasure-based approaches** for young people creating and/or delivering SRHR information and education in the programme.

4.4.4 Digitalisation for social change

The MTR highlighted how the implementation of digitalisation strategies in RHRN is an added value of the programme, that there has been considerable progress in the use of digital tools since the start of the programme and that the use of social media and other online platforms, has facilitated a considerable reach of the programme. Key recommendations include continuing to strengthen capacities on digitalisation and enhancing the use of digital data to inform communications and programme strategies.

In the **Digitalisation CoP**, digital champions from country coalitions come together to mutually learn, engage and share their knowledge on digital trends, digital media strategies and challenges. CoP-members will co-create gamification solutions as to engage with young people.

RNW Media started with an assessment of the upcoming trends related to gamification (such as metaverse, gamified virtual reality, and game applications). The number of mobile gamers worldwide is growing exponentially. **Gamification in SRHR** is a way to drive social change by increasing engagement, enhancing awareness, fostering collaboration and ultimately resulting in behaviour change. It is easy to personalise but needs constant iterations. Pilots have already been done in **Morocco** and **Indonesia** and in 2024 this will be expanded to more coalitions.

With the tool '**Digital Transformation Blueprint**', RNW Media supports country coalitions in digitalisation strategies which include, but are not limited to, collaborating with newly identified influencers and how to work on improving mass media engagement. In August and September 2023, Digital Transformation Blueprint assessment workshops were done with several country coalitions (**Ethiopia, Indonesia, Morocco** and **Tunisia**) as a way to jointly evaluate needs and areas for support. This timely actively allowed the coalitions to include these specific and clearly formulated needs in their work plans. In addition, RNW Media will develop a Media Viability Assessment framework and tool, which will be linked to different business models and best practices of content monetisation. With this tool, RHRN partners can co-create their media viability strategies. Furthermore, the RNW Media Network will be strengthened with these CoP partners to ensure long-term impact and organisational sustainability.



RNW Media will be offering training in podcasting essentials, creating and moderating safe digital spaces, strategies for working with media organisations to pursue social change. Responding to the MTR recommendation on enhancing evidence of online campaign effectiveness, RNW Media and Rutgers will collaborate in a trajectory on online campaign evaluation (see section 4.5 on learning agenda). This trajectory will also look at evaluating campaigns beyond quantitative metrics such as views and likes, but also qualitative factors, as recommended by the MTR.

4.4.5 Dealing with opposition

The MTR highlighted the importance of addressing and dealing with opposition. For this reason, it is also one of the strategic priorities for the next two years. With an active global anti-rights movement (see section 3 on increasing opposition to SRHR and section 5 on risk mitigation), Rutgers will continue to work with the partners to ensure strategies for dealing with opposition are actioned. The **CoP on Dealing with Opposition** offers a space for partners to exchange on best practices and to learn about new tactics and strategies. Thematic and peer-to-peer sessions (pending success of pilot in 2023) will be held. Following the MTR recommendations, the CoP will also work on increasing the visibility of learnings within the programme, e.g. through the distribution of CoP lessons learned document, working together with the communications working group, and by exploring the possibility to co-host sessions with other CoPs.

In 2024, Rutgers will host three regional **Collaborative Forums on dealing with opposition**; one in Benin co-hosted with Ado Avance Ensemble where RHRN Benin and RHRN Burundi will be invited, one in East/Southern Africa and one in Asia in collaboration with ARROW). These forums are cross-programmatic and linking with other planned events is being explored. A separate one will be organised for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region.

Dealing with opposition has a strong link with **safety and security**. As most partners provide their own capacity strengthening on safety and security and have their own safety committee in place, **Rutgers** continues supporting partners to be resilient and proactive on safety and security matters. **RNW Media** will offer courses that help country coalitions deal with potential digital safety and security issues that could follow from the actions of the growing opposition. Finally, Rutgers will continue supporting partners in conducting **research into anti-rights actors** in their contexts, building on the East Africa regional research done in 2023 (see section 4.5).

4.5 Learning and research agenda

Learning is an essential element within the RHRN Partnership. It is guided by the RHRN learning agenda and its set of learning questions and themes. As we move into the second half of the programme, learning activities are more and more integrated throughout the programme, for example through linking and learning events, CoPs, research, and a range of other formal and informal learning opportunities.

In 2024, the learning agenda will align with the global priorities for 2024 and 2025 and focus, in particular, on dealing with opposition, (inclusive) CSE and evidencing campaign impact. We will document our learning and consider how learnings and evidence can be profiled at global conferences including ICFP 2025.



Amongst the broad range of learning activities outlined throughout this plan, our priority activities for learning and research in 2024 are:

- **Gathering evidence on (inclusive) CSE:** In 2024, the CSE CoP will work with (a group of) country coalitions to gather evidence on how CSE is being delivered, and how it is effective in reaching diverse groups of young people. We will document best practices and lessons learned in inclusive CSE and support exchange between partners. (See section 4.4.3 for more information)
- **Gathering evidence on dealing with opposition:** In 2023, Rutgers coordinated a study on dealing with opposition in East Africa with three country coalitions (**Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda**). Currently, in-country deep dive studies are underway to map opposition actors, frames and messages. It is likely that some of these activities will spill over to 2024. In addition, other country coalitions may plan similar mapping studies in 2024, possibly with support from Rutgers. This work is part of the CoP on Dealing with Opposition (see section 4.4.5).
- **Evidencing campaign impact:** Partners have widely expressed interest in strengthening capacity for **online campaign evaluation** in order to increase campaign impact. In 2024, RNW Media and Rutgers will initiate a trajectory within the CoP on Digitalisation to provide capacity strengthening on campaign evaluation and develop a digital campaign evaluation tool that can be used in and beyond the life of the programme. The country coalitions in **Kenya and Uganda** have already expressed interest in joining this campaign evaluation trajectory (see section 4.4.4).

4.6 Sustainability

Since its inception, RHRN has encouraged the integration of sustainability to achieve long-term positive impact for young people globally. This means strengthening the partnership's preparedness for exit and in 2024, sustainability will receive continued attention. Each coalition will contextualise an exit plan, deciding which outcomes the coalition aims to see continuing post-2025 and what can be done in the next two years to support this. Planning the exit is the foundation of long-term sustainability beyond the programme period and doing so in 2024 will enable coalition partners to know where and what to focus on and be very strategic in their work planning.

RHRN works towards sustainability at four levels: (i) sustainability of outcomes, (ii) sustainability of capacity strengthened organisations and individuals, (iii) sustainability of youth (youth-SRHR, youth-led and youth-serving) movements, and (iv) financial sustainability.

