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## 

## Annex I Terms of Reference

**END-OF-PROGRAMME EVALUATION. ACTION TO PROMOTE THE LEGAL EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN THE CONTEXT OF HIV AND AIDS**

1. **BACKGROUND**

Gender inequality is one of the main drivers of the HIV and AIDS epidemic, with women constituting 54 per cent of all adults living with HIV globally[[1]](#footnote-1). As in much of the developing world, women in sub-Saharan Africa do not enjoy the same rights, privileges, opportunities and access to resources or services as men. Women’s unequal legal, economic and social status directly impacts on their ability to reduce their vulnerability to HIV or mitigate the consequences of AIDS.

Women’s inability to access their rights to property and inheritance is one area that puts women at heightened risk, perpetuates and deepens their poverty and often leads to a downward spiral of lost economic opportunities, reduced security, higher dependence on male relatives and an increase in the number of orphans. While women in many sub-Saharan African countries have statutory rights to own property, several still experience a general pattern of discrimination in accessing and securing these rights as a result of norms and customary laws that reinforce gender inequalities. Women living with HIV and AIDS are particularly vulnerable to property and inheritance rights violations because of the stigma associated with HIV. They are often stripped of their assets and forcibly evicted from their lands and homes. For some, the dispossession interferes with or precludes their ability to access HIV treatment, care and support. These issues are exacerbated for widows, who are often blamed for the AIDS-related deaths of their husbands.

There is growing evidence that suggests that safeguarding and promoting access to property and inheritance rights for women can serve as an HIV prevention and mitigation strategy. Studies in Africa and Asia have shown that women who own property or productive assets have higher incomes, a secure place to live, and greater bargaining power within their households, which, in turn, increases their ability to negotiate safe sex with their husbands. Furthermore, women’s property ownership is linked to lower rates of domestic violence, a key risk factor for HIV.[[2]](#footnote-2) Owning property can also help women improve economic security and avoid being drawn into situations that place them at greater risk for HIV infection as well as better mitigate the consequences of HIV/AIDS on their families and communities.

**Programme Description*:*Action to Promote the Legal Empowerment of Women in the Context of HIV and AIDS** is a CDN 3 million programme supported by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and implemented over a 30-month period.[[3]](#footnote-3) The **goal** of the programme is that women’s access to legal, property and inheritance rights in sub-Saharan Africa are increased in order to reduce their vulnerabilities to, and mitigate the impact of HIV and AIDS. The expected outcomes of the programme are:

1. Increase in number of legal frameworks and processes that effectively promote and protect women’s property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV and AIDS.
2. Strengthened enabling environment for promoting and protecting women’s property and inheritance rights at community level.
3. Women living with HIV and AIDS and their organizations better able to claim and advocate for their property and inheritance rights.

The design and establishment of small grants mechanism was a key feature of the programme. Through this mechanism, UN Women awarded approximately $2.2 million in small grants up to $75,000 to community based, grassroots organizations and networks in nine Sub-Saharan African countries: Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. In the first funding cycle, 2011-2012, UN Women awarded grants to twenty grassroots and community-based organizations to spur strategic action around women’s property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV and AIDS; in the second funding cycle, UN Women awarded another set of grants to ten of the twenty original partners to deepen existing initiatives and partnerships that demonstrated strong results. (See Annex 3 and 4 for Regional GrantE Portfolio and Project Descriptions for Phase I (2011-2012) and Phase II (2012-2013))**.**  A global Performance Monitoring Framework (PMF) supported efforts of grantees to monitor and align individual project objectives with the shared outcomes and outputs of the programme. This framework will also serve as the basis of the evaluation.

**Programme Management**: At global level, drawing on issues, results and challenges identified through grantee project reports, UN Women provides overall strategic direction, oversees the management and implementation of the programme; manages the relationship with the donor, and undertakes advocacy to build broader support for women’s access to property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV and AIDS. Because of the regional focus of the programme, UN Women also engaged a regional project coordinator to provide day-to-day coordination and communications support with UN Women country offices involved in this programme and to facilitate learning and knowledge sharing among UN Women and grant partners. UN Women provided technical support for M&E through regional and country level M&E specialists. Support to paired grantees included support for development of project-level performance monitoring frameworks and project reporting. In addition, UN Women undertook periodic monitoring missions to follow up on project progress.

1. **JUSTIFICATION AND PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION**

The overall purpose of the end-of-programme evaluation is to assess programmatic progress (and challenges) at the outcome level, with measurement of the achievement (and non-achievement) of programme outputs, including identification of factors that affected the implementation of grantees’ projects. The end-of-programme evaluation will be carried out by an independent, external evaluation team. It is mandatory and is guided by UN Women’s Evaluation Policy (<http://www.unwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/UNW-2012-12-UN-Women-Evaluation-Policy.pdf>).

**Evaluation Objectives**: The specific objectives of the end-of-programme evaluation are to:

1. Assess the design and effectiveness of the small grants mechanism as an instrument of targeting community and grass-roots organizations and for responding to priorities and needs of women living with HIV or affected by AIDS;
2. Assess and validate the relevance and effectiveness of strategies and approaches used by grantees;
3. Validate results in terms of achievement (or non-achievement) with a critical examination of how and to what extent outputs/results contributed to the programme’s three key outcomes;
4. Assess the potential for sustainability of results; and,
5. Document good practices and lessons learned to inform and strengthen UN Women’s programming approaches and interventions in this area.

**Use of Evaluation**: The information, findings and recommendations generated by the evaluation will be used by UN Women, CIDA, and grantees to inform and strengthen policy, program and advocacy interventions in future programming around women’s legal empowerment in the context of HIV and AIDS. Specifically, the findings and analysis will be used to:

1. Contribute to building the evidence base on effective legal empowerment approaches and strategies for addressing gender inequality and human rights in the context of HIV and AIDS;
2. Facilitate a process of strategic reflection and learning for UN Women, UN System partners, CIDA, national and local policymakers as well as civil society partners on integrating programming on legal empowerment of women living with or affected by HIV and AIDS as part of a strengthened and more effective gender-responsive AIDS response.
3. Strengthen UN Women’s advisory and policy support to COs, UN Country Teams and national partners.
4. **SCOPE OF THE EVALUATION**

The scope of the end-of-programme evaluation will be defined along the lines of timeframe, geographic coverage, and thematic scope.

**Timeframe:** The end-of-programme evaluation will cover the programme implementation period of March 2010 – September 2013.

**Geographic scope**: The evaluation will cover grantee projects implemented in Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zimbabwe and completed between April 2011 and August 2013. It is envisioned that 10-12 project sites will be visited and will reflect a combination of grantees supported under the first funding cycle **only** and grantees supported under **both** funding cycles. Please refer to Annexes 3-4. **C*onsideration should be given to working through regional- or nationally-based consultants*.** The evaluation will also consider how the global, regional and country level management of the programme influenced the effective delivery of the programme.

**Thematic scope:** The evaluation will examine how the programme – through the small grants component – contributed to enabling women living with or affected by HIV and AIDS to assert their property and inheritance rights, and how acquisition of these rights might have contributed to reduced vulnerability to or enhanced ability to mitigate the impacts of HIV and AIDS. It will focus on programme outcomes, outputs as well as processes. It will highlight programme results, including unintended or unexpected outcomes, as well as identify the challenges faced, good practices and lessons learned.

**Evaluation Criteria:** The evaluation will primarily address the criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and potential for sustainability. Where discernible changes have occurred as a result of grantee projects, the evaluation should document evidence of this impact where it exists. The illustrative questions below examine the main, planned areas of programmatic achievement as described in the Project Document and Global Performance Monitoring Framework. Questions are organized around each evaluation criterion and categorized under the main units of analysis *“Grantee Projects”* or “*UN Women”.* **It is expected that the evaluation team will refine the overall analytical framework of the evaluation during the Inception Phase.**

**RELEVANCE**

*Grantee Projects*

1. Were grantee projects aligned with relevant international and regional norms?
2. Were grantee projects aligned with the rights, priorities and needs of rights-holders, namely women living with HIV or affected by AIDS?
3. Were activities and outputs of grantee projects consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of outcomes?
4. Were grantee project results realistic for the available context and implementation period? Were clear indicators for measuring results outlined, understood and monitored during implementation?
5. Were selected programmatic approaches and strategies appropriate to address the identified needs of stakeholders and beneficiaries? Were appropriate and sufficient outreach efforts made to include and reach relevant duty bearers and rights holders?

*UN Women*

* To what extent to was the programme aligned with relevant international and regional norms?
* Were planned outputs and outcomes appropriate to achieve the development goal of the programme?
* To what extent did the Global Performance Monitoring Framework serve as a robust framework for monitoring, capturing and reporting on results?

**EFFECTIVENESS**

*Grantee Projects*

* To what extent have the results (outputs) been achieved, both intended and unintended?
* Have these results reached and fairly met the needs of women living with HIV?
* To what extent have project results contributed to the three, key outcomes of the programme?
* What are some of the factors that facilitated or constrained the achievement of results and progress towards outcomes?

1. Contextual (political, legal, social, economic and other)
2. Programme strategies/approaches,
3. Partnership choices and strategies;
4. To what extent did grantees use relevant evidence base generated by the project on women’s community level experiences with claiming their property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV and AIDS to achieve project objectives?
5. To what extent did grantees use the information generated by their project level performance monitoring frameworks to adapt and improve projects during implementation.
6. To what extent did grantees share and disseminate results and learning on women’s property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV and AIDS among wider stakeholders?

*UN Women*

* To what extent did the programme have effective monitoring arrangements in place to measure performance and progress towards results?
* To what extent has the programme enhanced knowledge and awareness of the linkage between women’s property and inheritance rights and reduced vulnerability to HIV and AIDS?
* To what extent did UN Women provide relevant and timely technical support to partners?
* To what extent did UN Women effectively communicate the results of the programme internally and externally?
* To what extent is the programme and the donor (CIDA) visible to stakeholders working on women’s legal empowerment in the context of HIV and AIDS? [Note: this question can also be addressed to grantees]

**EFFICIENCY**

*Grantee Projects*

* Have grant project resources (financial, human, technical support) been utilized in a *strategic* and efficient manner to deliver results?
* Have grant project resources been sufficient to deliver results?
* Have grant projects built on existing initiatives and/or existing local capacities of duty bearers and rights holders to achieve outcomes?

*UN Women*

* To what extent have programme management arrangements facilitated (or hindered) effective implementation and efficient achievement and delivery of results?

**POTENTIAL FOR SUSTAINABILITY**

*Grantee Projects*

1. To what extent have grantee project strategies generated/built local level ownership and support for safeguarding and promoting women’s property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV?
2. To what extent did grantees collaborate/partner and coordinate with other organizations or initiatives to create synergies and how will this partnership be sustained (or not) after the end of external support?
3. What other factors are likely to affect project sustainability?

UN Women

1. To what extent has the programme linked to other UN Women or UN system initiatives (UNAIDS Joint Programmes of Support; Delivering as One, or relevant UN Theme Groups)?
2. To what extent has UN Women established a body of relevant information, materials and/or tools on women’s property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV and AIDS?
3. To what extent has the programme contributed to knowledge generation relevant for learning and advocacy in relation to the legal empowerment of women in the context of HIV/AIDS?
4. **AVAILABLE INFORMATION SOURCES**

The Evaluation Team will have access to a number of information sources, including:

1. Programme Document, Global Performance Monitoring Framework (PMF), including Guidelines, as well as Meta-Results Framework;
2. 2010 Call for Proposals;
3. Grantee Concept Notes (including budgets) and project-level PMFs (30);
4. Phase I - Grantee Mid-Term and Final Narrative and Financial Reports
5. Phase II - Grantee Mid-Term Progress and Financial Reports
6. UN Women Monitoring Mission Reports
7. UN Women Progress and Financial Reports to the Donor (2)
8. Other baseline studies or reports of grantee partners
9. **EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY**

The evaluation design/approach should address the small grants nature of the programme and take into account or distinguish between grantees supported under the first funding cycle and those who received grants under both funding cycles. The evaluation will rely on a mixed-method approach and incorporate rights-based, participatory approaches and ensure that gender equality is considered throughout. Evaluation methods should also consider *innovative* ways of engaging duty bearers and rights-holders in the documentation of project results, through participatory video as one example. The selected approach will be aligned with the final questions matrix (to be completed by the evaluation team in consultation with UN Women). Following an initial desk review and brief discussions with UN Women, the proposed methodology will be developed by the Evaluation team and presented to UN Women for approval.

The three, main phases of the evaluation are:

**Phase I. Inception phase:**

1. Conduct an initial desk review of available documents
2. Conduct preliminary interviews (via skype or phone) with key stakeholders to refine the evaluation scope, questions and methodology.
3. Draft an Inception Report for review by the Core Reference Group.
4. Refine the evaluation methodology/question matrix based on Core Reference Group feedback.

**Phase II. Data Collection and Research Phase**

1. Conduct in-depth review of all relevant programme and project documents and reports, including baseline data established by grant partners.
2. Conduct in-depth interviews with global, regional and country level UN Women staff, grantees, donor, and other stakeholders as necessary;
3. Conduct project site visits. [10-12 project site visits to be determined with UN Women. These site visits will include grantees supported only under the first funding cycle and those who received grants under both funding cycles]. Please refer to Annexes 3-4.
4. Conduct group interviews or focus groups with duty bearers and rights-holders, while safeguarding the confidentiality of participants, especially women living with HIV or affected by AIDS.

**Phase III. Analysisand Report Writing**

1. Review and analyze all available data;
2. Prepare and submit a first draft of the report to Core & Broad Reference Group for comments;
3. Deliver a PowerPoint Presentation of key findings, lessons learned, good practices and initial recommendations to UN Women (through a meeting or video teleconference).
4. Revise report based on feedback of Core and Broad Reference Groups;
5. Submit final report.
6. **MANAGEMENT OF THE EVALUATION**

The evaluation will be managed by the HQ Programme Manager, Gender Equality and HIV/AIDS and guided by two consultative bodies: the **Core Reference Group** and the **Broad Reference Group**.

The HQ-based Programme Manager will serve as **Evaluation Manager,** managing the overall and day-to-day aspects of the evaluation and ensuring participatory consultations with UN Women’s programme division and country offices as well as the donor. She will coordinate the selection and recruitment of the evaluation team, manage contractual agreements, budget and personnel involved in the evaluation. The Programme Manager will provide essential documents and data to the evaluation team facilitate communication and timely feedback between the evaluation team and key evaluation stakeholders; and ensure the timely submission of expected deliverables. The Evaluation Manager will also be responsible for preparing a management response in consultation with programme countries addressing the findings and recommendations.

The **Core Reference Group** will provide direct oversight, safeguard independence, and give technical input over the course of the evaluation. It will provide guidance on evaluation team selection and key deliverables (Inception Report, Draft Evaluation Report) submitted by the evaluation team. It will also support the dissemination of the findings and recommendations.

The **Broad Reference Group** will be informed throughout the evaluation process and will be asked to participate at strategic points during the evaluation, including briefings by the evaluation team of findings and recommendations. It will also support the dissemination of the findings and recommendations.

1. **EXPECTED PRODUCTS AND TIMELINE**

The end-of-programme evaluation will be carried out from **19 August to 30 September 2013.** All deliverables will be in English and submitted to the Evaluation Manager. Table 1 provides an indicative timeframe, including due dates for deliverables and to whom.

