SOLIDARITY FOR AFRICAN WOMEN'S RIGHTS COALITION

A PAN AFRICAN STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR THE FIFTH PHASE OF THE CAMPAIGN ON AFRICAN UNION'S PROTOCOL TO THE AFRICAN CHARTER ON HUMAN AND PEOPLE'S RIGHTS ON THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN AFRICA

2013 -2018

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AU	African Union
ACHPR	African Commission on Human and People's Rights
EAC	East African Community
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SOAWR	Solidarity for African Women's Rights Coalition
SDGEA	Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa
UN WOMEN	United Nations Women Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Solidarity for African Women's Rights (SOAWR) was formed in 2004 as a loose coalition of organisations working towards the ratification, domestication and implementation of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (the Maputo Protocol). As of July 2013, the collation consists of 43 national, regional and international civil society organisations working across 23 African countries. Through this strategy, SOAWR seeks to ensure that the Protocol remains a central policy instrument for the pursuit of women's rights in Africa by accelerating ratification in countries where this has not been done, domestication, implementation and accountability in countries where ratification has occurred.

SOAWR envisages that by the end 2018, at least nine new ratifications will have occurred and at least seven countries will be supported in their efforts to domesticate and implement the Protocol. The SOAWR strategic framework lays emphasis on a multi-sectoral approach, sub regional and national engagement and strengthened tracking mechanisms as key pillars to the aforementioned overall goals. Within this strategic period the campaign will focus on Articles of the Protocol - *Articles 2(elimination of discrimination against women), 3(right to dignity, 4 (rights to life, integrity and security of the person) 5 (elimination of harmful practices), 6 (Marriage), 7 (Separation, Divorce and Annulment of Marriage), 14 (Health and Reproductive Rights), 21 (Right to inheritance)* that a number of African states have placed reservations on and/or continue to subvert through retrogressive national legal and policy frameworks. These articles will form the focus on regional mobilization and national level advocacy to measure compliance. The coalition will also continue to support and encourage the work of members whose programmatic priorities are in the area of *Articles 9 (Right to Participate in Political and Decision Making Processes), 10 (Right to Peace) and 11 (Protection of Women in Armed Conflict).* While the Protocol as a whole remains the core focus of domestication and implementation, focusing on specific articles assists in closer monitoring and manageable deliverables within a specific time frame. The SOAWR campaign over the next five years is framed by the core principle of implementation without reservations.

DEVELOPING THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The development of this strategic framework involved a number of simultaneous processes. The first is a broad consultation with 45 members of the coalition from 15 countries through the annual review meeting and specific strategic planning brainstorming session held in Nairobi in July 2013. It is from the annual review and brainstorming session that the contents of this strategic framework are derived. The draft strategic framework was submitted for review and feedback from the steering committee and coalition membership from which a final strategic framework was developed.

SOAWR's STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The strategic priorities identified in this framework seek to strengthen previously articulated areas in the just concluded strategic plan (2010 – 2013). Recurring concerns have been raised around the need to strengthen relationships with the regional economic communities specifically: Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), East African Community (EAC), Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and national level work on the Protocol (ratification, domestication and implementation as the case may be), sustaining public policy level work by increasing work with government technocrats to ensure institutional memory and

commitment to Protocol and strengthening national level coherence on advocating for the Protocol. As the campaign celebrates ten years of the Maputo Protocol attention has also turned inward to assess the core principles and values on which campaigning for the Protocol occurs as well as recognising the need for coordinated and stronger mechanisms for tracking and documenting the coalition's work.

This strategic framework seeks to leverage the fact that 36 countries have ratified the Protocol and therefore places emphasis on domestication and implementation of the Protocol, which is underpinned by strategies that focus on concrete policy, legislative and budgetary actions at national and sub regional levels. SOAWR will work to ensure ratification in specific countries within this strategic period but this does not preclude strengthening efforts in other non-ratified countries and working on priority Protocol articles at a national level. Ultimately, the central priority of the coalition remains the full implementation of the Protocol without reservations. The coalition will rely on existing good will, alliances within national and regional entities and develop new partnerships to attain these goals.

The campaign's strategic goals during the period July 2013 – June 2018 are:

1. **Strategic goal 1:** To contribute to the accelerated ratification of the Protocol in at least 9 countries Egypt, Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan and Tunisia.