4.6.1 Sustainability of outcomes

For outcomes to be sustainable RHRN will need to ensure that interventions are embedded in existing structures at the national, regional and international levels, as well as continued advocacy for long term changes in policies and laws. For example, in **Indonesia**, the government is in the lead of implementing CSE in schools. In addition, several coalitions (**Benin, Kenya, Morocco, Ethiopia and Tunisia**) have worked to sustain CSE through digitisation and training (young people) to keep adding and improving content. To sustain outcomes further, the MTR recommends to prioritise such long-term engagements over one-off interventions.



4.6.2 Sustainability of capacity strengthened organisations and individuals

Strengthened capacity of organisations and the individual staff members within them is a core component of the RHRN sustainability approach. This is ensured through, for example: (1) specific capacity strengthening trajectories, exchanges and trainings; (2) linking and learning events and meetings (national, regional, global); and (3) the operationalisation of CoPs. These strengthened capacities will last beyond the duration of the programme, especially when staff continue to work in the same area of work beyond the programme intervention.

In **Nepal**, the coalition identified capacity strengthening needs that would perpetuate the coalition's impact. Moreover, they contemplated the composition of the coalition, exploring whether it should continue in its current form and, if so, how the composition and partners' contributions could be reviewed and enhanced to bolster the coalition's long-term relevance and influence. **Rutgers** is exploring to organise an additional **master trainer trajectory on the gender transformative approach (GTA)** in 2024. This means that the new cohort of GTA master trainers will be able to independently conduct training sessions and provide support to their respective organisations, partners and other CSOs interested in integrating GTA into their work in the future. This is well-aligned with an MTR recommendation to focus on training of trainer strategies to strengthen the 'cascading' of knowledge.

4.6.3 Sustainability of youth movements

Once young people have skills, knowledge and confidence, it is essential to enable their full participation in influencing and decision-making spaces such as conferences, high-level meetings, networking and learning events. Doing so supports young people to learn from direct experience. It is essential that we create employment opportunities and strengthen youth movements. The programme outcomes, especially increased knowledge and skills at both individual and organisational level, including within government, will last and continue to support the SRHR movement.

CHOICE will launch another round of **seed grants** for RHRN youth-led organisations for innovative solutions for sustainability of these organisations and fostering mutual learning experiences.

4.6.4 Financial sustainability

The fourth component of financial sustainability is often harder to achieve but of crucial importance given that increased financial, technical and operational capacity supports organisations to maintain sustainability through the ability to secure sufficient funding while having the capacity to further implement activities that contribute to the RHRN's long-term outcomes.

A learning from RNW Media's network members on becoming financially sustainable was that training and networking around fundraising and income generation is an important aspect. The **Morocco** and **Tunisia** country work plans indicate that all coalition partners have diversified funding from different donors and that capacity and expertise gained through RHRN can continue with other funding than through RHRN. In **Nepal**, the coalition mapped the availability of funding opportunities within their region. Strategies for establishing and nurturing donor relationships were explored.



5 Possible risks and mitigation

As part of the annual planning process, all partners have been asked to conduct an assessment of potential risks and identify mitigation measures. Each context presents its own risks and mitigation measures will vary, depending on the country context. However, several commonalities emerged from the overall analysis: growing opposition and the anti-rights movement; the safety and security and mental wellbeing of activists, staff and organisations; backlash from the community or key influencers; digital security risks; and integrity risks (fraud, corruption and other coercive and abusive behaviours) are present in most of the countries we work in.

Table 1 below outlines our identified major risks for 2024, based on inputs from RHRN country and consortium partners. This is an update to the risks identified in the RHRN Annual Plan 2023. Please note that the risk rating in this table is an average: in some contexts, the likelihood and/or the impact of a specific risk may be higher. We distinguish between contextual, programmatic, and organisational risks. We will pay particular attention to those risks that are rated as 'high' in terms of probability and/or impact: this includes the risk #4 on global economic trends and risk #5 on opposition in Table 1.

We will continuously apply risk management to all programme levels and aim to embed it in all our work; we need to prevent risks from materialising, but also be prepared and able to respond to and address those risks adequately if they become a reality. To this end, the Programme Team and the Steering Committee of the programme monitor and discuss the risks regularly, ensuring an in-depth and contextualised understanding of the risk and timely action or adjustment of plans.

For example, the global Programme Team discussed the risk related to opposition to SRHR, CSE, abortion and/or marginalised youth rights (risk #5 in Table 1) in their September 2023 meeting. However, the term "opposition" versus "anti-rights movement" warrants some reflection, as we see a worrying trend from the latter. The anti-rights movement is not "normal" opposition or backlash, but an active movement with its own agenda. It is increasingly becoming more organised and is well-funded. The risk explicitly states that the opposition creates fear, fragmentation, and self-censorship among SRHR advocates and triggers threats, bullying and attacks against young people SRHR activists or CSOs – offline or online – leading to physical, psychosocial harm, disinformation or reputational consequences. What is not mentioned, however, is that it hinders programme results and outcomes as the anti-rights movement actively stops any change for progressive policies on gender and sexuality. Looking at this risk, it is not only about dealing with opposition, but is also closely linked with safety and security and we should not see these two things separately which was also highlighted in the MTR.

Another major risk that we observed is the tendency and recent developments within the political arena in the Netherlands, as well as in Dutch society, to become less favourable to investments in development aid. In 2023, the Dutch Cabinet announced budget cuts of substantial amounts from 2024 onwards. It remains unclear if and how RHRN will be impacted for the remaining programme period. The uncertainty has restated the importance of our already strong focus on sustainability and flexibility as we move forward, as well as the need to focus on policy advocacy and public support in the Netherlands for current and new funding streams for SRHR beyond 2025.



5.1 Safety and security

Advocating for SRHR in contexts of shrinking civic space often brings safety and security risks. This is particularly relevant for marginalised youth, young women and girls, and other marginalised young people who speak out, mobilise, or advocate for young people's SRHR and gender equality in contexts where these concepts are very sensitive. To maintain and possibly increase the space for our work, we adopt holistic safety and security as a core value and approach for the programme. This means that the programme will proactively combine efforts to increase physical safety, digital security and protect the mental health and well-being, to the extent possible, of the people and the teams involved in the programme.

As we have invested in safety and security in the first two years of the programme, several coalitions have appointed a safety and security focal point or installed a safety and security committee (e.g. in **Uganda**). Some partners offer capacity strengthening to coalition partners and their target groups. For example, a **Bangladesh** partner offers digital safety and security for youth and coalition staff.