1. An **inception report** which includes an evaluation design that builds on the objectives, scope, and evaluation questions, including an evaluation matrix. It will describe the evaluation methodology/methodological approach, data collection tools and data analysis methods. The Inception Report will also identify list of information sources, including key stakeholders. It will include a detailed work plan indicating timing of activities, responsibilities, and use of resources. The Evaluation Team will ensure that the evaluation process is ethical and that participants in the evaluation will be protected in adherence to UNEG norms and standards and UNEG Ethical Guidelines, see <http://www.unevaluation.org/ethicalguidelines>).
2. **Powerpoint Presentation** summarizing key findings, lessons learned and good practices.
3. **First Draft Evaluation report,** which contains an analysis and presentation highlighting key findings and conclusions, lessons, good practices and recommendations.
4. **Final Evaluation Report (Refer to Annex 2 for proposed format)**

TABLE 1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Tasks/Activities** | **Deliverables** | **Due Date** |
| **1- Inception Phase** |  |  |
| Debrief with Evaluation Team to discuss and jointly review the TOR. |  | 19 August 2013 |
| Evaluation Team submits draft Inception Report, including revised evaluation question matrix, proposed methodology, and work plan (with agreed upon deliverables and timeframe) | Inception Report (draft) | 26 August 2013 |
| Evaluation Team submits Final Inception Report with finalized methodology, questions, and work plan | Inception Report (final) | 30 August 2013 |
| **2- Research & Data Collection Phase** |  |  |
| In-depth document review as well as interviews with global, regional and national UN Women staff, donor, and grantee organizations. |  | 26 August – 20 September 2013 |
| Conduct grant project visits, including focus group discussions with key stakeholders/beneficiaries. *[Due consideration should be given to partnering with regional or national consultants].* |  | 2 September – 13 September 2013 |
| **3- Analysis and Report Writing Phase** |  |  |
| Convene video teleconference for debrief by evaluation team on preliminary findings, main recommendations, challenges, opportunities, lessons learned. | Powerpoint Presentation | 18 September 2013 |
| Evaluation Team submits first draft Evaluation Report | First draft Evaluation Report | 23 September 2013 |
| Submission of Final Evaluation Report | Final Evaluation Report | 30 September 2013 |

1. **EVALUATION TEAM COMPOSITION, QUALIFICATIONS AND SKILLS**

The end-of-programme evaluation will be conducted by an independent evaluation team having the requisite and complementary skills set (individually and jointly) to undertake a complex, multi-country end-of- programme evaluation. Consideration should be given to partnering/collaborating with national consultants.

**The Evaluation Team Leader** will demonstrate experience and expertise in leading and managing large programme evaluations. S/he will be responsible for coordinating the evaluation as a whole; including internal evaluation team coordination, preparation of the work plan, dissemination of all methodological tools, delivery of the expected evaluation outputs and all presentations, as well as logistics. Specifically, the evaluation team leader is expected to bring the following expertise:

1. At least a master’s degree, PhD preferred, in social sciences, preferably in gender, public health, evaluation or social research;
2. Technical expertise in gender, human rights/access to justice programming, especially in the context of HIV and AIDS.
3. A minimum of 12 years of experience in evaluation, and at least five in evaluation of large, multi-country programmes.
4. A strong record in designing and leading evaluations.
5. Experience working with multi-stakeholders essential: governments, civil society organizations (CSOs), and the United Nations/ multilateral/bilateral institutions.
6. Experience in participatory approach is an asset. Facilitation skills and ability to manage diversity of views in different cultural contexts.
7. Strong knowledge and regional experience is preferred, especially in any of the countries covered by the programme.
8. Strong ability to translate data into effective-written reports demonstrating high level analytical ability and communication skills.
9. Detailed knowledge of the role of the UN and its programming, particularly that of UN Women is desirable.
10. Fluency in English required; with ability to work in French preferred.

**The Evaluation Team Member(s) should demonstrate skills in the following areas:**

1. A master’s degree related to any of the social sciences, preferably in gender, public health, evaluation or social research;
2. At least five years of experience in gender, human rights/access to justice programming, especially in the context of HIV and AIDS.
3. Extensive knowledge and experience in the application of quantitative and qualitative evaluation methods;
4. At least five years of experience in conducting evaluations.
5. High level of data analysis skills
6. Strong analytical and writing skills.
7. In-country or regional experience preferred
8. Ability to work within a team.
9. Fluent in English, with ability in French preferred.
10. Experience with the UN is an asset.

**The evaluation team should have gender balance and geographic representation. The language sill composition should reflect the official language of the countries to be evaluated: English and French.**

1. **UNITED NATIONS EVALUATION GROUP CODE OF CONDUCT**

The evaluation will be guided by and carried out in line with UN Women’s Evaluation Policy, UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation in the UN System, and the UNEG Code of Conduct for Evaluators.

For UN Women’s Evaluation Policy, please refer to:

<http://www.unwomen.org/publications/evaluation-policy/>

For UNEG Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation in the UN System, please refer to:

<http://www.uneval.org/search/index.jsp?q=ethical+guidelines>

For UNEG Code of Conduct for Evaluators, please refer to: <http://www.unevaluation.org/unegcodeofconduct>

## Annex II: List of references

(Selected) \*More than 200 documents have been provided

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48. YWAP, (April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2012) *Final Narrative Report*. UN Women Fund for Women’s Property and Inheritance Rights in the Context of HIV and AIDS
49. YWAP, (June 28, 2012) *Final Narrative Report*. UN Women Fund for Women’s Property and Inheritance Rights in the Context of HIV and AIDS
50. YWAP, (August 25, 2012) *Budget Template, Increasing Widows access to Property Inheritance as a means of reducing women vulnerability to HIV.* UN Women Fund for Women’s Property and Inheritance Rights in the Context of HIV and AIDS,
51. YWAP, (August 25, 2012), *Proposal Template.* UN Women Fund for Women’s Property and Inheritance Rights in the Context of HIV and AIDS.
52. YWAP, (February 28, 2013) *Mid Term Progress Report*. UN Women Fund for Women’s Property and Inheritance Rights in the Context of HIV and AIDS
53. YWAP, (November 19, to December 7, 2012) *Report on Paralegal Approach Trainingby Benedict Aminer*.
54. YWAP, (February 18-22, 2013) *Training in Succession Planning*. Report on A 5 Day Training of TOT in Succession Planning at YMCA
55. YWAP, (October 14, 2013) *Completed Tool 2: Question Guide for Grantee Staff.* UN Women End of Programme Evaluation Action to Promote the Legal Empowerment of Women in the Context of HIV and AIDS

## Annex III: Evaluation framework

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EVALUATION MATRIX** | | | |
| **No.** | **- Evaluation Questions (Main questions) RELEVANCE** | **Data Collection Method** | **Data Source** |
| 1 | **UN Women/DFATD Global Initiative Directorate (3 main questions)**  To what extent was the programme aligned with relevant international and regional norms? | Document Review  Key Informant Interviews  Triangulation with interviews with Key Stakeholders, beneficiaries and other donors. | National, regional and international statutes  Project documents provided by UN Women  Interview findings |
| 2 | Were planned outputs and outcomes appropriate to achieve the development goals of the programme? |
| 3 | To what extent did the global Performance Monitoring Framework serve as a robust framework for monitoring, capturing and reporting on results? |
| 4 | **Grantees (5 main questions)**  Were grantee projects aligned with relevant international and regional norms? | Field FGDs & KIIs  Field Observation  Field Case Studies  Document Review  Key Informant Interviews  Triangulation with interviews with Key Stakeholders, beneficiaries and other donors. | National, regional and international statutes in field and in use  Field documented results from interviews with grantee management staff,  Documents provided by UN Women  Skype, phone and email findings |
| 5 | Were grantee projects aligned with the rights, priorities and needs of rights-holders, namely women living with HIV or affected by AIDS? |
| 6 | Were activities and outputs of grantee projects consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of the outcomes? |
| 7 | Were grantee project results realistic give the context and the programme implementation period? |
| 8 | Were selected programmatic approaches and strategies appropriate to address the identified needs of stakeholders and beneficiaries? Were appropriate and sufficient outreach efforts made to include and reach relevant duty bearers and rights holders? |
| **No.** | **Evaluation Questions (Main questions) EFFECTIVENESS** | **Data Collection Method** | **Data Source** |
| 1 | **UN Women/DFATD Global Initiative Directorate (5 main questions)**  To what extent did the programme have effective monitoring arrangements in place to measure performance and progress towards results? | Document study, including  records showing number of field visits by UN Women to 9 countries by phase  Field FGDs & KIIs  Interviews  Interviews | Field documented results  Documents review results  Skype phone calls and emails findings |
| 2 | To what extent has the programme enhanced knowledge and awareness of the linkage between women’s property and inheritance rights and reduced vulnerability to HIV and AIDS? |
| 3 | To what extent did UN Women provide relevant and timely technical support to partners? |
| 4 | To what extent did UN Women effectively communicate the results of the programme internally and externally? |
| 5 | To what extent is the programme and the donor (CIDA/DFATD Global Initiative Directorate) visible to stakeholders working on women’s legal empowerment in the context of HIV and AIDS? |
| 6 | **Grantees (8 main questions)**  To what extent have the results (outputs) been achieved, both intended and unintended? | Documents study  Field FGDs. KIIs  Skype, phone calls and emails  Triangulation with interviews with Key Stakeholders, beneficiaries and other donors. | Biannual reports  Project proposals  PMFs  Field findings  Skype, phone calls and emails |
| 7 | Have these results reached and fairly met the needs of women living with HIV? |
| 8 | To what extent have the project results contributed to the three key outcomes of the programme? |
| 9 | What are some of the factors that facilitated or constrained the achievement of results and progress towards outcomes? (Contextual, programme strategies & results, partnership choices and strategies)? |
| 10 | To what extent did grantees use relevant evidence base generated by the project on women’s community level experiences with claiming their property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV and AIDS to achieve project objectives? |
| 11 | To what extent did grantees use the information generated by their project level performance monitoring frameworks to adapt and improve projects during implementation? |
| 12 | To what extent did grantees share and disseminate results and learning n women’s property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV and AIDS among wider stakeholders? |
| 13. | To what extent is the programme and the donor (CIDA/DFATD) visible to stakeholders working on women’s legal empowerment in the context of HIV and AIDS? |
| **No.** | **Evaluation Questions (Main questions) EFFICIENCY** | **Data Collection Method** | **Data Source** |
| 1 | **UN Women/DFATD Global Initiative Directorate (1 main question)**  To what extent have programme management arrangements facilitated (or hindered) effective implementation and efficient achievement and delivery of results? | Document study  Field FGDs and KIIs  Skype, phone calls and emails  Triangulation with interviews with Key Stakeholders, beneficiaries and other donors. | Study of documents related to monitoring and evaluation, records of UN Women field visits  Field and Skype, phone calls and emails |
| 2 | **Grantees (3 main questions)**  Have grant project resources (financial, human, technical support) been utilized in a strategic and efficient manner to deliver results? | Field FGDs and KIIs  Skype, phone and emails  Document study  Triangulation with interviews with Key Stakeholders, beneficiaries and other donors. | Field and Skype, phone calls and emails |
| 3 | Have grant resources been sufficient to deliver results? |
| 4 | Have grant project built on existing initiative and /or existing local capacities of duty bearers and rights bearers to achieve outcomes? |
| **No.** | **Evaluation Questions (Main questions) SUSTAINABILITY** | **Data Collection Method** | **Data Source** |
| 1 | **UN Women/DFATD Global Initiative Directorate (3 main questions**  To what extent has the programme linked to other UN Women or UN system initiatives (UNAIDS Joint programmes of support, delivering as one or relevant UN theme groups? | Document study  FGDs and KIIs  Skype, phone calls and emails  Triangulation with interviews with Key Stakeholders, beneficiaries and other donors. | Field and Skype, phone calls and emails  Internet |
| 2 | To what extent has UN Women established a body of relevant information, materials and/or tools on women’s property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV and AIDS? |
| 3 | To what extent has the program contributed to knowledge generation relevant for learning and advocacy in relation to the legal empowerment of women in the context of HIV and AIDS? |
| 4 | **Grantees (3 main questions)**  To what extent have grantee project strategies generated/built local level ownership and support for safeguarding and promoting women’s property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV and AIDS? | Field FGDs and KIIs  Skype, phone calls and emails  Document study  Triangulation with interviews with Key Stakeholders, beneficiaries and other donors. | Field and Skype, phone calls and emails findings  Documents provided and in field |
| 5 | To what extent did grantees collaborate/partner and coordinate with other organizations or initiatives to create synergies and how will this partnership be sustained (or not) after the end of external support? |
| 6 | What other factors are likely to affect project sustainability? |