2. **Strategic goal 2:** To support the domestication and implementation of the Protocol in at least 7 countries from either of these: Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal, South Africa and Uganda.

3. **Strategic goal 3:** To implement tracking and documentation mechanisms on the Protocol at the national and sub regional level.

4. **Strategic goal 4**: To strengthen national community mobilisation efforts to popularise and use the Protocol.

5. **Strategic goal 5:** To enhance conceptual clarity of coalition members around advocating for the Protocol.

SOAWR is 9

The Solidarity for African Women's Rights (SOAWR) marks its ninth year of existence at the same time that the Maputo Protocol celebrates 10 years since its adoption by the African Union (AU) on July 11th, 2003. It is fitting that as the coalition embarks on a 5-year plan of strategic action anchored on the Maputo Protocol, she examines the lessons that can be drawn from years of dedicated advocacy and what these reflections tell us about the directions the coalition needs to pursue.

THE BEGINNING

The idea around the development of a specific Protocol on women's rights can be traced to several meetings but most notable is the Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF) convening in March 1995 in Lomé, Togo, which called for the development of a Protocol to the *African Charter on Human and People's Rights (The Charter)* on women's rights (See Wandia, 2013). After multiple conversations in which key members of the yet to be formed SOAWR such as Equality Now and FEMNET played a key role, a draft of the Protocol was submitted to the OAU for adoption in 2000 and subsequently improved and adopted by the AU in 2003. SOAWR as a coalition was initially composed of representatives of organisations who were engaged in advocacy around the content, wording and adoption of the Protocol.

However, by March 2004 only one country – Comoros - had ratified the Protocol, which meant that the journey to getting the Protocol to enter into force was going to require some nudging. The AU developed the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa (SDGEA), which was adopted in 2004 and commits heads of state and governments to report annually over the progress they have made to support the empowerment of women and promote gender equality both within government and civil society.SOAWR was consolidated as a continental campaign during this period through grounded advocacy that was based on the belief that the success of the Protocol would only be realized through its full implementation by AU member states. Through concerted campaigns in which SOAWR played a central role, the Protocol came into force on 25 November 2005 after the receipt of signatures and ratifications from 15 member states. The Maputo Protocol stands out as the fastest entry into force out of AU's 42 treaty instruments.

THE JOURNEY

A 2013 evaluation commissioned by Fahamu a member of the SOAWR steering committee draws attention to four phases of SOAWR's work and the role the coalition has played in making the Protocol a "household" policy and legal instrument:

1. **Phase one (2004 – 2005) entry into force and ratification**: was defined by intensive lobbying to attain the requisite number of signatures (15) and ratifications necessary to bring the Protocol into force. It is during this period that relationships with specific AU organs were cemented specifically with the Women, Gender and Development Directorate and the Legal Counsel Office. These relationships facilitated access to important AU events such as the bi-annual Heads of States summit, which provided critical space for lobbying member states. This was the first strategy deployed by SOAWR. Second, SOAWR developed a scorecard system to put peer pressure on states to bring the Protocol into force. Third, using mobile phone technology SOAWR, begun a short messaging system (SMS) campaign designed to build a

continental critical mass around the Protocol specifically and women's rights generally. Finally, policy briefs were developed that connected different articles of the Protocol to the themes of the AU Summit, including using the online platform *Pambazuka*. These four strategies were essential pillars of SOAWR's advocacy agenda during this phase. **16 countries** signed and ratified the Protocol during this period: **Cape Verde, Comoros, Lesotho, Libya, Namibia, Benin, Djibouti, Gambia, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, Mauritania, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa**

2. **Phase two (2006 – 2007) ratification, domestication and tracking implementation:** With the Protocol entering into force, the coalition's work towards continued focus on ratification whilst emphasizing domestication within compliant countries. During this period, work at the national level focused on engaging governments that had ratified with reservations, mobilizing countries that used contested articles to argue for a rejection of the Protocol all together and working with states that argued that national constitutional and legal frameworks were more progressive than the Protocol. Successes in working with government's to reverse reservations were noted in the Gambia, where reservations to Articles 5 (harmful cultural practices), 6 (marriage), 7 (separation, divorce and annulment) and 14 (reproductive health rights) were withdrawn. During this phase **6 more countries** ratified the Protocol: **Burkina Faso, Seychelles, Zambia, Angola, Ghana and Tanzania**