The coalitions in **Benin, Burundi** and **Morocco** have expressed the need for (further) support and learning in risk assessment, opposition monitoring, or (digital) safety and security training. We take a tailor-made approach which relies heavily on the expertise and judgement of country partners. Support may include a mix of policy development support, coaching of focal points, linking to local resources and expertise, security culture evaluation and/or in-person training sessions. Moreover, we encourage coalitions to learn from each other and exchange experiences and strategies concerning mutual challenges. This is particularly relevant in being resilient against opposition.

5.2 Preventing and responding to SEAH and integrity

The RHRN partnership's approach on the Prevention of and Reaction to Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PRSEAH) remains a topic of dialogue and support for partners in 2024. RHRN sees PRSEAH through the lens of the broader Integrity framework and integrates SEAH reference in codes of conduct, in communication and training around integrity, in norm clarification, in dealing with reports and complaints with a SEAH dimension, and in accountability for how RHRN partners address it.

In 2023, Rutgers supported the **Indonesia, Nepal, Morocco, Benin, Burundi** and **Tunisia** coalitions and its own staff, offering briefings, policy advice, coaching, facilitating webinars and workshops. RNW offered similar support to all its partners, including those in RHRN. A similar approach tailored to needs and requests is offered in 2024. This is now more focused based on the outcomes of the follow-up Organisational Capacity Assessment (OCA) and Mid Term Review (MTR), which included specific PRSEAH elements.

The OCA and MTR underlined that the practice of PRSEAH matters as much as the policies on paper. The finding that few cases are reported triggers further review and probing in 2024: we acknowledge that SEAH can happen anywhere and anytime. PRSEAH was also a focus during the organisational capacity assessments held in mid-2023 with all partners. Most country coalitions have PRSEAH policies and expertise in place, but the challenge remains to minimise the gap between what is on paper and what happens on the ground. Therefore, country coalitions expressed unanimous interest in further learning from Rutgers and other partners, in particular on the compliance of handling SEAH reports.



Needs- and request-based support remains on offer to partners and country coalitions, particularly in the first half of 2024. Support is based on interactive, exchange-driven sessions, lowering barriers to discussion, and featuring good practices. While the plight on prevention has been won, the challenge of handling SEAH reports up to international (CHS) standards is the main challenge and subject of exchange. In other words, how to build capacity and ensure expertise and resources are available when cases occur.

RHRN uses SEAH-related reports and complaints that occur for linking and learning, also with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



TABLE 1. Risks identified as most relevant for 2024

#	Risk factor	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation	Response	Update since last work plan
Contextual risks						
1	Elections, government reshuffles, political instability or religious events may delay or affect implementation plans	Medium	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Updates context analysis and actor analysis regularly - Work plans take into account political, religious, and social events - Guidelines ensuring flexibility are in place - Clear roles and responsibilities for programmatic areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rethinking of strategies - Reprioritisation or modification of plans 	Instability will occur (see section 3 on political context) in for example Bangladesh . This risk is high in some contexts, but overall the likelihood is medium.
2	(COVID-19) pandemic/health crises and restrictions affect strategies, implementation (e.g. unavailability of decision-makers) and relationships	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Embed COVID-19 analysis in annual planning and periodic risk registers - Pay particular attention to following government regulations and prepare contingency plans - Budgets allow for materials/resources to work in the context of COVID-19 (personal protective equipment, internet connectivity, remote devices) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Follow restrictions and trigger contingency plans (e.g. work from home) to increase safety - Reorganise work plan and budget (shifting online) - Communication with Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) and MoFA in case of broad implications 	This is still a relevant risk as new waves or outbreaks can occur, however the likelihood has been changed from medium to low. This is due to many protective measures being put in place such as vaccination uptake globally.
3	Further shrinking of civic space whereby governments impose administrative/legal restrictions on CSOs or digital technologies are used repressively (e.g. online surveillance, breach of data, hacking, internet shutdowns), limiting their range of action	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Break down this risk and combine acceptance/deterrence/protection strategies, depending on the context. - Create ties with allies in government/civil society/EKN/others - Put crisis management protocols in place (including redundancy where relevant) - Map local experts (including digital security experts) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support/protection from allies/experts - Joint action with other CSOs/other allies on freedom of assembly, association and expression - Trigger crisis management protocols where relevant 	The risk of further shrinking civic space remains valid and its impact on the programme can be high in some contexts (e.g. Uganda – see section 3 on shrinking civic space). Overall the likelihood and potential impact will remain medium.
4	Global economic instability and high inflation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher implementation costs; - De-prioritisation of SRHR in the communities we work in and by decision-makers 	High	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor economic trends - Planning and budgets take into account updated exchange rates - Remain flexible to adapt activities and content to people's priorities and needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adjustment of budgets - Reprioritisation or modification of plans - Inform MoFA in case of broad implications 	This was flagged by several country coalitions such as Kenya for example.
Programmatic risks						
5	Opposition to SRHR, CSE, abortion or marginalised youth rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - creates fear, fragmentation and self-censorship among SRHR advocates, jeopardising equal decision-making - triggers threats, bullying, and attacks against young people, SRHR activists or CSOs, online or offline, leading to physical, psychosocial harm, digital 	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opposition mapping and strategies for dealing with opposition, including messaging/communications - Risk assessment when planning interventions, activities, and travel - Ensure basic understanding of holistic safety and security/ basic awareness training on digital security (including social media usage) - Link and learn through Community of Practice on Dealing with Opposition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jointly agree on response (non-response); adapt plans, reassess risks. - Link with allies - Trigger crisis management protocol to manage specific incidents 	See reflection by the global PT – this risk encompasses not only opposition but also the anti-rights movement. This risk is occurring at all levels (national, regional and international). We have adapted the risk description to include the fact that anti-rights movement actively hinders change for progressive SRHR policies. See section 3 on opposition for more information on specific country contexts.