## Annex IV: List of persons met

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **LIst of persons met in the field or by phone during the evaluation period** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PART A: MISCELLENEOUS PERSONS MET FROM UN HQ, WORLD BANK  \*=Phone, Email or Skype interviews | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | DESCRIPTION | | CLASSIFICATION | | | | | | | NAMES, AND CONTACT ADDRESSES | | | | |
| 1 | \*UN Women | | Core Reference Group | | | | | | | Ghada Isa Jiha,Evaluation Manager Tel. +1646781465,Email: ghada.jiha@unwomen.org  Nazneen Damji,Policy Manager for Gender equality and HIV/Aids Tel. +12129066631 Email: nazneen.damji@unwomen.org | | | | |
| 2 | Department Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, Canada (DFATD) | | Analyst, Gender Equality Specialist | | | | | | | Zuzanna Lisa, AIDS and Health Institutions Unit, Global Initiative Unit, DFATD  Renee McKenzie, Strategic Planning, Integration and Management Directorate, DFATD | | | | |
| 3 | \*Other Donor | | World Bank, Gender Innovation Programme | | | | | | | Tricia Gonwa, Economist  World Bank, Africa Region  +1617 501 4073, email: tgonwa@worldbank.org | | | | |
| PART B: LIST OF PERSONS MET (UN Women focal person, then grantees, stakeholders and beneficiaries) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Kenya (start list with UNW focal person , then Grantees, Stakeholders, finishing with the Beneficiaries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | Name | | | Title | | | | | Contact Address | | | | | |
|  | \* Kavutha Mutuvi | | | UNW Focal Point | | | | | Tel. +254 207624301 or +254 207624383 kavutha.mutuvi@unwomen.org | | | | | |
| 1.1 ABANTU for Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.1 | ABANTU for Development | | | Grantee | | | | | P. O. Box 2389 Nairobi 00200 Kenya Tel: 254 20 3870343/3874876  Angelina Dawa, Director  Tel 254 733 311 324 Email:angiedawa@yahoo.com Skype :Angelina.dawa  Susan Muriungi, Programme Manager | | | | | |
| 1.1.2 | Institute for Legislative Affairs (ILA) | | | ABANTU Stakeholder | | | | | P.O. BOX 1542, COPDE 00200, NAIROBI  Tel : +254 (020) 2194783  Elizabeth Muriu, Finance and Administration Officer  [elizabeth@ilakenya.org](mailto:elizabeth@ilakenya.org)  Clare Mwanthi, Communications and Advocacy Officer  cmwanthi@ilakenya.org | | | | | |
| 1.1.3 | Unclaimed Property Assets Register (K) Ltd | | | ABANTU Stakeholder | | | | | P.O. Box 55229-00200, Nairobi  Tel : +254 (20) 8013977  Joe K. Ngigi  Joe@upar.co.ke | | | | | |
| 1.2 GROOTS KENYA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2.1 | GROOTS KENYA | | | Grantee | | | | | P.O BOX 10320-00100 NAIROBI 00100 KENYA  Esther Mwaura-Muiru  Tel+254-72289822,+254-0734365566  Email:grootsk@grootskenya.org  Maryann Mwaniki, Administrator  [Admin@grootskenya.org](mailto:Admin@grootskenya.org)  Kenneth Murema, Project Accountant  [Projectaccounts@grootskenya.org](mailto:Projectaccounts@grootskenya.org)  Fridah Githuku, Finance Manager  [Finance@grootskenya.org](mailto:Finance@grootskenya.org)  Iddah Tsumah, Communications Officer  Communications@grootskenya.org | | | | | |
| 1.2.2 | SHIBUYE COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATION | | | GROOTS Stakeholders | | | | | P.O. BOX 6-50107, Shinyalu, Kakamega, Kenya tel. +254 724 233 930, Email: vshivutse@yahoo.com  -Violet Khayecha Shivutse, Coordinator  -Rachel Ojala, Women Property Rights Leader  -Florah Ashihumdu, Orphans and Vulnerable Children Programme  -Imelda Khavetsa, Data Clerk  -Doreen Magotsi, Social Worker | | | | | |
| 1.2.3 | KAKAMEGA CULTURAL LEADERS | | | GROOTS Stakeholders | | | | | P.O. BOX 886-50100, Kakamega, Kenya tel. +254 711 112 032  -Winston Mushiri Muyonga | | | | | |
| 1.2.4 | KAKAMEGA WATCH DOG GROUP | | | GROOTS Stakeholders | | | | | Kakamega, Kenya  Tel :+254 726 634 666, email: beatriceindosio@yahoo.com  -Beatrice Indosio Okutoyi  -Truphenah Muranda  -Emily Muhalia  -Bernard Shihemi  -Charles Mwabishi  -Anne Malikhu  -Alice Isoyi | | | | | |
| 1.2.5 | PARALEGAL TRAINERS | | | GROOTS Stakeholders | | | | | Tel : 254-7282003453 KAKAMEGA, KENYA  Caroline Khasoa, Advocate  [Khasoa08@gmail.com](mailto:Khasoa08@gmail.com) | | | | | |
| 1.2.6 | PARELEGALS | | | GROOTS Stakeholders | | | | | Tel : +254 718087807  Email: maryshimwengi@gmail.com  Mary Shimwenyi, Paralegal and Watch Dog Focal Point | | | | | |
| 1.2.7 | COMMUNITY VOLUNTEER | | | GROOTS Stakeholders | | | | | P.O. BOX 142, Shinyalu  Tel : +254704315975  Kakamega East, Kenya  Calistus L’Lungu, Community Officer | | | | | |
| 1.2.8 | GATUNDU MWIRUTIRI WOMENS’ INITIATIVE CBO | | | GROOTS Stakeholders | | | | | P.O. BOX Gatundu, North, Kenya  Tel : +254 723342668  -Jane Nyokabi Gitau, Chairperson  -William Kinuthia, Vice & Paralegal, CHW  -Irene Nuambura Mukuha, Champion for Transformation, WDG  -Raphael Gathukia, CHW, Peer Educator | | | | | |
| 1.2.9 | GATUNDU WATCH DOG GROUPS | | | GROOTS Stakeholders | | | | | P.O. Box Gatundu Thika District  Tel : +254 72831412  -Peris Muguru, Chairlady, Gaithate WDG, Elder  -Joseph Kabagi Kagiki, WDG (Kairi), CHW, Elder and Cultural Leader | | | | | |
| 1.2.10 | ASSISTANT CHIEF | | | GROOTS Stakeholders | | | | | Tel : +24 729 387814  Antony Njoroge Wambui, Assistant Chief, Ngethu Sub-location, Gatundu  Wambuiantony @gmail.com | | | | | |
| 1.2.11 | ASSISTANT CHIEF | | | GROOTS Stakeholders | | | | | Tel : +254 724399968  Karuri Sub-Location, Mangu Division, Gatundu North, Kenya  Daniel Ngigi Ngwenyi, Assistant Chief, Karuri | | | | | |
| 1.2.12 | GATUNDU CULTURAL LEADERS | | | GROOTS Stakeholders | | | | | Tel. +254 722 937981 GATUNDU SOUTH, KENYA  -Patrick Wambu Memia, Cultural Leader, Elder, Watch Dog member  -Edward Gitau Macharia, Cultural and Religious leader, CHW for Home based care, Watch dog member, Champion for Transformative Leadership | | | | | |
| 1.2.13 | BENEFICIARIES | | | GROOTS Beneficiaries | | | | | Tel +254 717 405 538  -Penina Nduta Kinyanjui, Gatundu South, WDG, PLwHA  -Cecilia Njambi Wahinya, People living positively, CHW and WDG Member, Peer Educator  -Martha Mumbi Kungu, People Living Positively, WDG Member  -Alice Wambaire Kiarie, Living with HIV/AIDS, Watch dog member  -Peninah Wanjiku Mwaura, HIV Positive, Watch dog member, Chairperson of CBO : Gatundu AIDS women group, Peer educator, CHW | | | | | |
| 1.3 Young Widows Advancement Program (YWAP) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.3.1 | \*Young Widows Advancement Program (YWAP) | | | Grantee | | | | | Esther Angudha  +254 721931397,+254750293308  Email: [eangudha@yahoo.com](mailto:eangudha@yahoo.com)  Susan Maina +254722667903ywidows@yahoo.com | | | | | |
| 1. Rwanda (start list with UNW focal person , then Grantees, Stakeholders, finishing with the Beneficiaries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No./\* | Name | | | | Title | | | | | | Contact Address | | | |
| 2.0 | Donnah Kamashazi | | | | UNW Focal Point | | | | | | Tel. +250 252 590 463 or +250 252 590 464 donnah.kamashazi@unwomen.org | | | |
| 2.1 AVEGA: Association of Genocide Widows Agahozo Organization | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1.1 | AVEGA: Association of Genocide Widows Agahozo Organization | | | | Grantee | | | | | | PO Box 1535,Kigali City, Rwanda  Tel+(250) 0788525863  Odette Kayirere Kabasinga Email:kayirereo@yahoo.fr  Dr. Eyosharem, Rangiria, In Charge, Clinic | | | |
| 2.1.2 | PARALEGALS, NYANZA | | | | AVEGA Stakeholders | | | | | | Tel: +250 788 765 900  -Mutamnuganza, Vemantine  -Phenias Runtagrngwa | | | |
| 2.1.3 | Social Affairs/Legal Affairs | | | | AVEGA Stakeholder | | | | | | Tel. +250 785 833 465  -Umugyeyi, Judith, Officer  -Mukashyaka, Pelagie, Officer  -Nkurikiyumukiza, Jeanne Marie, In Charge, Good Governance, Nyanza | | | |
| 2.1.4 | PARALEGALS, KIGALI | | | | AVEGA Stakeholder | | | | | | Tel: +250 788 521 084  -Murebwayirie, Josephine, Parelegal  -Batamuliza, Amina, Paralegal, Trainer  -Gasinsigwa, Innocent, Paralegal, Cultural Leader  -Kabisajean, Damascene, Paralegal | | | |
| 2.1.5 | BENEFICIARIES | | | | AVEGA Beneficiaries | | | | | | Tel. +250 788 507 869 or +250 726 933 210  -Mukautanuri Immaculate, Paralegal  -Gahirmwabazi Amisie, Paralegal  -Munganjiuba, Chantalle  -Umutasha, Myuliyamategebo  -Uwimana Angelique  -Umurenge, Kigarama  -Mujawamaliya, Francoise | | | |
| 2.2 RESEAU DES FEMMES OEUVRANT POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT RURAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.2.1 | RESEAU Des Femmes Oeuvrant Pour Le Développement Rural | | | | Grantee | | | | | | P.O. Box 2368, Kimihurura, Gasabo District Kigali KIGALI, Rwanda  Tel + 250 78 856 43 84  -Mrs. Odette Musengimana Busasa  Email: [refemme@yahoo.fr](mailto:refemme@yahoo.fr)  -Dusabeyezu Thracienne, Coordinatrice, Nationale Adjointe du Reseau des Femmes  Tel: + 250 788566747  -Clothilde Uwagirimana, Project Mobilizer, Nyanza, Rwanda  -Nkurunziza Leo, Finance Manager  -Mukautabana Crescense, Coordinator, Reseau, Kigali City | | | |
| 2.2.2 | RRP | | | | RESEAU Stakeholder | | | | | | <Tel:+250-788791366>  -Alwayezu, Andre, President of RRP, Gasobo | | | |
| 2.2.3 | Social Affairs/Legal Affairs, Secteur Gatsata | | | | RESEAU Stakeholders | | | | | | Tel: +250 788762445  Abiyingoma, Olive  -Horatyimarya, Jeanne D’Arc, In-Charge, Legal Affairs, District Leader | | | |
| 2.2.4 | ABUNZI (Mediators) | | | | RESEAU Stakeholders | | | | | | Tel: +20 783 394 536  -Kayihura Laurent,Mediator  -Mehutu, Jean, Abunzi  -Mukanubayiza, Primitive, Mediator | | | |
| 2.2.5 | NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN, NYANZA | | | | RESEAU Stakeholder | | | | | | Tel. +250 788 261 710  -Mukanyanuri, Pelagie, Head | | | |
| 2.2.6 | NETWORK OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH AIDS | | | | RESEAU Stakeholder | | | | | | +250 783 064 773  -Umulisa, Lousa, Head | | | |
| 2.2.7 | NYANZA Social Affairs/Legal Affairs | | | | RESEAU Stakeholder | | | | | | Tel. 250 783 333 363  -Muhayimpundu, Clementine, Head, Social Affairs  -Karekeri, Jean, Civil Affairs, Trainer | | | |
| 2.2.8 | GIHOZO COOPERATIVE | | | | RESEAU Beneficiaries | | | | | | Tel. +250 785 088 892  -Mukaghsake, Constanise  -Ntionriruwa Dative (Presidente)  -Mukarumanika, Speciooza  -Musengimana Odette  -Uusbabbe, Rosette  -Mukandutiya, Madaleine  -Mukagaju, Judith  -Bazubabira, Anastasie  -Mukandama, Rosalie  -Uzamukunda, Beatrice  -Mukarukwaya, Marthe  -Mukampabuka, Petronilla  -Uurnoadbiye ,Valentine  -Mutamba, Allane | | | |
| 2.2.9 | NYANZA Cooperatives | | | | RESEAU Beneficiaries | | | | | | -Umutoni, Brigitte  -Nyirajyambebe, Cecille  -Nikuze, Libertha  -Hategakimana, Jacqueline  -Twarikumwenitmana, Clothilde  -Mukaruizuga, Laureneule  -Muvami, Dominique  -Munyaneza, Jeanne  -Mukantanbabara, Domitille  -Niewmuseni, Germaine  -Mukagatuli, Dativa  -Mukamugenza, Cesarie  -Musabyemariya, rose  -Nyirabagesera, Godeliva  -Kanyance, Beratrice  -Mwananbanga, Kamarii  -Mukarayijuka, Drocella  -Mukakarekezi, Hadija  -Murabutisiga, Melanie | | | |
| 1. Cameroon (start list with UNW focal person , then Grantees, Stakeholders, finishing with the Beneficiaries | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No./\* | Name | | | | | | Title | | | | | | Contact Address | |
| 3.1 COALITION DES ONG ET OCB DU CAMEROUN ŒUVRANT DANS LE DOMAINE DES ETABLISSEMENT HUMAINS (CONGEH) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1.1 | \*Coalition des ONG et OCB du Cameroun œuvrant dans le domaine des Etablissement Humains (CONGEH) | | | | | | Grantee | | | | | | Léon Guy Mfomou  00(237) 77 76 66 81  cdrcongh@yahoo.fr | |
| 1. Tanzania (start list with UNW focal person , then Grantees, Stakeholders, finishing with the Beneficiaries) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | Name | | | | | Title | | | | | | Contact Address | | |
| 4.0 | \*Lesley Reader | | | | | UNW Focal Point | | | | | | Tel. +255 783 799 998 lesley.reader@unwomen.org | | |
| 4.1 MAASAI WOMEN DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (MWEDO) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1.1 | \*MAASAI WOMEN DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (MWEDO) | | | | | Grantee | | | | | | Ndinini Kimesera  +255 27 254 4290  +255 27 254 4290  mwedo@habari.co.tz  Paul Wilson  +255 27 254 4290  +255 27 254 4290  mwedo@habari.co.tz | | |
| 4.2 HOUSE OF PEACE (HOP) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.2.1 | \*HOUSE OF PEACE (HOP) | | | | | Grantee | | | | | | Thomas Lyatuu  +255754266172,+255222664518  [tomlyatuu@yahoo.com](mailto:tomlyatuu@yahoo.com)  Perusi Makame  +255713315323  peacetanzania@yahoo.com | | |
| 1. Ghana(start list with UNW focal person , then Grantees, Stakeholders, finishing with the Beneficiaries) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | | Name | | | | | | Title | | | | | | Contact Address |
| 5.1 International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA GHANA) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.1.1 | | \*International Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA GHANA) | | | | | | Grantee | | | | | | Jane Quaye  233 -302-229283, 233201433035  [janquay@yahoo.com](mailto:janquay@yahoo.com)  Susan Aryeetey 233249010877 sampofo@yahoo.com |
| 5.2 PEOPLE’S DIALOGUE ON HUMAN SETTLEMENT (PDG) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.2.1 | | \*PEOPLE’S DIALOGUE ON HUMAN SETTLEMENT (PDG) | | | | | | Grantee | | | | | | Braimah Rabiu Farouk  +233 244 668855  +233 302 678549  Rabiu\_farouk@hotmail.com  Skype: farouk.braimah  Salifu Abdul-Mujeeb  +233 205 238815  +233 302 678549  amsalifu@hotmail.com  Skype: abdulmujib.salifu |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **LIST OF KEY INFORMANTS** | | | | | | | | |
| NO : 1 UN WOMEN , FUND MANAGER, COORDINATOR AND COUNTRY STAFF (N IGERIA) | | | | | | | | |
|  | | DESCRIPTION | | CLASSIFICATION | | | | NAMES, AND CONTACT ADDRESSES |
| 1.1 | | UNW Nigeria | | National Programme Officer &  Programme Fund Manager | | | | Adekemi Ndieli [adekemi.ndieli@unwomen.org](mailto:adekemi.ndieli@unwomen.org) |
| 1.2 | | UNW Nigeria | | Programme Coordinator (Up to November 2011) | | | | Bimbo Oyelohunnu [bimbo.oyelohunnu@unwomen.org] |
| 2. ZIMBABWE | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | | Name | | Title | | | | Contact Address |
| 2.2 | | UNW Zimbabwe | | Project Focal Person &  M&E Officer | | | | Getrude Matsika getrude.matsika@unwomen.org |
| 3. LEGAL RESOURCES FOUNDATION | | | | | | | | |
| No./\* | | Name | | Title | | | | Contact Address |
| 3.1 | | Legal Resources Foundation | | | Grantee  Harare Office | | | Deborah Baron, National Director  Varaidzo Mudombi, Advocacy Officer |
| Grantee Bulawayo Office | | | +263773064365, Victor Ruwombwe, Director  + 263777011786 Muchaneta P Mundopa [pmundopa@gmail.com](mailto:pmundopa@gmail.com)Centre Lawyer  263779707310, Nqobani Nyathi [ngobani@gamail.com](mailto:ngobani@gamail.com)  Centre Lawyer  Elen Phiri , [elenmaphin@gmail.com](mailto:elenmaphin@gmail.com)Paralegal  Nobuhle Majenda [mathenoe@gmail.com](mailto:mathenoe@gmail.com)Paralegal  Albert Gasela [agiegasela@gmail.com](mailto:agiegasela@gmail.com)Paralegal |
| 3.2 | | Ministry of Justice Legal Aid Directorate | | | LRF Stakeholder | | | Lucy Dube, [lucyduve@gmail.com](mailto:lucyduve@gmail.com)Legal Officer |
| 3.3 | | Contact family Counselling Centre | | | LRF Stakeholder | | | 263- 9 – 72480 Joice Ncube , , Counselling Co-ordinator |
| 3.4 | | Brethren In Christ Church | | | LRF Stakeholder | | | 263772226804 Ayibongwe Hlongwane [pastorhlongwane@gmail.com](mailto:pastorhlongwane@gmail.com)  Pastor Counsellor |
| 3.5 | | Women Affairs Gender and Community Development | | | LRF Stakeholder | | | 263773498776 Ephraim Chiradza  [ephchiradza@gmail.com](mailto:ephchiradza@gmail.com)  Community Development Officer |
| 3.6 | | Attorney General’s Office | | | LRF Stakeholder | | | 263775558616 Nokuthaba Ngwenya  [Ngwenyanoni28@gmail.com](mailto:Ngwenyanoni28@gmail.com)  Prosecutor Law officer |
| 3.7 | | Ministry of Local Government | | | LRF Stakeholder | | | Lydia Banda-Ndethi , Matebeleland North Principal Administrative Officer & Acting Binga District Administrator |
| 3.8 | | Chief | | | LRF Stakeholder | | | Chief Nekatambe Hwange and Kamativi Border, Chief |
| 3.9 | | Headman | | | LRF Stakeholder | | | Dumisani Mpala, Hwange , Headman |
| 3.10 | | Attorney General’s Office | | | LRF Stakeholder | | | Sifiso Ndlovu  [Fyso84@yahoo.com](mailto:Fyso84@yahoo.com) , Prosecutor Law officer |
| 3.11 | | Legal Resource Foundation Hwange | | | LRF  Beneficiaries | | | +263773386368 / 263714628405 Ndlovu Anitar  + 263772953588 / 263712288375 Chigubu Memie ,  +263773665428 / 263712250578 Sikhohliwe Moyo;  + 263713150935 Sitembile Ndlovu |
| 3.12 | | Legal Resource Foundation Bulawayo | | | LRF Beneficiaries | | | + 263713555224 Getrude Mpofu  + 263 775664578 Beauty Qongo  + 263 775662242 Sibonginkosi Ncube  + 263778001185 Siduduziwe Jele  + 263771631483 Mayibongwe Mathe ;  + 263772364873 Tryphine Ncube  + 263775763231 Derick Moyo  + 263779914853 Maria Mlothwa  + 263733530994 Belitha Ncube  + 263776531511 Felix Mawoyo  + 26373303320 Sithabile Ncube  + 263774403983 / 263715624326 Benjamin Maseko  -Ms Esther Bingura  -Ms Brenda Bwoni |
| 4. WOMEN AND LAW IN SOUTHERN AFRICA (WLSA) | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 | | WLSA | Grantee | | | Slyvia Chirawu, National Coordinator  Dorcas Makaza, Legal programme Officer | | |
| 4.2 | | Ministry of Women’s Affairs | WILSA Stakeholders | | | 0772379169 Rutendo Nyamuzihwa, District Officer | | |
| 4.3 | | Padare (Men’s Forum) | WILSA Stakeholders | | | 0736023985 Kenedy Mudzingwa, Behaviour change officer/ Community Worker | | |
| 4.4 | | Padare & Hopley Development Committee (HDC) | WILSA Stakeholders | | | 0712546461; 073373886 Branco Umari Chairperson  (HDC) and Chairperson Padare Man’s Forum | | |
| 4.5 | | Padare /Hopley | WILSA Stakeholders | | | 0733782300 Clement Chibwanda Padare Member  0773968878 David Tsikai; | | |
| 4.6 | | Law Development Commission | WILSA Stakeholders | | | +263 712866591 Jill Makarati Chief Law Officer | | |
| 4.7 | | Justice AIDS Trust (JAT) | WILSA Stakeholders | | | +263 772773903 Albert Chambati Director | | |
| 4.8 | | Ministry of Women’s Affairs, Gender and Community Development | WILSA Stakeholders | | | +263774552670Ms Madzihwa Provincial Gender officer | | |
| 4.9 | | WLSA  Empowerment cycle, watchdog committee members from Ruwa, Epworth, Norton and Hopley | WILSA Beneficiaries | | | -Ms Rusiah Kupara  -Ms Really Makainganwa  -Ms Irene Goremusandu  -Ms Dorothy Chipepa  -Ms Susan Kapito  -Ms Mary Chitumba  -Ms Jamia Bassa  -Ms Melody Nyakudaga  -Ms Annie Precious Mafidi  -Ms Barbra Zambara | | |
| 5. CIVIL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT CENTRE CIRDDOC) NIGERIA | | | | | | | | |
| 5.1 | Civil Resource Development and Documentation Centre  (CIRDDOC) Nigeria | | CIRDDOC Grantee | | | | - Oby Nwankwo [nwankwooby@gmail.com] Executive Director  - Onyi , [ebonyi@yahoo.com](mailto:ebonyi@yahoo.com); +2348033132493 Programme  Officer  - Emanuel Ekuma , [ebonyi@yahoo.com](mailto:ebonyi@yahoo.com) Paralegal  - Goodness Mgbaja, [ebonyi@yahoo.com](mailto:ebonyi@yahoo.com)Programme Officer,  Ebonyi State  -Paschal 08034265387, Operations Manager | |
| 5.2 | CIRDDOC | | CIRDDOC Stakeholders | | | | Honourable Eze Gabriel Nwite Ngele Traditional Ruler  VAW Committee Member | |
| Honorable Vitalis Nworu Traditional Ruler & VAW Committee Member  Legal Aid Beneficiary | |
| +2348037334426 Nweke Justina Uchenna | |
| 5.3 | Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development | | CIRDDOC Stakeholders | | | | +234803791183 Ibina Marcillina N, [ibinamarcillina@yahoo.com](mailto:ibinamarcillina@yahoo.com); Director | |
| 5.4 | Nigeria Police | | CIRDDOC Stakeholders | | | | +2348037739134, Area Crime Officer, Abakiliki Area Command, Chairperson Anti-VAW Committee Ebonyi State | |
| 5.5 | Network of People Living with HIV and AIDS, Ebonyi State Chapter | | CIRDDOC Stakeholders | | | | +2348037433691 Esther Uroh , Coordinator | |
| 5.6 | Ebonyi State Judiciary | | CIRDDOC Stakeholders | | | | +2348037433691 Esther N Ifeanyi-Nwuke, elsieclaire, Deputy Chief registrar , Anti-VAW Committee Member Ebonyi State | |
| 5.7 | CIRDDOC Anti VAW Committee Members, Chief’s Cabinet and Community members | | CIRDDOC BENEFICIARIES | | | | -Francis  -Simon  -Ronsams Ogodor  -Martin Nwoke  -Micael Akam  -Nwali Elechi  -Ngele Heanyi  -Christain Ekehi  -William Ngele  -Chukuluma Nwomkudor  -Nweke Nwobun  -Fraodary Nwanko  -Sunday Igwe  -Nwoeu Ede  -Sique Angigoz  -Daniel Okpo  -Thamca OKP  -VRO Nweke  -Mary Nkuma  -Craint Ngele  -Mere Elomo  -Nusite Chukwu  -Ezeka Chele  -Ede Onwa  -Nweke Chukwu  -Regina Nwuza  -Onyebuchi Ngele  -Uzoka Nweke  -Christina Ngele  -Nkechi Okpo  -Mary Elom  -Blessing Nwuzo | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. UGANDA | | | | | |
| 6.1 | | UN Women | UN Women Focal Person | | Apolo Peter Kyeyune [apolo.kyeyune@unwomen.org] |
| 6.2 | | SWID | Grantee | | Joyce Nangobi [swidorg@yahoo.com] |
| 6.3 | | CEASOP | Grantee | | Denis Otim, CEASOP ORGANISATION [ceasop.org@gmail.com] |
| 6.4 | | UGANET | Grantee | | Dora Kiconco Dora K Musinguzi  Executive Director  UGANET  P. O. Box 70269  (256)774199374  +256772426321  [kicdor@yahoo.com](mailto:kicdor@yahoo.com)  [kicdor@uganet.org](mailto:kicdor@uganet.org) Skype:kiconco.dorah Web: UGANET.ORG |
| 1. MALAWI | | | | | |
| 7.1 | Malawi National Lobby group | | | **Grantee** | Faustace Chirwa [faustacechirwa@gmail.com] |
| 1. ZIMBABWE | | | | | |
| 8.1 | Ntengwe | | | Grantee | Elisabeth Markham [elisabethmarkham@yahoo.com] |
| 8.2 | Dialogue on Shelter | | | Grantee | Fadzai Shamu  Fadzai.shamu@gmail.com |