3. **Phase three (2008 – 2010):** was characterized by greater national advocacy that begun to place a premium on domestication and implementation. The combination of the financial, fuel and food crises enabled states that had ratified the Protocol for cosmetic purposes to argue for the need to focus on "national concerns". Accompanying this rhetoric were increasing reversals on women's rights across the continent, evident in the larger democratic recessions and often accompanied by greater militarization, violence targeted at women, informalisation of labour and wages and the surveillance of women's bodies. Through related activities, SOAWR members received financial support towards advocacy for ratification and implementation. SOAWR also capitalised on continental processes to put pressure on governments to ratify. Some of these processes included the launch of the African women's decade in Kenya and the hosting of the Heads of State summit in Uganda and Equatorial Guinea. Peer support visits also became an essential strategy in national advocacy efforts. By lending regional pressure in partnership with the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Women in Africa, national governments were pushed to ratify the Protocol. Strategic litigation became a useful tool to test the applicability of domestication where it was happening and draw attention to the more robust applications of rights as provided for in the Protocol, especially where national contexts had more conservative definitions. SOAWR developed ' A Guide to Using the Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa available in Arabic, English, French and Portuguese and conducted technical trainings for legal practitioners across 31 member countries notably: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Lesotho, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe. **Six additional countries ratified the Protocol during this phase:**

Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Uganda and Zimbabwe,

Phase four (2011 – 2013) domestication and implementation: the fourth phase of SOAWR's campaign work has dedicated greater energies towards pushing for domestication and tracking compliance by member states. At a coalition level, a partnership with UN Women resulted in the adoption of multi-sectoral convenings and technical support to government departments as a mechanism to ensure the implementation of the Protocol across all levels of government. In addition, SOAWR through its member - Centre for Human Rights, University of Pretoria (CHR) supported the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR) to develop reporting guidelines on measures taken to advance the Protocol at a country level. These guidelines were adopted by the ACHPR in 2010 and in 2011, SOAWR partnered with the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Women in Africa to offer training on guidelines on reporting on the Protocol as well as disseminate copies of the guidelines to the AU in 2012. CHR further supported the ACHPR in the generation of the African Human Rights System first ever General Comments on Article 14(1) (c), d and e of the Protocol. Ratification work continued and in this phase **Seven more countries** *ratified the Protocol:* **Gabon, Cameroon, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea and Swaziland.**

Ratified	Not Ratified
Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe	Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Madagascar, Mauritius, Niger, Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, Sao Tome & Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Tunisia.

THE TERRAIN

1. The euphoria that accompanied the birth of the AU shaped the uptake, albeit slow of the Protocol. SOAWR found momentum in the principle of a people driven union and an AU commission that was keen to deliver and open to support from formal civil society institutions. However, when pressure was put on states to move from ratification to action (domestication and implementation) patriarchal norms that have sustained the gender inequalities, which the Protocol seeks to address resurfaced. They resurfaced in the form of massive resistance through "reservations" and minimal resources dedicated to implementation. An examination of the articles that most states have consistently placed reservations on – Articles 5, 6, 7, 14 and 21 - all centre on the control of women's reproductive and productive capacities. Full implementation of these articles would place greater decision making power in the hands of women, thus beginning to restructure gender inequalities.

2. Second, while the Protocol offered a continental gender transformation framework, it was clear that countries were at different places vis-à-vis the normative prescriptions on women's rights. A number of countries signed or ratified the Protocol but argued

that their national constitutional and therefore legal frameworks offered a more expansive rights framework for women. The Protocol in these instances offered a lowest common denominator framework against which national provisions would be measured.
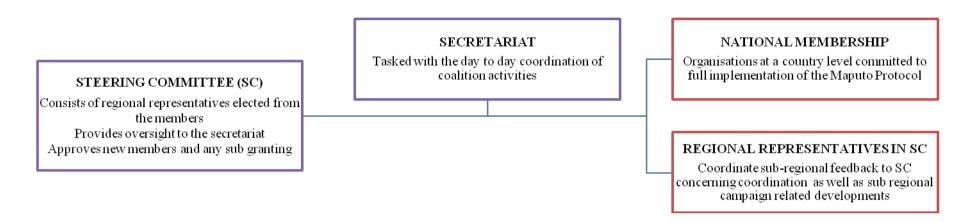
3. An interesting development in tracking compliance lies in the fact that a number of countries that have not ratified the Protocol have reported on the status of women's rights and gender equality in their countries. These include Ethiopia (2010), Egypt (2010), Mauritius (2007, 2010), Algeria (207, 2010, 2013), Botswana (2013), Burundi (2007) and Tunisia (2007). Assessing government reports against documented and anecdotal evidence emerging from coalition members in those countries offers useful data for compliance mapping and expands the scope of accountability.