#	Risk factor	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation	Response	Update since last work plan
	<p>damage, disinformation or reputational consequences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hinders programme results as the anti-rights movement actively stops any change for progressive SRHR policies 					
6	Lack of conceptual clarity on values between programme partners; divergence or conflict on values	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value clarification/nurturing of core common values (continuous approach) - Value check central to partner selection/ expansion - Linking and learning/annual reflection on values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mutual reflection/learning sessions addressing the specific issue - Seeking guidance from another country coalition or another consortium member - If not resolved through dialogue, defer to responsible decision-making 	As country coalitions are diverse and inclusive, this aspect requires continuous attention. If not resolved, in some contexts, the impact can be high.
Organisational risks						
7	The voice of marginalised groups in particular young people, young women, girls and marginalised youth, is not sufficiently heard.	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operationalisation and regular monitoring of programme values including MIYP, inclusivity, and GTA - Clear roles and responsibilities in governance and decision-making - Linking and learning on inclusive governance and addressing power dynamics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rethinking or reassignment of roles and responsibilities - Expansion to be more inclusive (caution: coalitions should remain effective and agile) 	The MTR showed that in some cases both at country level and at global partnership level, the decision-making processes are dominated by a select few and lack inclusiveness. We already plan to address this through the Ways of Working group. See section 7.1 for more information on this.
8	Governance challenges (including those related to inclusivity) hinder programme progress and results.	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clear governance agreements, with clear roles and responsibilities and areas of leadership. - General monitoring of progress at partner and coalition level - Proactiveness, constructive attitude, open communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rethinking or updating governance structures - Supportive or corrective action in cases of poor performance - Facilitating or brokering from Rutgers or another consortium member 	The MTR showed that within coalitions (e.g. Indonesia) that involve a variety of partner organisations with distinct strengths, goals and levels of recognition, power dynamics can become a significant challenge. We will continue to invest in coalition strengthening.
9	Integrity breaches: a partner or staff member engages in abuse of power or position, financial or interpersonal violation of Integrity standards, including fraud or sexual exploitation, abuse or harassment. Physical/psychosocial harm and/or financial/reputational damage for the staff/programme/Rutgers/MoFA.	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organisational capacity assessments offer insight to address Integrity policy & practice - Financing methods are adapted and mitigation measures reflected in workplans - Capacity strengthening plans in place and implemented - Standing item in governance structure at consortium level - Mapping of response expertise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relevant protocols are triggered (fraud and corruption, SEAH) - Refer to responsible body (country or consortium) - Additional support sought in country (e.g. audit firm) - Ensure action is taken and adequately followed up - Ensure support/protection to survivors/whistle-blowers - MoFA is informed on 'need to know' basis 	Cases reported in 2021 and 2022 have been handled adequately by the consortium, lessons have been drawn, technical support is being adapted and refocused accordingly. Adequate handling of cases may attract more reports/complaints. Overall, the likelihood and impact will remain medium in 2024.





6 Monitoring and evaluation

6.1 Preparation for endline evaluation

In the penultimate year of the programme we will initiate preparations for the end evaluation which will take place in 2025. Our experience in the MTR and previous programmes has indicated the value of starting early in order to facilitate a participatory process. In 2024 Rutgers will lead a participatory process to initiate discussions on the scope and design of the end evaluation, establish the external reference group and prepare for the recruitment of independent evaluators. We will continue to collaborate with PMEL colleagues in other Strategic Partnerships through the ShareNet and Partos platforms in order to share learnings and best practices to inform our approach to the end evaluation. We will also engage the Ministry in our developing plans, including a Ministry representative in the external reference group.

6.2 Annual targets

Tables 2 and 3 below presents 2024 annual targets per country for output indicators and 5-year targets per country for outcome indicators, including those linked to the Strengthening Civil Society basket indicators and SRHR Results Framework indicators.

As part of the MTR process, we reviewed our programme targets in light of the MTR findings. Target adjustments and explanations for any changes in annual and 5-year targets are included in the PMEL annex accompanying the consolidated Mid-Term Review (MTR) report submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Target adjustments are also updated in IATI.



TABLE 2. Overview of 2024 annual targets for output indicators

Indicator (MoFA alignment)	Disaggregation	BAN	BEN	BUR	ETH	IND	KEN	MOR	NEP	TUN	UGA	Global / Consortium	Programme total	
1.2.1 # of young people reached by SRHR information and education (SRHR B)	Total # of people	334,549	350,000	142,520	3,108,975	133,822	1,453,500	1,320,000	49,550	107,000	5,050,174		12,050,090	
	Offline	Female	14,507	25,000	2016	5325	3491	2100	10,000	2250	5250	7200		77,139
		Male	10,776	42,000	504	4000	3106	1000	10,000	2000	1750	4800		79,936
		Other	3266	3000	0	0	225	400	0	300	0	0		7191
		NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
	Online	NS	306,000	180,000	80,000	99,650	127,000	1,050,000	800,000	45,000	100,000	4,200,000		6,987,650
Radio/TV	NS	0	100,000	60,000	3,000,000	0	400,000	500,000	0	tbc ¹	838,174		4,898,174	
2.2.1 # of people reached by SRHR and gender justice campaigns and community dialogues	Total # of people	597,000	200,000	41,000	3,164,750	2,474,139	1,903,000	920,000	50,000	205,500	4,711,900	25,200,600	14,267,289	
	Offline	NS	27,000	50,000	1000	7000	1139	3000	20,000	3000	5500	11,900	600	129,539
	Online	NS	270,000	100,000	40,000	157,750	1,473,000	1,500,000	900,000	37,000	200,000	3,300,000	25,200,000	7,977,750
	Radio/TV	NS	300,000	50,000	0	3,000,000	1,000,000	400,000	0	10,000	tbc ¹	1,400,000	N/A	6,160,000
3.2.1 # of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs for, by or with their constituencies (SCS 4)	National, regional, int'l advocacy initiatives	1	0	2	10	3	2	2	7	1	2	N/A	30	
	Sub-national advocacy initiatives	3	2	0	5	13	2	2	6	0	2		35	
4.2.1 # of capacity strengthening and linking & learning events organised	# of events	38	3	9	15	11	5	6	8	8	5	48	156	
4.2.3 % of youth representation in decision-making bodies in RHRN's governance structure	% of youth representation	75%	80%	60%	35%	40%	50%	50%	70%	60%	30%	25%	in global PT and SC	
4.2.4 # and type of CSOs included in the Partnership (SCS 6)	Youth-led	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	15	
	Women-led	2	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	3	17	
	Women- & youth-led	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	5	
	Other	3	2	4	3	6	3	0	2	2	6	3	35	

¹ The targets of RHRN Tunisia for TV/radio reach will be confirmed after submission.
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TABLE 3. Overview of 5-year targets for outcome indicators