## Annex V: Field data collection tools

### Tool 1: Question guide for un women focal points and hq staff

**UN WOMEN END OF PROGRAMME EVALUATION**

**ACTION TO PROMOTE THE LEGAL EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN THE CONTEXT OF HIV AND AIDS**

UN Women is currently carrying out a final evaluation of “Action to Promote the Legal Empowerment of Women in the Context of HIV and AIDS” supported by the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development, Canada (former CIDA). The program was implemented for a period of 30-months in nine sub-Saharan African countries. The overall purpose of the End-of-Programme Evaluation is to assess programmatic progress and challenges at the outcome level, with measurement of the output level achievements and gaps, including to what extent these achievements (or non-achievements) affected outcome-level progress. As part of the evaluation exercise, we would like to conduct an in-depth interview with you. Please rest assured that all information you provide will remain confidential to the evaluation team. Only aggregated responses will be used in the final report.

**In-depth Interviews**

Date of interview :

Name/if group complete register:

Male/Female :

Organisation :

Position :

1. **General**
2. What are your roles and responsibilities in the Action to Promote the Legal empowerment of Women in the Context of HIV/AIDS Programme?
3. **Relevance**
4. (Main) To what extent was the Programme aligned with relevant international and regional norms?
5. In this country/ state were grantee projects appropriate to the national context and national priorities? Target group’s priorities and context?
6. To what extent were the Programme and its objectives aligned with or complementary to UN Women’s support at the country level?
7. (Main) were planned outputs and outcomes of the programme relevant and appropriate to achieve the key outcomes?
8. **Effectiveness:**
9. To what extent were the planned project outputs achieved and contributed to the attainment of outcomes (intended and unintended effects)?
10. (Main) To what extent has the programme enhanced knowledge and awareness of the links between women’s property and inheritance rights and reduced vulnerability to HIV and AIDS (grantees, beneficiaries, opinion leaders, probe)?
11. To what extent, and in what ways, has the programme increased the number of legal frameworks and processes that promote women’s property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV and AIDS? (Probe for increase and improvement of informal justice mechanisms at community)
12. To what extent, and in what ways, has the programme strengthened an enabling environment for the promotion and protection of women’s property and inheritance rights at community level? (Changes realized and results)
13. To what extent, and in what ways, has the project enhanced the capacity of women living with HIV and AIDS and/or their organizations to claim and advocate for their property and inheritance rights? Probe for any evidence of action taken after awareness raising and capacity building had taken place.
14. What are the main changes (planned and unintended, positive and negative) that have been realized by the grantees and beneficiaries as a result of this intervention?
15. Are there any multiplier effects that have been a result of this project?
16. What are some of the factors that facilitated or constrained the achievement of results and progress towards outcomes? (Contextual, programme strategies, partnership choices)?
17. (Main) What type of support has UN Women provided to grantee organizations? To what extent has this support to partners been adequate and timely?
18. (Main) To what extent did the programme have effective monitoring arrangements in place to measure performance and progress towards results?
19. (Main) To what extent did UN Women effectively communicate the results of the programme internally and externally?
20. What are lessons learnt or good practices that can be distilled from the programme? (Probe for lessons learnt on what might have not worked out well)
21. (Main) To what extent did the Global Performance Monitoring Framework serve as a robust framework for monitoring, capturing and reporting on results? (Probe for usability & relevance of framework for measuring progress)
22. (Main) To what extent are the programme and the donor (CIDA/DFATD) visible to stakeholders working on women’s legal empowerment in the context of HIV and AIDS?
23. Are there any critical gaps or opportunities for UN Women programming in this area?
24. **Efficiency**
25. (Main) To what extent have programme management arrangements facilitated (or hindered) effective implementation and efficient achievement and delivery of results?
26. Have project resources been used in a strategic, efficient and cost effective manner to deliver results?
27. Did coordination amongst and within projects in the nine countries lead to learning and sharing of lessons learnt and good practices?
28. Who are some of the other key partners engaged in similar programming? How has this programme complemented their work? Is there any redundancy/duplication of efforts?
29. **Potential for sustainability**
30. (Main) To what extent has the programme linked to other UN Women or UN system initiatives (UNAIDS joint Programmes of Support; Delivering as One or relevant UN Theme Groups?
31. (Main) To what extent has UN Women established a body of relevant information, materials and/or tools on women’s property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV and AIDS?
32. (Main) To what extent has the program contributed to knowledge generation relevant for learning and advocacy in relation to the legal empowerment of women in the context of HIV/AIDS?
33. To what extent are programme results and benefits likely to endure?
34. Have successful experiences been scaled up?
35. **Recommendations**
36. In future how can programme design, implementation framework and process be strengthened or done differently?
37. What recommendations do you have which could be considered for the future project direction?

**Thank you for your time.**

### Tool 2: Question guide for grantee staff

**UN WOMEN END OF PROGRAMME EVALUATION**

**ACTION TO PROMOTE THE LEGAL EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN THE CONTEXT OF HIV AND AIDS**

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**In-depth Interviews**

Date of interview :

Name/if group complete register:

Male /Female:

Organisation:

Position:

1. **General**
2. How has [name of grantee] been involved in the programme?
3. How did you choose your project beneficiaries?
4. **Relevance**
5. (Main) Was the project aligned with relevant international and regional norms? Specify How
6. Was the project aligned to (a) national needs and priorities (b) rights holders (Women living with HIV or affected a by AIDS) rights, priorities & needs? Explain and probe for whether baseline survey was carried out in the project area to determine beneficiary needs and priorities.
7. How the information was obtained used in addressing the needs of beneficiaries?
8. **Effectiveness**
9. (Main) To what extent have project results (outputs) been achieved? Specify in relation to:
10. Achievements and results( outputs) with regards to increasing the number of legal frameworks (formal and non-formal) and processes that effectively promote and protect women’s property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV and AIDS
11. Achievements and results (outputs) related to the strengthening of the enabling environment for the promotion and protection of women’s property and inheritance rights at community level.
12. Achievements and results (outputs) for women living and affected by HIV and AIDS in respect to increasing their claim making power and advocating for realisation of property and inheritance rights.
13. Are there any unintended results (positive or negative) that occurred as a result of the project? Explain.
14. (Main) Were activities and outputs of the project consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of the outcomes?
15. (Main) Were project results realistic given national and/or local context and implementation period?
16. (Main) Were selected programmatic approaches and strategies appropriate to address the identified needs of stakeholders and beneficiaries?
17. Were appropriate and sufficient outreach efforts made to include and reach relevant duty bearers and rights holders, especially HIV-and AIDS affected women?
18. (Main) Have project results reached and fairly met the needs of women living with HIV and AIDS? (Probe for How )
19. How have project beneficiaries -- duty bearers, gender equality advocates and community members -- utilised the awareness, knowledge or capacities gained under the project? ( Probe for evidence and action on claim making power and advocacy)
20. (Main) What are some of the factors that facilitated or constrained the achievement of results and progress towards each of the outcomes? (Contextual: socio-economic, political, legal policy; programme strategies & results; partnership choices and strategies)? Probe for how these have negatively or positively affected project implementation.
21. (Main) To what extent did [name of grantee] use the relevant evidence base generated by the project on women’s community level experiences with claiming their property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV and AIDS to achieve project objectives?
22. (Main) To what extent did the Global Performance Monitoring Framework serve as a robust framework for monitoring, capturing and reporting on project results? (Probe for usability & relevance of framework measuring progress)?
23. To what extent did [name of grantee] use the information generated by its project level performance monitoring frameworks to adapt and improve the project during implementation?
24. How appropriate and useful were the indicators in assessing the project’s progress?
25. How effective were [name of grantee] monitoring and evaluation arrangements?
26. (Main) To what extent did [name of grantee] share and disseminate results and learning on women’s property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV and AIDS among wider stakeholders?
27. (Main) To what extent is the programme and the donor (CIDA/DFATD) visible to stakeholders working on women’s legal empowerment in the context of HIV and AIDS?
28. What kind of support has UN Women provided to the project/ [name of grantee]? How relevant, timely and adequate has this support been?
29. What would you say are the major (a) strengths (b) challenges of the project? What suggestions do you have for the future to further strengthen and redress these challenges?
30. What are lessons learnt or good practices that can be distilled from the project? (Probe for lessons learnt on what might not have worked out well)
31. **Efficiency**
    1. (Main) Have project resources been used in a strategic, efficient and cost effective manner to deliver results?
    2. (Main) Have project resources been sufficient to deliver results? If not, how has this affected the achievement of expected results?
    3. ( Main) Has the project built on existing initiatives and /or existing local capacities of duty bearers and rights bearers to achieve outcomes?
    4. Who are some of the key stakeholders engaged in similar or complimentary projects? How has this project complemented their work? Is there any redundancy/duplication of efforts?
    5. Are there any (a) critical gaps within your organisation (b) opportunities in the project; that positively or negatively affected project implementation?