4. The coalition has also learnt that in order to deal with differential access within the national environment the Protocol's provision needed to be more accessible. A number of countries have therefore translated the Protocol into local languages to facilitate popularization. In addition, the use of alternative sensitization efforts such as the development of the radio drama *Crossroads* and other participatory techniques have enabled localized conversations about what the Protocol can mean for the ordinary African woman. It has also facilitated direct work with local governments.

5. The speed of entry into force of the Maputo Protocol and SOAWR's role contributed to the birth of the SADC gender Protocol and evolution of the SADC barometer. Drawing on the building blocks of the AU, which relies on regional economic blocs as part of its constitutive framework, the SADC gender Protocol has been a useful instrument to push for sub regional progress and accountability. There are lessons to be learnt from sub regional engagement to strengthen the continental work that SOAWR pursues as well as inspire other sub regional initiatives.

6. Broader democratic deficits in the continent continue to exacerbate gender inequalities. SOAWR through its multi-sectoral work seeks to make a stronger case for how addressing gender inequalities contributes to transforming the just governance of our societies; whether that pertains to just access to, control and ownership of the factors of production (labour, land and capital) or the equitable participation of women in leadership across the society or women's right to make decisions about their lives in totality. The increasing use of the legislative terrain across the continent to curtail women's freedoms and the role of organised religion in the determination of state affairs is evidence of patriarchy's response and re-constitution in the phase of change. The next phase of the coalition's work must be dedicated to strengthening her ranks and devising strategies to confront an environment that is increasingly hostile to women's freedom.

7. As the coalition's work evolves over the phases previously described, SOAWR realises the importance of continuing conscientisation within its ranks. As activists our socialization is informed by the very religious and cultural beliefs, that drive exclusion but which are also central to how we shape our identities. Some coalition members are silently endorsing state's reservations specifically on article 14 of the Protocol. While the most vocal protests have focused on safe abortion, there is a direct co-relation to women's decision making over reproduction (fertility), sexual health (HIV/AIDS) and rights vis-à-vis negotiating for safe and consensual sex. For

instance, maternal mortality rates continue to escalate with South Africa's maternal mortality ratio quadrupling in the last decade. HIV remains a significant challenge, with recent figures indicating that women comprise 59% of people living with HIV. In Sub-Saharan Africa, young women aged 15 to 24 years are as much as eight times more likely than men to be living with HIV (See Centre for Human Rights, 2013)

8. While, SOAWR has dedicated efforts towards engaging religious and cultural leaders "outside" there is work to be done within the coalition to return to the spirit of the Protocol around which the coalition was founded.

Consequently, this strategic framework while focusing on the external environment also pays special attention to internal coalition dynamics. This focus is necessitated by growth and in preparation for the difficult work of pushing for full implementation of the Protocol without reservations. This internal work will involve building consensus on shared/ common values and principles that guide advocacy on the Protocol. The framework also constitutes a focus on compliance mapping and documentation of the domestication and implementation of the Protocol at a national level and through sub regional and regional accountability mechanisms. Finally, as a successful movement building initiative that has been sustained for nine years, there are critical lessons to be learnt from SOAWR on what it means to engage the state around women's rights in the 21st century. Greater emphasis will therefore be laid within this strategic period on harmonized reviews, evaluations and reflective documentation of the SOAWR journey.