Indicator (MoFA alignment)	Disaggregation	BAN	BEN	BUR	ETH	IND	KEN	MOR	NEP	TUN	UGA	Global / Consortium	Programme total
2.1.2 Degree to which (key) influencers communicate positively on SRHR	# of (key) influencers who communicate positively on SRHR	60	80	10	50	20	120	50	3	30	65		488
	# of positive communications	500	500	10	100	45	800	200	75	100	2000		4330
2.1.3 Degree to which key media report positively on SRHR and gender justice	# of articles/publications/reports	50	100	16	10	300	300	100	60	100	60		1096
	# of media agencies	50	8	7	10	40	50	10	40	10	50		275
3.1.1 Changes in (decision-making towards) laws, policies, strategies and plans (adoption, adaptation, maintaining, blocking), in line with the RHRN agenda (SRHR H)	# of laws	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	0		10
	# of governmental policies	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	0	2		14
	# of plans, strategies, other	8	2	0	1	0	2	0	3	1	1		18
3.1.2 Changes in/towards implementation of policies and laws (including budget allocation), in line with the RHRN agenda (SCS 1)	# of laws	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0		4
	# of governmental policies	2	1	5	2	4	2	1	1	0	2		20
	# of plans, strategies, other	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1		9
3.1.4 Changes in outcome documents and actors/processes in relevant regional and international forums, in line with the RHRN agenda (SRHR H)	# of outcome documents											40	40
3.1.5 Occasions for young people and CSOs to participate in SRHR-related policy- and decision-making processes, in line with the RHRN agenda (SCS 3)	# of national and international occasions	3	1	10	6	0	10	3	25	2	3	N/A	60
	# of sub-national occasions	12	6	0	4	24	3	2	10	0	12		71



7 Governance and communication in 2024

7.1 Working together within the Partnership

7.1.1 Country coalitions

RHRN embeds country ownership as a core principle in shaping localisation at the country level. This includes partners shaping their own strategies and work plans at country level, developing their own country budget and organising their own national grant management with local partners. In 2024, we aim to strengthen the position and voice of country coalitions within the programme and to engage in dialogue with country coalitions on power dynamics and local ownership (see section 7.1.4 for more information on this).

7.1.2 Working groups

RHRN established a number of global working groups which bring together partners from across the programme to focus on cross-cutting issues, specifically:

- Strengthening Knowledge, Mutual Capacities, Innovation and Learning (SKIL)
- Global Advocacy Group (GAG)
- Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Research (PMELR)
- Communications
- Ways of Working (WoW): a working group exploring power dynamics and strengthening local ownership

In the past year, several of these working groups have adjusted their structures, membership and role division. For example: the PMELR working group has merged to include the country PMELR focal points group, now comprising both country and consortium partner PMELR focal points. Following numerous discussions on improving ways of working, the SKIL WG also has a new set-up with a smaller core SKIL group, alongside different sub-groups of SKIL (e.g., capacity strengthening, linking and learning, Communities of Practice leads). In 2023, the GAG expanded its membership to include three representatives from country coalitions (Nepal, Kenya and Ethiopia), enhancing country linkages and expertise of the working group. In addition, the GAG has assigned specific internal roles to all members, ensuring a clear task division, easing the chair's work and improving links to the global Programme Team and country coalitions.

In 2024, we will strengthen the interlinkages and collaboration between the working groups where possible. For example, the SKIL, PMELR and communications working groups aim to collaborate to ensure learnings are captured and disseminated within the partnership and externally.

7.1.3 Programme Team and Steering Committee

In 2024, Rutgers as lead will organise activities aimed at strengthening connections, boosting synergies, and stimulating strategic discussions among partners in our Partnership. This includes regular global Programme Team meetings (bi-monthly) to monitor and discuss the implementation of the overall RHRN year plan 2024 and organising global Steering Committee meetings (three times per year with one being an in-person session). In 2024, there will also be dialogue facilitated among



members of the global Programme Team, global Steering Committee and members of the WoW group to reflect further on managing power dynamics (see 7.1.4 for more information on the WoW group).

7.1.4 Power dynamics and local ownership

Emerging from the MTR and our experiences in the first half of the programme, there are several key learnings and recommendations on power dynamics and local ownership. These include:

- The Global South is not a homogenous group, there are inequalities and power dynamics. **Understand privileges and biases within country coalitions and how this affects our work.**
- Inclusion and decision making for more marginalised groups, e.g. coalition members led by marginalised people are at the table but often feel as though they do not have power. **An intersectional approach is critical**, as well as showing our value to each other, especially in the face of the growing anti-rights movement.
- **Leadership should be based on values of human rights, equality, equity and inclusion of all groups.**
- Continuous engagement and open discussion with partners on transparency in order to **build trust.**
- Formation of country-level steering committees in countries where there are none.

In autumn 2023, the **WoW working group** led by ARROW and supported by Rutgers was formally kicked off. In 2024, this group will advise and provide recommendations to the global Programme Team and Steering Committee on power dynamics and local ownership, as well as on the programme's ways of working and governance structures

In 2024, we will build on a series of dialogues on local ownership, inclusive leadership, MIYP and GTA held across the Consortium and at country level, paying attention on how these are entrenched in broader conversations on power dynamics. For example, a global session on power dynamics with capacity strengthening structures and approaches is currently being explored for the global Morocco meeting in 2024, in collaboration with the SKIL working group.

7.1.5 Integration of dance4life

As communicated to MoFA in the Annual Report 2022, Rutgers has fully integrated the Dance4Life products (Journey4Life and Academy4Life) into its technical expertise offer. To this end, a joint workplan has been developed for 2024, and will be done going forward.

7.2 Communications

In 2024, we will focus on amplifying the ICPD+30 agenda and campaign. Central to our campaigning strategy are young people's voices and their SRHR realities. Instead of talking about them, we co-create content together and ensure that their stories are pushed on all levels.

In our communication products, we will connect young people's stories to the latest research and data around SRHR and amplify these through a variety of digital media platforms. Together with our partners, we will make ICPD+30 a catalyst for positive change, ensuring that young people's voices are heard, and their rights are upheld worldwide.



In 2024, we will strengthen the collaboration between communication and advocacy. Members of the global communication working group will develop advocacy-supporting campaigns around key events, aiming to increase public support and influence the behavior of our target groups. Where possible and beneficial, these campaigns are brought to the global level, for example, in the count-down towards ICPD+30. Again, young people's voices and positive, non-technical content are the principal components.

Our partners have indicated the need for more case stories on their advocacy work and results. By entering the last two years of the program, we aim to increase visibility of our activities and successes by sharing each other's content and stories. Showcasing the work in reports and online at a global level can contribute to the sustainability of our, and our partners' work.

Internally, Rutgers will focus on boosting the RHRN community. In the role of moderator, we stimulate exchanges within the network. Through widely accessible platforms like an existing RHRN private Facebook group, we will encourage partners and mobilize our young advocates to connect and to share news, best practices and learnings. Inclusivity is key, which is why we will pay specific attention to the inclusion of the Francophone countries.

With growing opposition, visibility is crucial. By harnessing the power of digital we know we can make this happen, especially when we use the moving stories of our young advocates. Like no other, they can explain young people's SRHR reality in clear, understandable language and ensure that the topic stays at the top of people's mind.