**5. Potential for sustainability**

* 1. (Main) To what extent have project strategies generated/built local level ownership and support for safeguarding and promoting women’s property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV and AIDS?
  2. To what extent are the results and benefits derived from this project likely to endure?
  3. (Main) To what extent did [name of grantee] collaborate/partner and coordinate with other organizations or initiatives to create synergies and how will this partnership be sustained (or not) after the end of external support?
  4. To what extent has the project contributed to knowledge generation, material and tools relevant for learning and advocacy in relation to the legal empowerment of women in the context of HIV/AIDS?
  5. (Main) What other factors are likely to affect project sustainability?

**6 Recommendations**

* 1. In future what should be done differently regarding the project’s design, implementation framework and process in order to achieve better results?
  2. In future is there anything that could be done differently regarding cooperation between UN Women and your organisation.
  3. What suggestions do you have which could be considered for future project direction?

**Thank you for your time.**

### Tool 3: Question guide for women beneficiaries

**UN WOMEN END OF PROGRAMME EVALUATION**

**ACTION TO PROMOTE THE LEGAL EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN THE CONTEXT OF HIV AND AIDS**

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**In-depth Interviews & FGDs**

Date of interview : Name/if group complete register:

Male /Female:

Geographical area:

1. **General** 
   1. How did you learn of this project and what do you know about it?
   2. How have you been involved in this project?
2. **Relevance**
   1. What activities have been implemented by [name of grantee] in this community? How relevant are these activities to your needs and rights?
   2. Why in your opinion do you think this geographical area was chosen for implementation of the project?
   3. To what extent are project interventions relevant to (a) to the priorities of women (b) this community?
   4. What kind of support have you received from the project? How relevant and adequate has this support been to you?
3. **Effectiveness**
   1. What do you consider to be the achievements of the project in your community?
   2. What new knowledge or awareness have you gained as a result of this project?
   3. How have you used this new knowledge? Also probe, do you plan to use this knowledge?
   4. What has been the impact of this new knowledge and awareness to (a) you (b) your family (c) your community?
   5. What action and changes (evidence) have been realized as a result of the project? Use these as probes: (a) are more women, especially HIV and AIDS-affected women, advocating/claiming property and inheritance rights (b) availability and quality of legal services; (c) any shift in community (especially traditional/local leadership) practices and attitudes vis-à-vis women’s property and inheritance rights; (d) strengthened community justice systems (e) increased women’s economic independence; (f) any other behavioral changes as cited by women?
   6. How has the project contributed to addressing cultural values and customary norms that might disadvantage women’s property and inheritance rights? Explain
   7. Are there other organisations providing similar support to women, especially focused to those living and affected by HIV and AIDS? What can you say about their approaches compared to this project’s approach? (Probe and assess for quality approaches and services provided by grantee organisation)
   8. What would you consider to be the strengths and weaknesses of this project? What are some of the challenges that women, especially those living with HIV or affected by AIDS, face vis-à-vis accessing their property and inheritance rights
   9. What are the lessons learnt or good practices from this project?
4. **Potential for sustainability**

4.1 Towhat extent are the results and benefits that you derived likely to endure?

1. **Recommendations** 
   1. In your opinion, what else is needed or should be considered to enhance women’s property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV and AIDS?

**Thank you for your time.**

### Tool 4: Question guide for duty bearers /policy makers/gender equality advocates/ community members

**UN WOMEN END OF PROGRAMME EVALUATION**

**ACTION TO PROMOTE THE LEGAL EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN THE CONTEXT OF HIV AND AIDS**

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**In-depth Interviews**

Date of interview :

Name/if group complete register:

Male /Female :

Geographical area:

1. **General** 
   1. How did you learn about this project and what do you know about it?
   2. What has been your role and how have you been involved in this project?
2. **Relevance**
   1. Who are the main beneficiaries of this project? Why do you think they were selected as the main project beneficiaries?
   2. How relevant and appropriate are the project outcomes /outputs to the needs of ( a) women (b) community (c) duty bearers (local authorities, community leaders (traditional/religious), paralegals and other legal service providers)
3. **Effectiveness**
   1. What do you consider to be the achievements of this project?
   2. How have women been using the new knowledge gained on property and inheritance rights in this community? (probe whether women have claimed or advocated for their property and inheritance rights)
   3. How have (a) you (b) Community used the new knowledge/capacity gained to support women’s property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV and AIDS?
   4. Has the project resulted in any change within this community with regards to property and inheritance rights practices? Explain
   5. How have you contributed towards addressing cultural values or norms that might disadvantage women’s property and inheritance rights? Explain
   6. Comment on whether the project approach and strategies are relevant for purposes of maximizing your participation? What can be done differently in order to better maximize your participation in the project?
   7. To what extent have you been supporting (a) women who have been disinherited (b) Women living with HIV and AIDS? Have you been providing this support before or since the project was implemented?
   8. To what extent are you knowledgeable of the rights and legal issues related to the promotion and protection of women’s property and inheritance rights?
   9. How have you used this knowledge to advocate for change in property and inheritance practices by people in your community?
   10. What are the local context issues (legal, political, social) that have positively or negatively affected project implementation in your community? (Probe for what role they could play in mitigating these.)
   11. To what extent has the project strengthened an enabling environment (knowledge, awareness, advocacy & dialogue) for the promotion and protection of women’s property and inheritance rights at community level? (Probe for views on any changes realised with respect to women living with HIV and AIDS claiming their rights)
   12. What, in your opinion, have been the major strengths and challenges of the project?
4. **Efficiency**
   1. Has the community been measuring progress of this project, and in what ways?
5. **Potential for sustainability** 
   1. To what extent are the results and benefits from this project likely to endure? Has the community put in place strategies to ensure that women’s property and inheritance rights are sustained?

5.2 To what extent has the project collaborated with you and other organisations? Probe on how this partnership will be sustained (or not) after the end of external support?

5.3 To what extent has the project contributed to knowledge generation relevant for learning and advocacy in relation to the increasing legal frameworks/enabling environment? (Probe for informal and formal justice frameworks, policies & networks)

1. **Recommendations** 
   1. In future what should be done differently in the project to enhance women’s property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV and AIDS?
   2. What suggestions do you have which could be considered for the future project direction?

**Thank you for your time.**

### Tool 5: Question guide for stakeholders and organisations involved in similar/complementary programmes

**UN WOMEN END OF PROGRAMME EVALUATION**

**ACTION TO PROMOTE THE LEGAL EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN THE CONTEXT OF HIV AND AIDS**

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**In-depth Interviews**

Country:

Date of interview:

Name:

Organisation:

Position:

1. **General**
   1. What do you know about (a) [name of grantee] (b) The property and inheritance rights project being implemented by this organisation?
2. **Relevance**

2.1 To what extent was the programme being implemented by {Name of Grantee} aligned with relevant international and regional norms and standards?

2.2 To what extent was the project aligned to the needs of the country (Name of Country) and to beneficiary needs?

1. **Effectiveness**
   1. What are some of the major achievements of the project being implemented by {Name of Grantee}?
   2. Is your organization implementing a similar programme? (probe for strategies and approaches they are using)
   3. How has your organisation been collaborating with [name of grantee] to promote the property and inheritance rights of women to mitigate the impact of HIV and AIDS? (probe for since when, activities of collaboration and experience with collaborative relationship)
   4. What benefits do you think (a) this project (b) beneficiaries/target groups can OR have realised from collaborating with your organisation?
   5. What could be done differently to maximise benefits to beneficiary/target groups from the collaboration?
   6. What are some of the effective strategies and approaches being used by other interventions which could be considered by this project to maximize coverage or impact? Probe for strategies and approaches used by the Grantee which can be used by other organisations.
   7. What are the key lessons and good practices that this project can learn from similar/complementary programmes that you are implementing?
   8. Are there any lessons and good practices that {Name of Grantee} are using that your organization has used? Explain which ones
   9. What are the social, economic, political and/or technological challenges that have been/are commonly encountered in implementing such a project? What strategies do you suggest to deal with these challenges?
   10. From your experience what do you consider to be the strengths and challenges of the project that [name of grantee] is implementing?
2. **Potential for sustainability** 
   1. Comment on whether you consider this project to have sustainable results in the event that funding comes to an end? [Probe for what could enhance the project’s sustainability.]
3. **Recommendations**
   1. What could the project/ organization do differently in order to have greater impact?
   2. What recommendations do you suggest in order to enhance the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the project?

**Thank you for your time.**

### Case study tool 6

N.B. The consultant will select one or two cases from the beneficiaries interviewed. Each case study will include a photo.

|  |
| --- |
| **CASE STUDY BENEFICIARY AND PROJECT WORKER**   1. Name of the project 2. Name of the implementing agency/NGO 3. Beneficiary profile: name, age, sex, profession now 4. What were the main issues/needs of the beneficiary? What did they need help with? 5. How were the needs, problems or issues tackled by the project and when? 6. Outcomes and impact: What changed for the beneficiary as a result? What did they achieve? Ask them to illustrate/describe how things changed? Were there any other outcomes i.e. changes in status (gender issue), positive or negative changes and changes for others-staff and your family 7. Record a statement from the beneficiary. The questions below can serve as prompts if necessary:  * How did you first come into contact with the project? * How did you feel before engaging with the project? (E.g. status and activities you do now which you did not do before? * Please tell us about any impact on / changes in your life and well-being? * Include a statement from the project worker using the questions below as prompts if necessary: * What were the main difficulties this beneficiary faced at the start? What did they want help with? * How did the project help? What did you do? * What changes have you observed in the beneficiary since they engaged? What did they achieve? * What did you learn working with this person? What might you do differently next time?  1. What are some lessons learned from this type of project? 2. Where do you plan to go from here- what is your plan? |

## Annex VI: Evaluation phases and tasks per phase

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| --- | --- |
| EVALUATION PHASES AND TASKS PER PHASE | |
| **Phase I: Inception Phase** | **Tasks** |
| *1.Inception Meetings with UN Women Core and Broad Reference Groups* | Discuss historical aspects of UN Women, TOR, programme, history of Phase 1 & 2 (baseline data). IFI S.L.U reviews proposed sampling, general methodology and approach. In second skype meeting the draft inception report is reviewed and changes recommended.  Discussion of UN Women and IFI roles. |
| *2.Study of literature* | UN Women Core Reference Group share documents for the IFI Evaluation Team which includes but not limited to Performance Monitoring Frameworks, Grantee Strategy reports, proposals, field mission reports, and mid-term and final narrative progress reports. A total of 58 documents were received in this phase later to be increased to 202 documents. Selected additional literature reviews will be undertaken to complement analysis. |
| *3. Determination of sampling for 7 grantees' projects.* | IFI S.L.U team designs a field study programme for the 7 Grantees to be met in the field and enable efficient data collection in response to the proposed evaluation questions. UN Women Core Groups approves the frame. |
| *4.Selection of data collection methods: Development of questionnaires for field visits and skype, email and mobile interviews* | IFI S.L.U team designs 6 different types of tools. The tools will be refined in consultation with the Evaluation Manager and the Evaluation Core Reference Group to respond to the proposed evaluation methods and evaluation questions. |
| *5.Finalize Inception Report* | IFI S.L.U finalizes inception report and submits it to the Evaluation Manager and the Core Groups. |
| **Phase II: Data Collection and Research Phase** | **Tasks** |
| *1.Evaluation interviews in Kenya, Zimbabwe with UN Women and the DFATD Global Initiative Directorate* | Preliminary information on key interlocutors for this evaluation will be facilitated by the Evaluation manager. This includes list of UN Women Focal Points, list of grantees. IFI S.L.U and UN Women Core Reference Group organize introductory letters for the 4 countries where the team will visit a total of 7 grantee projects as well as for UN Women focal points, Grantee management and Stakeholders involved with the 13 grantee projects. IFI S.L.U will organize initial interviews by phone with all UNW focal points  UN Women focal points will support logistics and contact with grantees. |
| *2.Field interviews with 7 grantee projects in Kenya, Zimbabwe, Nigeria and Rwanda (grantee management staff, direct beneficiaries, stakeholders* | IFI S.L.U is responsible for managing the field work. Evaluation team conducts interviews of stakeholders for 7 grantee projects in four countries by administration of tools 1-6. |
| *3.Conduct Skype and phone Interviews* | Using the tools, the team will interview DFATD, UN Women focal points, HQ and the 13 grantee managers. If not met in the field, the team will also interview donors of similar programmes. |
| **Phase III: Information Analysis and Report writing Phase** | **Tasks** |
| *1.IFI S.L.U analyses field data from study of 7 grantee projects, and interviews with others (UN Women, DFATD, other donors)* | IFI S.L.U reviews all data gathered, triangulates it with other data and synthesizes it for report writing. |
| *2.IFI S.L.U evaluators classify quantitative data collected from skype, phone and email interviews of 13 Grantee projects managers* | IFI S.L.U analyses, cross tabulates and presents in analytical tables, graphs |
| *3.Analysis and synthesis of the preliminary findings, lessons learned, good practices and recommendations* | IFI S.L.U produces a PowerPoint presentation and sends it to UN Women for discussion by skype. |
| *4.Analysis and synthesis of the information and case studies* | IFI S.L.U team produces a draft report and presents it to the core and broad reference groups |
| *5.Finalization of the report incorporating comments from the Core and Broad Reference Groups* | IFI S.L.U team finalizes. |