SOAWR STRUCTURE

STEERING COMMITTEE (SC)	SECRETARIAT	NATIONAL MEMBERSHIP
Consists of regional representatives elected from the members Provides oversight to the secretariat Approves new members and any sub granting	Tasked with the day to day coordination of coalition activities	Organisations at a country level committed to full implementation of the Maputo Protocol

REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES IN SC
Coordinate sub-regional feedback to SC concerning coordination as well as sub regional campaign related developments

SOAWR VALUES STATEMENT

1. We believe in and are committed to the full implementation of the African Women's Rights Protocol without reservations.
2. We believe in solidarity as key to transformative change in Africa. We therefore envision SOAWR as a collective force for action for women's freedom and rights
3. We are driven by principle of defending and upholding women's voice, agency, dignity and rights across the African continent.
4. We believe in diversity and eliminating discrimination by addressing the patriarchal and sexist character of institutions, norms and governing values.
5. We believe in the importance of courage to confront patriarchy. Therefore, we consciously work in the margins of society and work with and for women in the margins.
6. We believe in holding each other accountable to the indivisibility of women's rights
7. We believe that freedom is central to social justice. We are a force for African women's freedom

ANALYSIS OF SOAWR'S INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

STRENGTHS

- SOAWR is synonymous with the Protocol.
- Good working relationships with AU Gender Directorate, Legal Counsel office, the Africa Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights and government missions in Addis Ababa.
- Present in policy and advocacy spaces especially the AU summits
- Visibility and credibility of SOAWR at national, regional and international level through its submission of shadow reports/alternative reports at sessions of the African Court for Human and Peoples Rights and the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women
- Diversity in membership (in scope and coverage)
- The production of various analysis, information and communication materials on the Protocol.

OPPORTUNITIES

- 36 countries have ratified the Protocol which provides a good basis for a push for full implementation in this strategic period
- Demand for the use of the Protocol
- Female leadership at the AU
- Post 2015 development agenda grounds a conversation on the Protocol at a national level.
- AU agenda 2063 with respect to women's rights and empowerment
- Ongoing constitutional reform across the continent and changing leadership
- Engage the Pan African Parliament by having a stronger representation at the women's caucus
- Develop a formal relationship with the AU departments through a memorandum of understanding
- Identify national organisations with a comparative advantage in specific areas to spearhead action and foster ownership of SOAWR
- Enhance relationships with national governments by working with bureaucrats such as permanent secretaries

WEAKNESSES

- As the coalition grows, there is limited conceptual clarity around the defense of the Protocol without reservations
- The lack of a fully active membership limits the ability of the coalition to play to the members strengths
- Reliance on religion and culture to justify focusing on some areas of the Protocol whilst ignoring others especially on controversial rights e.g. article 14 (2)(c).
- Absence of cross issue connection with different AU frameworks that relate to the Maputo Protocol
- Lack of coordinated tracking and evaluation mechanisms for the coalition
- Work with local women's movements for popular mobilization only
- Fatigue within the coalition: need to re-energize.

THREATS

- Increasing closure of lobbying and advocacy spaces for civil society organisations and non-governmental organization at the regional level
- The lack of shared values within the coalition level.
- Rising religious fundamentalism and increased influence of organized religion in state processes
- Patriarchal and sexist norms reflected in states reneging on previous commitments
- Decreased funding for women's rights work

SOAWR STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK 2014– 2018

PHASE FIVE OF THE SOAWR CAMPAIGN

		Important Assumptions
Aim by 2018	SOAWR supports effective domestication and implementation of Protocol in at least 7 member states of the African Union and contributes to the ratification of Protocol in 9 countries.	Sustained political commitment by AU member states towards supporting women's rights and gender justice SOAWR coalition maintains campaign momentum

STRATEGIC GOAL 1: ACCELERATED RATIFICATION OF THE PROTOCOL IN AT LEAST 9 COUNTRIES (ALGERIA, BURUNDI, BOTSWANA, CHAD, ETHIOPIA, SIERRA LEONE, SOUTH SUDAN, SUDAN AND TUNISIA)