7.3 Partnering with the Ministry, Embassies and other initiatives

The RHRN programme will continue organising strategic dialogues with representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Embassies (MoFA) of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN). There will be an annual policy dialogue as well as the learning initiatives in 2024 with MoFA. In addition, the partnership will invite MoFA and EKN representatives to RHRN regional and global events.

At country level, working together and aligning with other (Dutch-funded) partnerships and initiatives will continue. RHRN partners may also partner in other Dutch-funded partnerships, such as the **Power of Pride Alliance**, **Generation Gender** and **Power to You(th)**. RHRN is in close communication and collaboration with EKN, e.g. in **Bangladesh**, **Uganda**, **Kenya** and **Ethiopia** regular meetings have occurred. Emerging from the MTR, the **Tunisia** coalition will focus on strengthening relations with the EKN in Tunis.

In **Kenya**, RHRN will work with consortia such as the Power to You(th) and the Make Way Alliance to develop and disseminate shadow reports on ICPD+30 and UPR to hold the government accountable for international SRHR commitments. Additionally, the Kenya coalition will work with the Break Free Alliance and the We Lead consortia to enhance meaningful and inclusive youth participation through continuous mentorship of youth governance structures and movement building. In **Uganda**, given the current political environment which is very unpredictable, the coalition will hold joint planning meetings with CSOs of the **SRHR Partnership Forum** to agree on the advocacy priorities by sharing the 2024 work plans.



RHRN partners also increasingly collaborate with other CSOs which have particular expertise and/or represent specific target groups, in which there is mutual learning. Examples are RHRN Bangladesh engaging with the feminist movement and Dalit women-led organisations.

The RHRN partnership will continue to seek opportunities to contribute to **SheDecides**, particularly in countries with existing local movements such as **Bangladesh, Nepal, Kenya** and **Uganda**. RHRN Nepal for example is actively involved as a core member of the SheDecides Nepal movement.

Rutgers is leading the EU-funded programme, **Ado Avance Ensemble**, which focuses on CSE, contraception and safe abortion in Francophone Africa. The programmes overlap in **Benin**, with ABPF as a common partner; and in thematic areas of focus including CSE, public support and youth at the forefront. Rutgers will continue to seek to maximise opportunities for alignment in 2024. For example, the collaborative forum on dealing with opposition in Benin planned for February 2024 will be co-funded by RHRN. RHRN Burundi and RHRN Benin will participate in this forum. Another important continued alignment is the co-implementation of activities with the **Masarouna** programme, in which **RNW Media** is a partner. Examples of collaboration include the co-creation of campaigns and the Digital Media Impact Summit.



8 Finance

8.1 Budget narrative

The basis for the RHRN budget is the budget ceiling of Euro 57,460,365 as determined by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The total budget projection for RHRN in 2024 is estimated at **€13,303,264**. In 2024, budget allocation between countries and consortium and technical partners is at 65% and 35%, respectively, or €8,623,177 and €4,680,088. Looking at a division between “Global North” and “Global South”, 30% of the total budget is allocated to the Northern-based partners, and 70% of the total budget is allocated to the country coalitions and southern-based partners. The budget for Dance4Life has been merged with Rutgers budget from the year 2024 (as Dance4Life is officially a part of Rutgers now after the merger).

The final 2024 consortium budgets (as presented in the budget summary below) were approved by the Global Steering Committee in October 2023. Small revisions were made to ensure that the budget envelope is kept intact.

For 2024, the country coalitions submitted envisaged program costs in eight (8) budget categories: four (4) cost categories aligning with the RHRN program outcomes.

Result Areas:

1. Empowered young people make decisions about their sexuality, voice their needs, and claim their rights (Information & education)
2. A critical mass reinforces positive norms and values (Public support)
3. Governments adopt, implement, and account for human rights-based policies and laws (Advocacy)
4. Strengthened civil society for young people’s SRHR and gender justice (Strengthening civil society)

General cost categories:

5. Staff costs
6. Programme Management
7. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation and Learning (PMEL) and Operational Research (OR)
8. Overhead and audit

100% of the total 2024 budget will be financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands. No interest costs or other revenues are included in the budget.

Inflation

Due to global economic instability and inflation, we see a general trend of everything becoming more expensive. For example, international travel (flights and accommodation costs), program implementation costs etc. We also see an increase in salary costs across the board due to inflation. We kept in mind the higher inflation trends while planning the 2024 budget and remained flexible to adapt activities depending on the priorities. We have reduced certain travels to still stay within the allocated budget envelopes. We will keep MoFA informed in the future if we see a trend of a further increase in costs because of inflation (See Table 1 in section 5 on possible risks and mitigation).



8.2 Final consolidated budget

The resulting RHRN 2024 budget is presented in the following tables (provided in sections 8.3.1 to 8.3.4) as prescribed in the financial guidelines provided by the Ministry:

- Table 4: Calculation of Result Area allocation key
- Table 5: Country budget envelopes
- Table 6: Budget by Year 2024
- Table 7: Budget by Result Area 2024
- Table 8: Budget by Country 2024
- Table 9: Budget by Result Area per Partner 2024

Explanatory notes

In the **Budget by Result Area** (section 8.3.2), the direct staff cost, direct program costs, and overhead/indirect costs are divided over the four result areas using an allocation key. This allocation key is the average of the budget division over the four result areas in the 10 countries (see Table 4 below).

Table 4: Calculation of Result Area allocation key

Country	Result Area 1	Result Area 2	Result Area 3	Result Area 4	Total
Bangladesh	34%	21%	26%	19%	100%
Benin	28%	21%	23%	28%	100%
Burundi	29%	36%	19%	16%	100%
Ethiopia	34%	18%	27%	21%	100%
Indonesia	43%	17%	20%	20%	100%
Kenya	25%	22%	27%	26%	100%
Morocco	27%	27%	29%	17%	100%
Nepal	36%	22%	24%	18%	100%
Tunisia	33%	25%	18%	24%	100%
Uganda	27%	26%	20%	27%	100%
Average	31,60%	23,50%	23,30%	21,60%	100,00%

The basis for calculating the total **Budgets by Country** was the 65%-35% division between countries and consortium and technical partners (see above). After deducting the allocations of the regional partner ARROW (equivalent to Euro 508,740), the Southern technical partner IPPFAR (equivalent to Euro 75,580) and allocations for the Southern consortium members to participate in global decision-making and annual linking and learning events (Euro 65,000 for each partner AMPF and RHU) a total of Euro 8,623,177 remains for the implementation of the RHRN country programs.