## Annex VII: Stakeholder mapping

**GRANTEE LEVEL STAKEHOLDER MAPPING**

* **Note: UN Women Focal Points and HQ and the DFATD Global Initiative Directorate (formerly CIDA) are to be interviewed using Questionnaire Tool 1 or via Skype, Phone or Email**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **KENYA** | | |
| **NO** | **WIPR-HIV and AIDS GRANTEES** | **STAKEHOLDERS** |
| 1 | ABANTU for Development **(ABANTU)** | 1. Unclaimed Property Assets Register (K) Limited 2. Institute for Legislative Affairs (ILA) Comprised of Hazina Network, Kenya Women Parliamentarians Committee (KEWOPC), and Parliamentary Finance Committee (PFC) |
| 2 | Young Widows Advancement Program **(YWAP)** | 1. Youth Alive Kenya (YAK) and 2. Legal Resource Foundation |
| 3 | Grassroots Organisations Operating together in Sisterhood **(GROOTS)** – KENYA | 1. Legal resource foundation (LRF) 2. Provincial administration (PA) 3. Land sector non state actors(LSNS) |
| **RWANDA** | | |
| 1 | Réseau des Femmes **(RESEAU)** | 1. Law enforcers and actors. 2. District authorities: 3. CDLS (District AIDS Committee) 4. Judicial systems members: informal and formal justice professionals 5. UN WOMEN 6. CNLS (National Commission to Fight against HIV/AIDS): 7. Ministry of Health 8. Ministry of Gender 9. Rwanda NGO Forum on HIV/AIDS 10. Rwanda Faith-Based Organisations Network against AIDS 11. Rwanda network of PLHIV (RRP+) |
| 2 | Association of Genocide Widows Agahozo **(AVEGA)** | * Joint Action Forum * National Women’s Council * National Youth Council * Free Legal Aid agencies |
| **UGANDA** | | |
| 1 | Collaborative Efforts to Alleviate Social Problems **(CEASOP)** | * Self-help groups, associations and federations * Human rights organizations, * HIV/AIDS service providers, * Platform for Labour Action, * AIDS Information Centre * Medical Teams International, * The Aids Support Organization, * Government health centres * National cooperatives board |
| 2 | Uganda Network on Law, Ethics and HIV/AIDS **(UGANET)** | * UGANET * NACOLA (National Community Women living with HIV), * Local District leaderships * Judicial offices * Police |
| 3 | Slum Women’s Initiative for Development **(SWID)** | * Uganda Land Alliance (ULA), * The Aids Support Organisation(TASO), * The Association for Uganda Women Lawyers(FIDA) |
| 4 | National Community of Women Living with HIV/AIDS **(NACWOLA)** | * Kaberamaido district staff * Department of Community Development * Federation for women’s lawyers * Legal aid clinics * Law development centres * pro-bono lawyers * Heads of clans in North and Eastern Uganda. |
| **TANZANIA** | | |
| 1 | HOUSE OF PEACE **(HOP)** | * Fordham Law School’s Leitner Centre for International Law and Justice in New York City. * United Nations Population Fund |
| 2 | Maasai Women Development Organization (**MWEDO)** | * Longido District council, * Local government authorities * Traditional leaders. |
| **CAMEROON** | | |
| 1 | Coalition des ONG et OCB du Cameroun o œuvrant dans le domaine des Etablissements Humains **(CONGEH)** | * AFASO (a local ASO) * RECAP(a local ASO) * CANEP (a local ASO). * local legal experts * Local health experts/organizations |
| **GHANA** | | |
| 1 | People’s Dialogue on Human Settlement **(PDG)** | * Ghana Federation of the Urban Poor (GHAFUP) * Media * Traditional authorities * Religious leaders * Community based groups * Legal actors (both formal and informal) * Gender activists * Social welfare workers * The Government |
| 2 | International Federation of Women Lawyers **(FIDA)** | * Service Providers * Traditional leaders * Religious leaders. * Community Paralegals * Association of people living with HIV |
| **MALAWI** | | |
| 1 | National Women Lobby Group **(NAWOLG)** | * National AIDS Commission * Malawi Government (Ministry of Lands) * Ministry of Gender, Children and Community Development * Women’s Forum for the Northern Region * Coalition of Women living with AIDS (COWLA) * Community Based Organizations |
| **NIGERIA** | | |
| 1 | Civil Resource Development and Documentation Centre **(CIRDDOC)** | * Ministry of Women Affairs * VAW Committees * Police * Traditional rulers * Legal aid clinics |
| **ZIMBABWE** | | |
| 1 | Women and Law In Southern Africa Research and Education Trust **(WLSA)** | * Justice AIDS Trust (JAT) * ZNNP * Law Development Commission, * Police and Portfolio Committee. * Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development |
| 2 | Legal Resources Foundation **(LRF)** | * Judicial officers * Police * Local government authorities. * Matabeleland AIDS Council (MAC) |
| 3 | Ntengwe for Community Development **(NTENGWE)** | * Community Leaders -Chiefs, Village Heads, ward councillors, church leaders. * HIV women support groups * Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs: Ministry of Women Affairs, Community Police, magistrates, policy makers * Local Authorities: District Administrators, Rural District Councils |
| 4 | Dialogue on Shelter | * Zimbabwe Homeless People’s Federation * Expert organisations dealing with legal issues on property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV/AIDS Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs. * Community-level Para-legals Media |

## Annex VIII: Programme Results Framework

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **GOAL Women living with or affected by HIV and AIDS fully assert their property and inheritance rights, and thereby reduce their vulnerability to and are better able to mitigate the impacts of HIV and AIDS.** | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | |  | | | | |  | | |
| **OUTCOME 1** Increase in number of legal frameworks and processes that effectively promote and protect women’s property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV and AIDS | | | **OUTCOME 2** Strengthened enabling environment  for promoting and protecting women’s property and inheritance rights at the community level. | | | | | **OUTCOME 3** Women living with and/or affected by HIV and AIDS and their organizations better able to claim, and advocate for the realization of their property and inheritance rights. | | |
|  | | |  | | | | |  | | |
| **Output 1.1**  Enhanced knowledge and awareness of duty bearers responsible for the development, revision, and implementation of relevant legal frameworks of the need to protect women’s property and inheritance rights. | **Output 1.2**  Duty bearers and gender equality advocates have access to effective mechanisms for dialogue with each other for developing/ improving legal frameworks & processes that promote and protect women’s P&I rights. | **Output 2.1**  Relevant evidence base created on women’s community level experiences with claiming their property and inheritance rights | | **Output 2.2**  Enhanced knowledge and awareness of community-level opinion leaders of the need for them to exert an oversight role in resolving property grabbing and inheritance issues. | **Output 2.3**  Community members, including men and boys, aware of the need to actively support the realization of women’s property and inheritance rights. | **Output 2.4**  Enhanced knowledge and skills of legal service providers (including paralegals) available at the community level to assist women in protecting their property and inheritance rights. | **Output 2.5**  Legal and judicial community service providers & their organizations have access to effective mechanisms for knowledge exchange and mutual tech. support for their work on women’s P&I rights. | **Annex** | **Output 3.2**  Women living with and/or affected by HIV and AIDS and their organizations have increased knowledge and skills to effectively advocate for and monitor the realization of women’s property and inheritance rights. |

## Annex IX: Summary evaluation findings per grantee (evaluation field data)

**1. (KENYA) ABANTU FOR DEVELOPMENT**

1. Long history from 1991, Regional office for East and Southern Africa set up in 1995, slowly expanding
2. **Mission statement:** to empower African people particularly women to participate in decision making on issues that impact on their lives, at local, national, regional and international level- plans for expansion not yet met due to financial constraints
3. Funded by UNW only in Phase 1
4. Project very **Relevant** to UNW programme, Outcome 1, but challenges due to Kenya situation regarding many conflicting legal statutes…
5. Many laws still unresolved or being challenged
6. ABANTU very experienced at policy making level- advocacy, lobbying
7. ABANTU activities in Phase 1 intended to cut across all three outcomes, but not done for Outcomes 2 and 3
8. **Effectiveness: Significant Achievemen**t by ABANTU for Outcome I, evident at policy/legal level (activities well set out) -substantial achievement for Kenya was passing of the Unclaimed Property Bill 2012 and now there is an Unclaimed property assets Fund and Authority (computerizing billions of data on inheritance funds of millions ‘belonging’ to millions of Kenyan women- held by banks, firms, other bodies)
9. Advocacy and lobbying by ABANTU and her stakeholders responsible for this- Defining the regulations for this authority are underway, to be followed by distribution of the assets to women..
10. Many laws still unresolved or being challenged
11. ABANTU very experienced at policy making level- advocacy, lobbying
12. ABANTU activities in Phase 1 intended to cut across all three outcomes, but not done for Outcomes 2 and 3
13. ABANTU less effective in reaching the grassroots target women (nomadic) and working with stakeholders at that level
14. Faced a challenge in maintaining strong working grassroots relationships due to distance, funding limitations and longstanding management challenges- staff few in number (quality and quantity)
15. ABANTU stakeholder selection, working relationship at policy making level effective- UPAR, ILA(international), very relevant to the programme goal, despite Kenyan legal environment not very enabling during Phases 1 (and now) -many new laws emerging, with some contradicting the others
16. Some bodies created during the project for purpose of advocacy, lobbying no longer active- (HAZINA -parliamentarians and women parliamentarian) suggest ABANTU approach not sustained enough..
17. **Efficiency** generally below average-ABANTU said they faced staffing challenges, which still exist.
18. Despite not getting Phase 2 funding, likely this grantee achieved one of highest in terms of memorable results-UPAR law passed and steps are progressing towards property distribution.
19. **Lessons learned:** ABANTU wishes they had focused only on the policy making level (achieving Outcome 1) as their resources were strained trying to reach very rural nomadic population. Some evidence of will writing in the rural areas
20. Thisneeded more time and funds especially to address resistance to grassroots activities, which were based in nomadic areas of Kenya and former colonial land (still under dispute)
21. ABANTU dealt mainly with reunifying women with HIV and AIDS with assets of a dead spouse-there still remains issue of separated, divorced women and surviving children of the women-these cannot be separated from the body of women affected-project tried to do this
22. **Best Practices:** Much time is needed to address the issues of resistance at policy making level towards reunifying the target group with resources, and also create awareness
23. A strong international link is very important (ILA already extensive portfolio with constitutional reform in Kenya) and also strong linkages with policy makers (parliamentarians) important as they can champion causes.

**2. (Kenya) GROOTS (Grassroots Organizations operating together in Sisterhood**

1. GROOTS was founded in 1995 and funded for Phases 1 and 2
2. **Relevance**. High **Achievemen**t by this Grantee in terms of meeting Outcomes 2 and 3, due to very capable staff, project reach to relevant counties where the problem of asset stripping was highest (they did research in advance)-**Highly relevant**
3. GROOTS: core strategies very strong and could be replicated by others (step by step-advocating capacity building, networking, rallying and amplifying)
4. Gaps in quality of paralegal training - short duration of project an issue but recall and depth of content also evident
5. GROOTS did not do enough networking but managed to organize one workshop for sharing of knowledge between counties- good to promote understanding between different ethnic groups, seen by stakeholders and beneficiaries as very positive
6. Project did not involve youth enough (e.g. peer educators, school visit and rallies)- focus on adults
7. **Effectiveness-Very good:** Activities selected were very strong in rallying and amplifying evidenced in their excellent tools/models: Watch dog groups, Home based care alliance, Champions for transformative leadership-seen positively by members, communities, and government
8. Good participation of men, women, who were attracted to the cause, many in leadership (positions of influence) and many new leaders have emerged, some of them widows
9. **Efficiency -Good**- Hands on approach, gender sensitive GROOTS staff, systematic way of communicating, training, empowering and then handing over to the community, meant strong sense of ownership
10. **Lessons learned:** Sharing of knowledge between different ethnic groups showed lack of knowledge (women have of their rights) crosscuts cultures. there were also similarities between different ethnic groups on practices which mitigate against women(e.g. widow inheritance) which a grantee can use to justify change
11. **Best practices:** Involving custodians of culture (cultural and religious leaders) made them accountable and ready to mitigate on behalf of women in the context of HIV and AIDS. These stakeholders then attended other government body meetings to push for the issues of legal rights for the target group.

**3. (Rwanda) Réseau des Femmes Oeuvrant pour le Développement Rural (RESEAU)**

1. RESEAU has long history from 1986 addressing the empowerment of rural women so showed strong sense of commitment to the legal empowerment of women in the context of HIV and AIDS
2. Close community relationship noted (with RESEAU)- trust, but also some dependency- likely due to sheer size of the problem of women in the context of hiv and AIDS, combined with trauma from the genocide.
3. **Relevance** very high. Réseau was funded in both Phases 1 and 2 and met the expectations of the targeted beneficiaries.
4. It has reached a significant number of women all of them living with HIV and AIDS, in very rural and impoverished areas of Rwanda.
5. Legal statutes and systems in Rwanda clear on land titling (organic law requiring an owner lists his entire family, including wife), also clear on marriage and succession, making it easier to implement the programme in Rwanda. however genocide clearly worsened the situation
6. **Effectiveness high:** Phase 1 well carried out-significant evidence based research, including cases, to gather evidence on the issues- example: “creating a relevant evidence base.”
7. Several excellent studies on national, legal and policy frameworks, easily applied
8. RESEAU then followed this up by awareness creation on research findings-using a very comprehensive booklet (although with few attractive simple pictorials, which would have added value ) but in several languages
9. RESEAU and her stakeholders took great care in process of identification, empowerment and organization of women into cooperatives dealing mainly with agriculture-these remain active and generating income-challenge is ill health of some members with AIDS too weak to farm like other members. Approach of integrating women with HIV and AIDS in existing sensitized cooperatives was very good
10. **Efficiency** high. Extensive involvement of local authorities in gender promotion, advocacy: Social affairs, and judicial systems, including local police. Less efficient at national level, but district level good
11. Women networks on human rights, Counselling, and HIV and AIDS support groups at local and district levels were also very involved-however within stakeholder groups there are few in number available due to other activities. Some budget limitations to facilitate their activities in rural areas on very poor roads…
12. **Lessons Learned:** Working in partnerships with others at the level of the problem (local, district) makes urgent solutions easier possible, but a minimum number are needed to make longer term changes.
13. **Best Practices:** Cooperatives are an effective means for affected women to have a voice as well as a source of income. Addressing poverty eradication (for the targeted women and their dependents) minimized the threats of GBV.

**4. (RWANDA) ASSOCIATION OF GENOCIDE WIDOWS ASSOCIATION (AVEGA)**

1. AVEGA was formed in 1995 as a response to the 1994 genocide. Its activities since then are directed at restoring hope and life to the widows and orphans of the 1994 genocide and help them to be reintegrated into society. Funding was received from UNW for both Phase 1 and Phase 2, cutting across all three outcomes of the programme.
2. The sustainable activities of AVEGA are impressive-offices classrooms, health clinics. These supported the activities of the project- training sites, referrals to job, education opportunities, and income generation.
3. **Relevance good:** AVEGA was a good selection for the programme as its past activities address genocide widows- but documentation, statistics not well disaggregated and many stakeholders & beneficiaries fit more in the specific category of ‘genocide widows and orphans’ and less as women in the context of HIV and AIDS.
4. Still, the health clinic in Kigali confirmed an extensive program of counseling treatment including ARVs for the genocide widows but disaggregated data specific to widows with HIV and AIDS was also not available at the time of evaluation. Plans underway at least with health to disaggregate data…
5. **Effectiveness:** on the whole the urban based paralegals (all of them cell leaders) were very impressive in terms of their knowledge bases, dedication and record keeping. They were less clear on statutes related to HIV and AIDS than on statutes related to property, inheritance, and marriage. They had received extensive training on the subject matter (including HIV and AIDS) and were able to recall its content.
6. At the rural level, the paralegals had less recall of their paralegal training-when held, content and records were not as strong.
7. M & E (by AVEGA legal officer) at rural levels with regards to the comfortable use of the PMF monitoring format set by UNW and applied by the legal officer were not strong.
8. This task was completed at the centralized level at AVEGA, where concern was also expressed as to its complexity and not having enough feedback with the UNW focal point on its use.
9. One very good output from the project is the creation of new bodies at district level by the Ministry of justice to address disputes. This cut much time needed to process cases. AVEGA had strong relationship with this ministry and attended quarterly meetings on the issues with them and other ministries.
10. The beneficiaries interviewed were empowered by the training and support from AVEGA and had joined AVEGA (it has a membership provision). They had less knowledge on HIV and AIDS than on legal statutes and those interviewed had not been tested…

* **Efficiency High:** Before the start of the project, AVEGA had its own structures and utilized these fully with the stakeholders and beneficiaries. They created Mobile free legal aid agencies in the rural areas easily accessed by the communities. This enabled the paralegals reach the beneficiaries and saved them time and money.
* As well as the mobile legal clinics, a new body emerged during phase 2 - Reseau des Citoyens network (RCN) is directed at providing guarantors for defending women in rights for land.
* The use of theNational women’s council and National youth council at the district level supported the paralegal support to the genocide widows including very young widows and dependents. These two stakeholders also provided a strong role in technical and legal support to the paralegals and awareness creation of the project in general.
* Another impressive aspect related to efficiency was the large membership to AVEGA which was availed to all. This created a sense of solidarity amongst members and a wide range of services made available to genocide widows (free or highly subsidized).
* Still, many paralegals and beneficiaries faced ongoing challenges in getting transport fees to follow-up cases and lawyers’ fees, as the project stimulated many widows to come forward. ..
* **Best Practices:** household follow-ups and mobile legal clinics managed by paralegals and in many assisted remotely by lawyers, can speed up the process of receiving and addressing problems of the beneficiaries and providing them with timely advice. This is a step by step process which needs to be very flexible as it is complex.
* **Lessons Learned:** Working in collaboration with many other stakeholders and ‘empowered’ beneficiaries is challenging to coordinate, but it means new ideas are generated. Information generated at grassroots level is more accurate than at national levels.