Objectives	Outcomes	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important assumptions
To influence the ratification of the Protocol in 5 non-compliant countries *Strategies* *Sub-regional and national policy advocacy and lobbying, multi sectoral convenings and research*	• Nine new ratifications achieved • Regular stakeholder dialogues, consultations and lobbying visits to create awareness on the provisions of the Protocol for public policy makers awareness • IEC and online materials to publicize Protocol provisions • Focus on countries hosting AU Summits to push for ratifications • Provide grant making to national coalitions	• Commission media commentaries and features on themes covered by the Protocol • No of engagements with peace and security council, the Panel of the Wise, the AU Political Affairs Department and regional economic blocks	• AU Ratification chart • Deposited instruments of ratification and declarations • Media reports and commentaries on the Protocol • Citation of Protocol in AU departmental summit reports	• Member-states ratify, domesticate and implement • National and continental fora provide spaces for naming and shaming states. • Functional systems for legal reform exist and are not overwhelmed or unduly pre-occupied with other concerns

working on ratification
where there is
demonstrated commitment
and momentum

STRATEGIC GOAL 2: TO SUPPORT THE DOMESTICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL IN AT LEAST 7 COUNTRIES AMONGST THESE: BURKINA FASO, COTE D'IVOIRE, GAMBIA, GUINEA, KENYA, MALAWI, MOZAMBIQUE, SENEGAL, SOUTH AFRICA AND UGANDA)

Objectives	Outcomes	Measurable indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
• To support the implementation of legal provisions on articles 3, 4, 5,6,7, 14, 21 • To influence budgetary and planning processes relating to articles 5,6,7, 14, 21 • To develop national advocacy initiatives to enhance women's property rights, the provision of comprehensive SRHR services	• Increased advocacy for the amendment and review of discriminative laws • Strengthened technical capacity of relevant line ministries to mainstream Protocol provisions in all national policy decisions, legislation, development plans, resource allocation, programs and activities • Increased progress reporting by government's on the Protocol's implementation	• Number of domestication bills by national assemblies • Proportion of national budget dedicated to service provision around articles 9,10, 11,14 • Coordinated action and synergy by national members within international policy advocacy spaces such as ICPD and CSW • Evidence of integration of the Protocol in other	• Media reports. • Parliamentary Hansard reports • Reports to Treaty monitoring bodies • Process reports of at least 2 public interest litigation cases around articles 2, 3, 4, 5 and 21. • Technical support meeting reports • Legislative reform reports	• States will positively respond to calls for domestication and implementation • Close collaboration is sustained with the AU Commission and other critical players • Summit space continues to be accessible for CSOs • SOAWR is able to extend beyond its core constituency and build/sustain effective partnerships with other continental associations working on broader social

Strategies
National and sub regional policy advocacy and lobbying; multi-sectoral capacity building

legal and policy instruments
- Budget tracking around Article 10 (a). Reduced military spending with a re-investment in other spheres
- Pro women's rights legislative and budgetary action around articles 5,6,7, 14, 21

justice, governance and rights issues

STRATEGIC GOAL 3:TRACKDOMESTICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL AT THE NATIONAL AND SUB REGIONAL LEVEL

Objectives	Outcomes	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
- To develop a standardised framework for tracking domestication and implementation of the Protocol - To assess progress on ratification, implementation and domestication	- At least five states review and where necessary modify and/or repeal laws and policies that fail to address or facilitate discrimination - Active and visible participation of members at sub regional summits and processes.	- Number of regional and national court cases referring to the Protocol - Number of domestication bills by national assemblies - Number of states compliant with at least 50% of the	- MoU's with ECOWAS and EAC - Coordinated policy action and synergy on the Protocol's provisions across ministries and departments - SOAWR implementation	Resources are dedicated to work on addressing VAW and promoting sexual and reproductive health rights

for accountability.
- To strengthen partnerships with at least 4 state parties to facilitate comprehensive adoption of a multi-sectoral approach as the framework to implement, monitor and evaluate the Protocol

Strategies
National and sub regional policy advocacy, technical training support and research

provisions within the Protocol
- Timely and comprehensive progress reports submitted by State Parties
- Media tracking of Protocol provisions and specifically articles 3, 4, 5,6,7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 21

and domestication compliance mapping report

STRATEGIC GOAL 4: STRENGTHEN NATIONAL COMMUNITY MOBILISATION, POPULARISATION AND USE OF THE PROTOCOL

Objectives	Outcomes	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
• To support innovative community based advocacy efforts	• Increase training on the Protocol manual • Targeted local government advocacy on	• Number of trainings conducted on the Protocol manual • Number of people	• IEC materials produced on the Protocol • Media and policy	Favorable political context that does not undermine women's participation

- To influence judicial mechanisms at all levels to integrate the principles of the Protocol in the judgments.