For example, in Table 5, the Budget Envelope 2024 for Bangladesh is Euro 1,224,557. This is 14.2008% of the total budget available for the implementation of the RHRN country programs. To continue with the Bangladesh example, 14.2008% of the total direct staff costs (Euro 2,500,968) is Euro 355,157; 14.2008% of the total other direct program costs (Euro 10,199,976) is Euro 1,448,474; and 14.2008% of the total overhead/indirect costs (Euro 602,321) is Euro 85,534. Thus the total Bangladesh budget as presented in Table 8 is Euro 1,889,165.



The **Budget by Result Area per Partner** (section 8.3.4) as submitted by the country coalitions provided the basis for the subsequent calculations. Costs of consortium members, regional partner (ARROW), and technical partners (IPPFAR) were divided over the Result Areas using the above 31.60%, 23.50%, 23.30%, and 21.60% Result Area allocation key (see Table 4).

We predict that the programme's expenditure and remittances will be in line with the yearly budget as presented. We request that these be used as a base for the liquidity provision.

Table 5: Country budget envelopes

Country	Budget Envelope in Euro	% of Total
Bangladesh	€ 1.224.557	14,20%
Benin	€ 670.662	7,78%
Burundi	€ 644.964	7,48%
Ethiopia	€ 771.112	8,94%
Indonesia	€ 1.059.270	12,28%
Kenya	€ 1.047.981	12,15%
Morocco	€ 888.908	10,31%
Nepal	€ 649.394	7,53%
Tunisia	€ 644.575	7,47%
Uganda	€ 1.021.754	11,85%
Total	€ 8.623.177	100,00%

8.3 Tabular presentations of RHRN 2024 budget

8.3.1 Budget by year

Table 6: Budget by year 2024 (all amounts are in Euro)		
I.	Direct staff costs	
A.	Staff costs	2.250.895
B.	Local staff costs	137.020
C.	Consultants and advisers	113.053
	Subtotal I	2.500.968
II.	Other direct program costs	
A.	Activity costs	8.936.587
B.	Costs of consortium partners and, if applicable, local NGO costs	540.101
C.	Activity-related travel costs	287.418
D.	Project office costs (if applicable)	292.678
E.	Equipment and investment costs	-
F.	Monitoring, evaluation and auditing	143.192
	Subtotal II	10.199.976
	Total of I and II	12.700.944
III.	Overheads / indirect costs	602.321
	Contingencies (max. 5%)	
	TOTAL	13.303.264



8.3.2 Budget by result area

Table 7: Budget by Result Area 2024 (all amounts are in Euro)					
	Empowered young people make decision about their sexuality, voice their needs and claim their rights (Information and education)	A critical mass reinforces positive norms and values (Public support)	Governments adopt, implement and account for human rights based policies and laws (Advocacy)	Strengthened civil society for young people's SRHR and gender justice (Strengthening civil society)	Total
Direct staff costs					
Staff costs	710.412	528.592	524.077	487.814	2.250.895
Local staff costs	43.245	32.177	31.902	29.695	137.020
Consultants and advisers	35.681	26.549	26.322	24.501	113.053
Subtotal I	789.339	587.318	582.301	542.010	2.500.968
Other direct programme costs					
Activity costs	2.820.505	2.098.636	2.080.709	1.936.737	8.936.587
Costs of consortium partners and, if applicable, local NGO costs	170.463	126.835	125.752	117.051	540.101
Activity-related travel costs	90.713	67.496	66.920	62.289	287.418
Project office costs (if applicable)	92.373	68.731	68.144	63.429	292.678
Equipment and investment costs	-	-	-	-	-
Monitoring, evaluation and auditing	45.193	33.627	33.339	31.033	143.192
Subtotal II	3.219.247	2.395.325	2.374.864	2.210.539	10.199.976
Total of I and II	4.008.586	2.982.644	2.957.166	2.752.549	12.700.944
Overheads / indirect costs	190.100	141.447	140.239	130.535	602.321
Contingencies (max. 5%)					
Total year 4 (2024)	4.198.686	3.124.090	3.097.404	2.883.084	13.303.264



8.3.3 Budget by country

Table 8: Budget by Country 2024 (all amounts are in Euro)												
		Bangladesh	Benin	Burundi	Ethiopia	Indonesia	Kenya	Morocco	Nepal	Tunisia	Uganda	Total
I.	Direct staff costs											
A.	Staff costs	319.644	175.062	168.354	201.282	276.500	273.553	232.030	169.510	168.252	266.707	2.250.895
B.	Local staff costs	19.458	10.657	10.248	12.253	16.832	16.652	14.125	10.319	10.242	16.235	137.020
C.	Consultants and advisers	16.054	8.793	8.456	10.110	13.887	13.739	11.654	8.514	8.451	13.396	113.053
	Subtotal I	355.157	194.511	187.058	223.645	307.219	303.944	257.809	188.343	186.945	296.338	2.500.968
II.	Other direct programme costs											
A.	Activity costs	1.269.064	695.037	668.405	799.138	1.097.769	1.086.070	921.215	672.996	668.002	1.058.890	8.936.587
B.	Costs of consortium partners and, if applicable, local NGO costs	76.698	42.006	40.396	48.298	66.346	65.639	55.676	40.674	40.372	63.996	540.101
C.	Activity-related travel costs	40.816	22.354	21.497	25.702	35.306	34.930	29.628	21.645	21.484	34.056	287.418
D.	Project office costs (if applicable)	41.563	22.763	21.891	26.172	35.953	35.569	30.170	22.041	21.877	34.679	292.678
E.	Equipment and investment costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F.	Monitoring, evaluation and auditing	20.334	11.137	10.710	12.805	17.590	17.402	14.761	10.783	10.703	16.967	143.192
	Subtotal II	1.448.474	793.297	762.899	912.114	1.252.964	1.239.611	1.051.450	768.140	762.439	1.208.588	10.199.976
	Total of I and II	1.803.631	987.808	949.958	1.135.759	1.560.182	1.543.555	1.309.259	956.482	949.385	1.504.926	12.700.944
III.	Overheads / indirect costs	85.534	46.845	45.050	53.861	73.989	73.200	62.089	45.360	45.023	71.369	602.321
	Contingencies (max. 5%)											
	TOTAL	1.889.165	1.034.653	995.008	1.189.620	1.634.171	1.616.755	1.371.348	1.001.842	994.407	1.576.294	13.303.264