**5. (ZIMBABWE) Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA)**

* WLSA was involved in Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the programme.
* Prior to WPIR project WLSA was a key organisation in the implementation of the National Wills and Inheritance Campaign implemented by the Ministry of Justice and Funded by DFID in 2003-2004
* Developed simplified inheritance campaign IEC in 2003-2004 that is currently being used by other organisations involved in Inheritance and property rights interventions.
* **Relevance**: Project was aligned to the regional and international norms and standards, the AU protocol, SADC protocol and CEDAW which is against the discrimination of women and advocates for promotion of women’s inheritance and property rights.
* Part of the East and Southern Africa Women Inheritance Network which promotes the sharing of inheritance and property rights practices.
* Baseline study carried out provided basis of project intervention.
* Strategies used were relevant to address issues at grassroots level (periurban) and policy level.
* Had no male involvement strategy in the 1st phase male involvement came in 2nd phase through the men’s gender forum (Padare).
* **Effectiveness. Achievements:** Achieved results at policy and community level.
* Spearheaded the and successfully advocated for inclusion of property and inheritance in the amended Zimbabwe constitution (2013)
* Increased the formal legal framework through policy engagement and advocacy e.g. for law reform informal justice system created is around empowerment cycles with a big pointer towards WILSA for final legal aid support, creating a dependence syndrome.
* Drafted the model legislation on women and property and inheritance which is currently awaiting approval with policy makers.
* Spearheaded the formation and is coordinating the women Inheritance property network in Zimbabwe.
* Has demystified community’s perceptions on the justice system through taking the law to the women at no cost by providing legal aid and having help desks in areas where project was implemented.
* Managed to raise awareness on inheritance and property rights and linked this with different types of marriage institutions.
* However there is inadequate after legal service support and follow up which can create other future unintended challenges.
* Compressive and holistic empowerment of women economically, socially and legally.
* Number of people who have wills has increased however, there is a challenge of how to deal with the myth around will writing and marriage registration, some men do not want to write wills or register marriages as they suspect that if they do so they may intentionally be killed for the spouse to inherit the property.
* Targeting criteria has not focussed on property and inheritance issues around child headed households.
* Have provided legal aid support services beneficiaries one of the grantees
* However there is inadequate after legal service support and follow up which can create other future unintended challenges.
* Compressive and holistic empowerment of women economically, socially and legally.
* Number of people who have wills has increased however, there is a challenge of how to deal with the myth around will writing and marriage registration, some men do not want to write wills or register marriages as they suspect that if they do so they may intentionally be killed for the spouse to inherit the property.
* Targeting criteria has not focussed on property and inheritance issues around child headed households.
* Have provided legal aid support services beneficiaries one of the grantees
* **Unintended results :** Economic empowerment of women such as supporting and linking them up to business support mechanisms in order for them to accrue property in their own rights .
* Social empowerment of women such as building of their self-esteem and confidence levels to be able to challenge circumstances against their rights and to claim their rights
* Awareness raising of thousands of women through other unplanned forums such as addressing of thousands of (over 10 000) per year women attending Today’s Woman Annual Christian Conference
* Awareness raising at chief’s conference
* Support to Zimbabwean women who are in the Diaspora ( Not initially WLSA beneficiary in the project)
* Working with HIV positive and negative women reduced stigma among HIV positive women.
* WLSA has now been invited to be partners and to deal/address issues of inheritance and property rights in initially unintended forums and organisations.
* **Efficiency:** Cost sharing arrangements with other likeminded organisations if holding joint likeminded workshops on inheritance and property rights.
* Staffing shortage especially where there are urgent cases of property grabbing when lawyers are in the field. Insufficient human resources to meet the demand that has been created.
* There are no systematic planned dates for legal aid/help desk keeping the concerned communities in suspense at times there is short notice of help desk arrival.
* Staff competent and has long history of working on gender and women legal and rights issues.
* Relationship with UN Women was good but needed improvement with regards to frequency of monitoring visits
* Involving grantees and streamlining in PMF to avoid duplication
* Capacitating of grantees in M&E to build mutual understanding before implementation
* Creating a platform for grantees to share and learn from each other nationally and within the 20 grantees.
* More resources to meet the demand and expectations that have been created by the two phases.
* Works in collaboration with other organisations especially with Ministry of Women’s Affairs.
* Some beneficiaries/close partners on the ground think there is uncoordinated collaboration of stakeholders providing linked services resulting to inefficient use of beneficiaries/ partner’s time.
* **Lessons Learnt** When women do not have their own property, it is a challenge for them to write meaningful Wills because without their own property what inheritance issues do they put in the will? This makes it necessary for the project to be linked to an economic empowerment strategy.
* A project such as this one unintentionally generates demands and expectations which went beyond the project lifespan.
* **Best Practices-**Male involvement through Padare (Men’s Forum) is effective in peri-urban set ups where traditional leadership do not preside over cases.
* The empowerment cycle model which is used as a sustainable community based strategy
* Combination of legal empowerment and socio-economic empowerment of women provides for comprehensive and holistic empowerment of women.
* Taking the law to the community through provision of legal aid to communities at specified times during the month. Women are assisted whilst they are in their own environs

**6. (Zimbabwe) Legal Resources Foundation (LRF)**

1. LRF has a long history of dealing with issues of justice delivery since its formation in 1984.
2. It was involved in the programme for phase 1
3. The organisation has offices and programme structures in all except one province of Zimbabwe.
4. **Relevance:** Relevance is high in view of the socio-cultural issues practices in the selected area of focus.
5. Existence of knowledge of alignment of project outcomes to national, regional and international norms and standards.
6. Relevant outputs adopted ( training, awareness raising, partnership, engagement of traditional leadership, information dissemination)
7. Existence of relevant publications (booklets) from previous projects.
8. **Effectiveness - Achievements**
9. Legal aid was provided at no cost to women.
10. Women who had been disinherited received free legal aid and recovered what they had lost.
11. Evidence that trained traditional leadership has knowledge of their mandate and the court’s mandate with regards to inheritance and property case adjudication.
12. Increase in the number of people who wrote wills although the myth around will writing and registering of marriages persisted.
13. Awareness raising was either not adequate or not sustainable as some of the communities and traditional leadership could not recall contents of the training.
14. One year was not enough for substantial changes to have taken place in the community.
15. Trained traditional leaders had not yet presided over property and inheritance rights
16. Residents Association in the urban areas were part of the informal judiciary system that reversed an ‘unfair’ formal system which had disinherited the deceased’s senior wife.
17. Project did not provide solution regarding payment of masters fees necessary before property ownership can be transferred.
18. Failure to target men who are not opinion leaders
19. People trained and supported were not deliberately mobilised or organised to become empowerment champions for coordinated spearheading of protection of women with respect to property and inheritance rights.
20. **Efficiency-**Duplication of mandate with the Ministry of Justice, Legal Aid responsibilities, No collaborative planning to maximise on limited human resources.
21. Use of trained paralegals and decentralised LRF structures
22. In Hwange the organisation has offices on the premises of one of the Faith based Institutions.
23. PMF was a good tool but not very easy to use especially at time of first use, not adequate capacity provided by UNW on PMF.
24. **Best practices-**Training of FBO leadership who influenced their members.

**7. (NIGERIA) Civil Society Development and Documentation Centre (CIRDDOC)**

1. CIRDDOC was established as an NGO in 1996 for the promotion and protection of human rights, women’s rights good governance, rule of law and gender equity.
2. CIRDDOC has a long history in research and producing policy documents, protecting women’s rights and on gender equality.
3. CIRDDOC participated in phase 1 and 2 of the programme.
4. Had previously been funded by the UN Trust Fund on a programme to eliminate violence against women and HIV and AIDS
5. **Relevance:** Project implemented was aligned to rights holders and priorities and needs of women living with HIV or affected by AIDS ( Antistigma, inheritance and property rights protection, collaboration with network of people living with HIV and AIDS)
6. Addressed gaps identified by a baseline survey with regards to lack of participation of women in traditional rulers cabinets.
7. Aligned to Nigeria constitution which states that every individual has a right to own property. At national level there is judiciary pronouncement that a widow and her daughter can inherit property.
8. Outputs engaged were relevant for attainment of outcome areas. Attainment of outcome areas require more time beyond the two years.
9. Anti-Stigma and Inheritance laws recently passed in the state are being disseminated.
10. There is increase in the number of women who are fighting to restore their property that had been grabbed by their spouses’ relatives.
11. Modification by traditional rulers of customs that violate inheritance and property rights of women especially in the context of HIV
12. Because of high level of illiteracy and ignorance on the part of the women, they are afraid of coming forward to report cases against their in-laws.
13. Existence of male including traditional leaders AntiVAW champions spearheading antiVAW actions.
14. Geographical coverage of the programme is very minimal. For sustained impact geographic area needs to be expanded.
15. **Unintended results:** Increase in the number of women participating in traditional ruler’s cabinets.
16. **Efficiency:** Works closely with other organisations as collaborators and stakeholders. (Legal Aid Council, FIDA, Ministry of Justice, Cross River State Agency on AIDS, Ebonyi State Action Committee on HIV/AIDS and private Legal Practitioners)
17. Use of unpaid lawyers (Voluntary) at times compromises timeliness and quality of services as situations where there is conflict of request for lawyer’s service at the same time when lawyers have cases to represent in court and they are being paid.
18. Stakeholders have a lot of respect for the executive director and desire that the director should groom a person of similar competence, respect and integrity in CIRDDOC.
19. Resignations and transfers of high level government officials after they have been trained presents a continuity and sustainability challenge to the project.
20. Performance Monitoring Framework was useful but activities but there is duplication on activities to address outcomes 1&2.
21. **Lessons Learnt:** Some violations are a product of ignorance and intensive awareness creation is necessary to deal with this.
22. **Best Practice:** The inclusion of traditional rulers, the custodians of customs and culture as members of Anti-VAW committees
23. Inclusion of women in traditional ruling cabinets.
24. Bringing together all relevant service providers in the Anti-VAW strengthens the referral system by making it easy for the cases to move fast along the line.

**8. (TANZANIA): MAASAI WOMEN DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (MWEDO)**

1. **Relevance:** MWEDO was formed in 2000 with the aim of achieving sustainable and equitable human development for the pastoralist Masai women in Tanzania. The activities were inclusive of HIV and AIDS – carrying out inheritance rights outreach campaigns in the context of women in the context of HIV and AIDS and distributing visual and pictorial materials on the same. Men, boys and women were involved in the campaign. Project very relevant and targeting women (marginalized by pastoralists) in the context of ;HIV and AIDS
2. MWEDO received funding in both Phases I and II-cutting across all three outcomes, but activities seemed to focus on outcomes 2 and 3, but not outcome 1
3. **Effectiveness:** MWEDO identified 500 women within 15 wards of Arusha region in northern Tanzania. These were to be reached through local dialogue sessions at village and district level with government and traditional leaders to reach a common understanding. Training of women and the same stakeholders on women rights to inherit land, by paralegals were also held.
4. These trainings were preceded by paralegal capacity building. The manuals developed by MWEDO are now being used by paralegals to advocate for changes in the Land Act. The paralegals remain very active.
5. Additional training which added to economic empowerment (business and entrepreneurship skills, savings and loans schemes) was also appropriate for this project. Some successes with district land authorities and ward councilors processing titles to vulnerable women. Activities now part of UNDAP for Tanzania.
6. **Efficiency:** The time period was too short and it took the 2nd phase to reach all 500 women. A mapping exercise was carried out in advance (Phase 1) to identify women affected by HIV and AIDS and include those participating in Living Positively groups. By using groups already in place, the project was able to carry out the work faster. MWEDO showed a good grasp of the legal statutes related to the project. The government supported the paralegal training and contributed to the training content and ensuring each village had representative paralegals. Each of 40 paralegals received toolkits. MWEDO also linked paralegals with each other by providing them with regular updates-Linkages were established with government bodies such as Legal and Human Rights Centre.
7. **Lessons Learned:** MWEDO partnered with organizations such as the Legal Aid Centre –experienced in advocacy to push for law reforms at the same time as the project was being implemented. This saved valuable time for MWEDO to work on other activities. Working with Masai women (whose culture is highly influenced by patriarchal traditions) requires time and effort to make the women comfortable and get the messages across, while at the same time getting men to allow women this space-often for the first time.
8. **Best Practices:** Awareness creation is a good long term solution to the issue of women rights-educating people on these rights and the legal value of land ownership, indirectly help women in their ability to fight for these rights.

**9. (TANZANIA) HOUSE OF PEACE (HOP)**

1. HOP was formed in 2002 directed at providing specialized legal services to women and girls affected by the complex interface of HIV and AIDS, GBV and property and inheritance rights.
2. The organization received funding in Phase 1 only and was directed at all three outcomes; however, it appears the activities being grassroots based (down-up) were directed at outcomes 2 and 3. (A separate organization WLAC is pushing for a Legal Aid Provision Bill to be passed; WLAC has been influenced by community examples identified by HOP).
3. The project was very **Relevant** as it identified and targeted support to women and girls affected by HIV and AIDS, GBV and denial of property rights. However approach very urban (Dar es Salaam) and worst case scenario is rural. The project was well aligned to the Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS) who supported the project by guiding stakeholders.
4. **Effectiveness:** The project’s holistic approach (psychological counseling, food, medical care and vocational training) was very appropriate to the full range of support women and girls needed
5. Support to girls using recognized, acceptable means-Peer Educators, was an effective means. The Peer educators also received training and conducted monitoring of rights awareness, petition signing (and organized petition writing competition), an approach which is innovative
6. **Efficiency:**  HOP worked with existing women groups already experienced in paralegal aspects of the project and HIV and AIDS awareness creation. This saved time as they were already sensitized. HOP also had a close relationship with the Tanzania Police Female Network, who helped identifying cases, training and processing cases. A standardized training manual was developed and translated into Kiswahili. One TOT was held but many more needed. The Women Legal Aid Centre (WLAC) trained paralegals.
7. **Lessons Learned:** Most problems in rural areas and HOP lacked means to reach them. There was also the constraint of some Muslim communities referring to allow women the right to inherit and own property. This required more time than the one year allowed.
8. **Best Practices:** A better process for identifying stakeholders best placed to contribute to a project has to be balanced with their possible level of influence.

**10. (GHANA): FIDA Ghana**

1. FIDA GHANA is committed to addressing discriminatory practices in the society and promoting and protecting the rights of women in Ghana. FIDA GHANA received funding for both Phases and was found to have carried out a very **Relevant** project which had achievements in all three Outcomes, mainly due to the legal background of FIDA, its reach at both policy making and grassroots levels, and consistent involvement of its four main partners, which crosscut all areas of need for women in the context of HIV and AIDS. As well as the usual global and national charters on inheritance, succession and the marriage act, FIDA Ghana drew on charter for the right to shelter and the rights of children.
2. **Effectiveness:** The results seem to indicate a high level of achievement meeting the three expected outcomes. Women in the context of HIV and AIDS received paralegal and legal support towards preventing asset stripping and addressing it through cases. Some HIV positive children who had been victimized by the system, benefited with support (medical and financial) and mentoring to live positively.
3. **Efficiency:** As well as mapping, FIDA Ghana did a baseline survey which brought out the complexities of systematic barriers to women’s property and inheritance rights, such as African kinship and marriage systems. This supported the training and sensitization designs used and the scope- they were directed at men, women, local leaders (cultural and religious). A significant number of sessions were carried out mainly in Phase 2.
4. The project was unique in the extensive use of the media- radio, television and brochures were produced and disseminated widely. The Ghana AIDS Commission made use of the PLwHA (empowered by this project) in a national advertisement- the Heart to Heart Campaign, which dealt with stigma, discrimination and challenges facing PLwHA. This was carried out in national TV and radio programs.
5. Shortages of ARVs occurred during both Phases, affecting the ability of those affected at times.
6. **Lessons Learned**: The stigma remains regarding HIV and AIDS, and also discrimination against widows. This means women want to meet privately with paralegals-in most cases there were no private meeting places, due to budget constraints. The same budget constraints have affected the level of volunteerism amongst some paralegals.
7. **Best Practices:** When PLwHA gain increased knowledge and skills to advocate for change, they soon become empowered to address public platforms, and become active paralegals. This means increased numbers of reported cases. Radio is an excellent tool to increase awareness of the issues of women’s property rights as it reaches a wider audience and brings in people from different educational levels, incomes and social groups. It is also enables PLwHA to call in and express their views anonymously.