Strategies:
Awareness raising and sensitisation
Use theatre and popular culture media to communicate Protocol's provisions

- the Protocol
- Increased support to national organisations spearheading local movement building on the Protocol

- trained
- Local networks on the Protocol that go beyond SOAWR
- Number of cases at lower level courts and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms citing the Protocol

- makers tracking on Protocol uptake
- Case judgments

STRATEGIC GOAL 5: ENHANCE CONCEPTUAL CLARITY OF MEMBERS TO ADVOCATE FOR THE PROTOCOL EFFECTIVELY.

Objectives	Outcomes	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
- To build consensus on SOAWR values and principles - To conduct a skills and knowledge mapping for SOAWR members on the Protocol - Expand SOAWR membership in	- Endorsed SOAWR values statement by existing membership and used to approve new members - SOAWR supporting advocacy initiatives at regional or national level on articles 5 (harmful traditional practices), 6 (marriage), 7 (separation,	- Mapping of members capacity gaps - Number of trainings conducted on the Protocol manual and number of people trained - Mapping of members profiles	- Enhanced national advocacy efforts to push to states to reverse reservations on specific articles. - Capacity building process reports	- Willingness of coalition members and organisations to be reflexive of their practice - Commitment by membership to integrate capacity building insights into daily practice

North Africa

Strategies
Capacity building
support

divorce and annulment of
marriage), 14 (health and
reproductive rights),
21(inheritance) of the
Protocol
- Capacity building support
to members through peer
reviews and training
- National training on
Protocol manual
- Induction process for new
members

based on expertise,
Protocol issues
addressed and
national advocacy
initiatives.
- Number of new
members identified
from North Africa.

within organisations

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation is an integral part of tracking and drawing lessons for SOAWR's work. It also facilitates continuous monitoring of shifts within the political environment and assess the coalition's strategies in effectively confronting these dynamics.

1. During this period, SOAWR through the steering committee and the secretariat will work towards a coordinated approach towards coalition evaluations especially when they cut across more than five countries. Such evaluations offer an opportunity for concerted knowledge management and will ensure that the coalition avoids the dispersal of energies and resources. To this end, **the coalition will fundraise for mid term review of the strategy and an end of strategy evaluation.**

2. **Campaign monitoring:** a range of tools will be developed by the coalition to monitor the goals of the campaign during this strategic period.

   a. The first is the development of **a standardized tracking tool to monitor compliance on domestication and implementation of the Protocol.** Data will be gathered at a national level by members and will be collated for use within sub regional and regional advocacy by the secretariat. Compliance mapping will be animated using various visual tools. The coalition will draw lessons from its successful score card approach used in phase I and from the SADC barometer to develop measurable indicators based on the Protocol's articles. A critical component of this monitoring will involve **system mapping, which offers a** visual map of a system, identifies the parts and relationships in that system that are expected to change and how they will change, and then identifies ways of measuring or capturing whether those changes have occurred.

   b. **Media and policy tracking:** national coalition members will be encouraged to use a combination of media and policy tracking as tools to track ratification, domestication and implementation on a quarterly basis. **Media tracking involves**: an analysis of **the coverage** of Protocol provisions in the print, broadcast, or electronic media and analysis of how the media write about and frame issues of interest. **Policy tracking will involve:** monitoring of an issue (specific articles highlighted in this strategic framework) or bill's progress in the policy process. The objective will be to gauge whether an issue is on a state, or local policy agenda and how it is positioned, assess political will as an outcome and devise appropriate strategies, forecast the likelihood of future policy proposals or changes and finally determine the extent to which advocacy messages have "broken through" The documentation and analysis generated from this tracking will be disseminated through a variety of information and communication methods and shared amongst policy makers, coalition members and allies

3. **Learning and knowledge generation:** Process documentation generated by members such as quarterly updates, annual members' meeting reports and from the AU shadow reports will be critical to the collation and analysis of whether the coalition is meeting the strategic goals as set out in this framework. The quarterly updates will provide an overview of key campaign interventions, outputs and interim outcomes every three

months. In this way an early detection of emerging challenges and successes of implementation can be realized and relevant remedial action taken. Annual progress reports will review key campaign milestones, challenges and key lessons learnt each year.