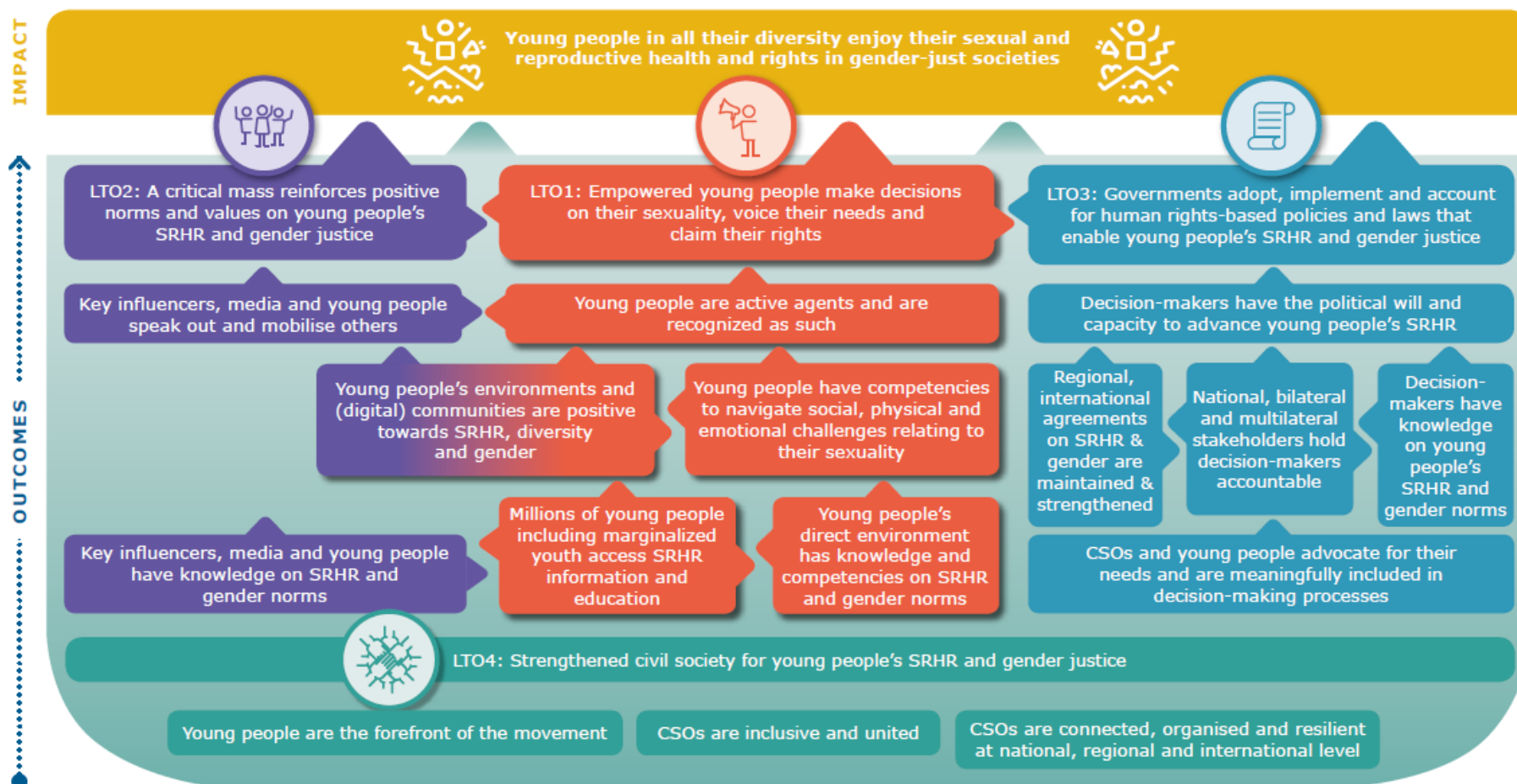


8.3.4 Budget by result area per partner

Table 9: Budget by Result Area per Partner 2024 (all amounts are in Euro)					
	Empowered young people make decision about their sexuality, voice their needs and claim their rights (Information and education)	A critical mass reinforces positive norms and values (Public support)	Governments adopt, implement and account for human rights based policies and laws (Advocacy)	Strengthened civil society for young people's SRHR and gender justice (Strengthened civil society)	Total
Bangladesh	416.025	255.085	315.192	238.255	1.224.557
Benin	187.279	140.113	157.151	186.119	670.662
Burundi	186.571	230.502	123.033	104.859	644.964
Ethiopia	263.481	142.938	206.003	158.690	771.112
Indonesia	451.989	187.081	209.344	210.856	1.059.270
Kenya	265.003	228.948	280.380	273.650	1.047.981
Morocco	243.738	236.598	255.540	153.032	888.908
Nepal	230.235	144.259	155.344	119.556	649.394
Tunisia	213.126	157.611	117.366	156.472	644.575
Uganda	273.050	266.142	209.188	273.374	1.021.754
Total country	2.730.497	1.989.277	2.028.540	1.874.863	8.623.177
Rutgers	794.070	590.527	585.502	542.783	2.512.881
RNW Media	289.732	215.465	213.632	198.045	916.874
CHOICE	169.379	125.962	124.890	115.778	536.010
ARROW	160.762	119.554	118.537	109.888	508.740
RHU	20.540	15.275	15.145	14.040	65.000
AMPF	20.540	15.275	15.145	14.040	65.000
Total consortium members	1.455.023	1.082.059	1.072.850	994.574	4.604.507
IPPFAR	23.883	17.761	17.610	16.325	75.580
Total technical partners	23.883	17.761	17.610	16.325	75.580
Total year 4 (2024)	4.209.404	3.089.098	3.119.000	2.885.762	13.303.264



Annex 1: Theory of Change



KEY INTERVENTIONS

- Scaled-up SRHR I&E information and education provision to young people, offline and digitally, in formal and informal settings
- Joint advocacy in strategic partnerships
- Outreach and campaigns based on research on social norms and values and the monitoring of digital discourse
- Mutual capacity strengthening: MIYP; youth leadership; gender justice; dealing with opposition; safety and security; PMEL; organisational capacity

KEY ASSUMPTIONS

- MIYP and youth leadership enables their agency and stronger SRHR outcomes
- Interplay between individual agency and environmental factors influences how young people translate competencies into action
- Combined offline and digital SRHR I&E enables reaching scale, quality and marginalised groups
- Aligned actions at individual, societal and government level are mutually reinforcing
- Coordinated advocacy interventions at (sub)national, regional and international level strengthens outcomes
- Opposition to SRHR and shrinking civic space can be countered by strategically working in partnership and increasing public support





Right Here Right Now is an advocacy partnership in ten countries. Together we enable young people in all their diversity to enjoy their sexual and reproductive health and rights in societies where there is equity and equality between genders. We see young people, especially girls, young women and marginalised youth as the drivers of their own empowerment, able to make decisions about their sexuality, voice their needs and claim their rights. We advocate and campaign for inclusive human-rights based policies and laws that enable young people’s sexual and reproductive health and rights and gender justice. Read more on rutgers.international/RHRN.