11. **(GHANA) PEOPLE’S DIALOGUE ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (PDG)**

1. PDG received funding in Phase 1, with the project document stating PDG would implement activities to realize Outcomes 1 and 2 but not 3. However, from reports and phone interview, it appears that most activities addressed women living with and/or affected by HIV and AIDS and their organizations better able to claim and advocate for the realization of their property and inheritance. The issue of **Relevance** is therefore unclear.
2. **Effectiveness:** It is not clear if PDG implemented the set project activities (consultative workshops, policy papers training and legal/policy advice) or if it was done by the Ghana Federation of the Urban Poor (GHAFUP) and its country wide network. Another stakeholder is mentioned –Initiative for Gender Equality in Africa (IGED-Africa) but not clear of their role either. The issue of **degree of Effectiveness** cannot be assessed.
3. **Efficiency:** There is evidence of several workshops being held on the subject matter, attended by journalists, but it is not clear of events after this point. If radio and TV had been engaged in the project, this could have increased dissemination of information. At the same time the GHAFUP possibilities in terms of disseminating information, awareness creation, is also not clear. PDG stresses that budget limitations constrained the completion of activities.
4. **Lessons Learned:** PDG noted that patrilineal and matrilineal laws constituted the principal sources of indigenous laws and sociocultural practices that government inheritance. These are called kinship systems and they determine the legal and socio-economic status of every Ghanaian.
5. **Best Practices:** Effective collaboration and partnership among stakeholders can bring about a change in society.

**12. (CAMEROON): Coalition des Ong et Ocb du Cameroun oeuvrant dans le domaine des Établissements humains (CONGEH)**

1. Formed in 2003, CONGEH received funding from UNW for both Phase I and Phase II. The CONGEH mission is well matched to the UNW programme (**High Relevance)** : working to improve human settlements and facilitate access to secure tenure and adequate housing for vulnerable populations in the Cameroon (especially for women) through sensitization, education and service delivery on land rights, using the links between gender, HIV and AIDS and Habitat
2. Using its existing network of 20 CBO and NGO organizations, in Phase I CONGEH conducted sensitization campaigns, but faced deep-rooted customary norms in relation to women’s right in general. It intended to address this in Phase II
3. **Effectiveness:** CONGEH activities cut across all 3 outcomes and some successes: Involving rural and urban populations, inclusiveness of the youth and traditional & religious leaders (male and female)
4. **Efficiency:** CONGEH showed highly articulate, innovative, systematic approach to use of UNW PMF, sensitization, training and monitoring, carefully documenting (Especially monitoring and case progress for widows) , revising and finalizing numerous documents, which can be replicated in other projects, possibly other countries (if translated)
5. Examples: Sensitization Guide on Women’s Property Rights; Step by step guide in advocacy at grassroots & national levels; How to conduct Social cases in Social spaces (Consultation Sets); Cartoons, Campaigns
6. Involvement of relevant ministries saved time and helped in sensitization process - Ministry for the Promotion of Women and Family, Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, Network of Positive women, Legal Support structures, Widows Network
7. **Lessons Learned**: Although volunteerism and working through government ministries can save time and costs, the legal costs for; proceedings in property and inheritance matters for women is very high.
8. **Best Practices**: Promote women and her family members (her dependents) at the same time is important
9. A longer time period in a national programme with multiple donors is needed to reverse the trends of stigma and asset stripping- there is urgency for lobbying due to the situation of the women infected with HIV and AIDS.

**13. (KENYA) Young Widows Advancement Program (YWAP)**

1. YWAP WAS founded in 2003 to advance the interests of widows and orphans by promoting the protection of their sexual, property and inheritance rights- working in Embakasi district of Kenya characterized by a high population and large slum population. Strong affiliation to government (district social development officers), organizations working with youth, people living with HIV and AIDS, quarry women.
2. **Relevance High** as existing activities fit in well with expected outcomes YWAP also show high awareness of international and regional norms
3. **Effectiveness:** Activities cross cut all three outcomes but most effectives with outcome 2 (community level mainly) and 3 (many success stories). able to involve cultural and religious leaders in capacity building, succession planning stakeholders and women beneficiaries also invited to become YWAP members
4. Range of activities impressive- paralegal training by Institute for Legislative Affairs(ila), sensitization workshops, subsidizing court fees, bereavement counseling, succession planning training for PLwHA
5. Paralegals ‘job description’ clear and many did outreaches in Phase 1, enabled them expand in Phase 2
6. **Efficiency:** good approach to register paralegal groups with GOK, members had to fill in criteria forms-helped in process of selecting trainees for capacity building and advocacy
7. Developed M&E forms for each activities-found UNW PMF tool very helpful in developing tools. Indicators clear.
8. **Challenges:** from the start YWAP received an overwhelming number of cases to seek their services. YWAP did not reach wider audience beyond the local area advisory committee -county and national level due to time and staff constraints. Most human rights organizations are situated in wealthier parts of Nairobi, far from YWAP situated in the slums. Needed a longer project for this and budget to develop information materials to reinforce the messages.
9. **Lessons Learned:** To secure their property rights, women in the context of HIV and AIDS need justice. Women need skills in how to use the legal and administrative processes to gain and also maintain assets. Women are powerful when trained in self-representation which is much cheaper.
10. **Best Practices** YWAP has cut a niche on advancing the rights of widows and needs to expand practices which work to other areas- working with others for the same goal with reduce the gap between statutory law and actual practice.

**14. (ZIMBABWE) NTENGWE FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

1. **Findings:** Ntengwe for Community Development was established in 1999. Its vision to ‘have a well-informed, empowered and responsive community able to deal with HIV and AIDS’
2. Ntengwe participated in phase 1 and phase 2 of the programme
3. Organisation serves an HIV and AIDS vulnerable geographical community (75% are HIV positive according to baseline survey)
4. **Relevance:** Aligned to CEDAW, SADC gender protocol, AU Protocol, Universal declaration of Human rights, Beijing Platform of Action which were all ratified by the Government of Zimbabwe.
5. Aligned to the Government of Zimbabwe’s Gender policy and its enactment of inheritance and property laws. Ntengwe popularised the gender policy and the inheritance laws in its constituency
6. Baseline on impact of property grabbing was carried out, to enable addressing of area specific gap.
7. **Achievements:** Women self-help groups were formed and these addressed issues of gender discrimination, HIV and AIDS.
8. Increased informal justice system through expanding the informal justice system consisting of council of elders as a platform for resolving disputes at community level.
9. Strengthened capacity of women living with HIV and AIDS through training in legal rights on property and inheritance and gender mainstreaming.
10. Increase in the number of rights holders claiming their rights on inheritance and property.
11. Dialogue and mediation by chief’s courts has resolved family inheritance conflicts.
12. 251 cases have been resolved
13. **Lesson Learnt:** If women are empowered they are vocal and can stand for their rights
14. **Best Practices:** Translation and localisation of frameworks such as gender policy, CEADAW, and SADC protocol on gender.

**15. (UGANDA) Collaborative Effort to alleviate Social Problems (CEASOP)**

1. CEASOP promotes the development and empowerment of vulnerable women and young people in the Community
2. CEASOP received support for Phase 1
3. **Relevance** not quite clear especially implementation in the context of HIV and AIDS
4. **Effectiveness - Achievements:** Promotion of both enforcement and consensus building by local community.
5. Local leaders as duty bearers were mobilised to popularise change in discriminatory cultural practices.
6. Reduction in discriminatory cultural practices in particular access to land.
7. There has been increased number of women from other communities who approached the project paralegal for sensitisation.
8. Community sensitisations were carried out.
9. **Efficiency:** Limited capacity, organisation used identified firms and people for sensitisation.
10. Organisation indicated that resources provided were not sufficient to deliver the planned results but our opinion is that the organisation did not have capacity to effectively plan and utilise the amount provided.**.**
11. **Best Practices:** Formation and capacity development of women paralegal groups empowered women to assist other women.

**16. (MALAWI) National Women Lobby Group (NAWALOG)**

1. National Women’s Lobby Group is a registered non-governmental organization founded in 1997.
2. It participated in the programme in phase 1
3. **Relevance:** Aligned to rights holders (Women living with and affected by AIDS) it targeted category of women beneficiaries.
4. Project was in line with the Wills and Inheritance Act which was enacted in 2012.
5. **Effectiveness - Achievements:** Provided legal aid to women who had been disinherited. Women repossessed their propertywithin the context of the Wills and Inheritance Act. Interpretation of this legislation has resulted to review of the Marriage and Divorce Act, Land Act, Registered land Act and the Land Acquisition Act.
6. Chiefs have protected women’s inheritance rights by encouraging women to write wills which are deposited at Chief’s headquarters.
7. Limited male involvement was a major weakness
8. Police Victims supports Unit have been established at community level to address property grabbing and inheritance issues.
9. Clubs and paralegals provided civic education and mediation which resulted to increase in claim making power. Women claimed children and property that had been grabbed from them.
10. Awareness raising has resulted to strong conviction that the practice of property grabbing and wife inheritance has triggered spread of HIV and AIDS
11. **Efficiency:** Limited legal human resources, no lawyers in organisation to provide legal aid to clients in court. Project required two project officers but had only one.
12. Operational and logistical challenges as a result of political challenges.
13. Did not use GPMF because organisation did not understand it and was never trained by UNW.
14. Amount received was timely, flexible and adequate for the targeted needs.
15. **Lessons learnt:** When traditional leadership have been trained and are committed they become champions and drivers of justice around inheritance and property rights.
16. **Best practice**: Area civic educators residing in communities were trained and these are continuing educating communities

**17. (UGANDA) Slum Women’s Initiative for Development (SWID)**

1. Its primary goal was to ‘enable grassroots women to acquire land titles housing construction without these women’s lives remain insecure and their hope for an improved livelihood remain compromised’.
2. Participated in Phase 1 of the Programme, It implemented the project for 8 months.
3. **Relevance:** Relevant project beneficiaries, of grassroots women infected and affected with or by HIV and AIDS in Jinja District.
4. Baseline study was carried which highlighted key needs and priorities of beneficiaries and gaps to relevant for the project.
5. Project design and implementation challenges with regards to relevant outputs for outcome areas.
6. **Effectiveness - Achievement:** Output adopted did not contribute to increase in legal frameworks outcome rather focus was on linking of abused communities with lawyers for counseling.
7. Outputs used for outcome 2 partially contributed much to the creation of enabling environment for the promotion and protection of women’s property and inheritance rights. Focus was more on reduction of domestic violence through paralegals and watchdogs as whistle blowers
8. Outputs for outcome 3 was appropriate it empowered communities with advocacy and dialogue skills for engagement at personal and community level.
9. Male involvement strategy weak
10. **Unintended results:** Coverage of areas beyond Jinja
11. **Efficiency:** Legal human resource capacity challenges.
12. Delays in receiving money from UNW
13. Weak organization, with regards to project focus, possibly one of the wrongly selected organization

**18. (UGANDA) Uganda Network on Law, Ethics and HIV/AIDS UGANET**

1. UGANET was established as an NGO in 1995 to bring together organisations and individuals who are interested in advocating for development and strengthening of appropriate policies, legal human rights, and ethical responses to HIV/AIDS in Uganda.
2. Received a one year funding to implement the HEAL project whose goal was to support Women living with and affected by HIV and AIDS to fully assert their inheritance rights to reduce their vulnerability and to mitigate the impacts of HIV and AIDS.
3. **Relevance**: Project relevant, to the organization’s core focus and beneficiaries and national context.
4. Relevant strategies used including: Advocacy, capacity building, community mobilization, research, partnership and coalition building, outreach and awareness raising, legal aid service delivery.
5. **Effectiveness**: Project broke the silence on repressive social norms, practices and injustices which had been practiced against girls and women with regards to property and inheritance rights.
6. Provided a forum for local leaders, traditional chiefs and clan leaders to dialogue
7. Sensitization of girls and boys, women and men on promotion and protection of women’s and girls’ rights.
8. Six empowerment workshops conducted for girls and women on marriage law, property and inheritance rights.
9. Eighty women accessed legal aid services from lawyers and paralegals through legal counselling, mediation and court representation.
10. Two community based watchdog groups consisting of women leaders and organisations of women and gender advocates were established.
11. **Unintended results:** Other vulnerable community members who were not the project’s intended beneficiaries including men living with or affected by HIV came to seek for support when denied their inheritance rights because of being HIV positive..
12. **Efficiency:** Challenges of inflation which increased the operational costs for activities
13. Collaboration with other stakeholders and civic societies enabled building of one voice of the communities.
14. Ranked as satisfactory timely disbursement of funds by UNW, provision of technical assistance as good and provision of timely feedback on midterm reports and poor.
15. **Lessons learnt:** That the issues of denial of girls and women’s inheritance rights are deeply rooted in social and cultural norms this requires more than a one year project intervention.
16. **Best practices-**Forum of government officials, local leaders, and clan leaders to discuss issues on inheritance and property rights was a new phenomenon in the area.
17. Outreach through drama, music attracts boys, men and women to participate

**19. (UGANDA) National Community of Women Living with HIV/AIDS (NACWOLA)**

1. **General-**The National Community of Women Living with HIV/AIDS (NACWOLA) was founded in 1992 to promote positive living for women living with HIV and AIDS in Uganda.
2. Provides psycho-social support, economic empowerment and advocates for access to essential services including treatment.
3. The main beneficiaries are women living with HIV and AIDS and their immediate families, especially children infected and or affected by HIV and AIDS.
4. Organisation is widely decentralized with structures and membership across the country.
5. **Relevance:** Relevance high in view of the organisation mandate which is focused at women living with HIV and AIDS.
6. Relevant Project goal of Justice for women and girls living with HIV and AIDS on property and inheritance rights ( JUST+)
7. Relevant strategies but not effective because of application modalities.
8. **Effectiveness:** Project trained 87 women and girls living with HIV as community as community paralegals to continue provision of support to the promotion of property and inheritance rights for women.
9. 60 duty bearers at national and local level were trained.
10. Ineffective in documenting and reporting on the achievement. No internal monitoring and evaluation system to track how trained persons were using the knowledge gained.
11. Engaged and trained 25 district land boards members
12. No clear results on how knowledge gained was used
13. Training of traditional leaders and community did not go beyond awareness raising as no action or engagement for action was made.
14. Failed to create a critical mass well-coordinated future driving of the project agenda.
15. **Efficiency:** Trained paralegals were not doing their task, redundancy of trained paralegals.
16. Paralegals were trained and were not engaged for any other activities beyond the training.
17. Failed to document or report on success stories – weak capacity.
18. Project structure not institutionalized within the entire organisation when the project ended the project office is reported as closed.
19. **(ZIMBABWE) DIALOGUE ON SHELTER FOR THE HOMELESS**
20. **General:** Operated in areas in Harare, Bulawayo, Chinhoyi and Mhangura.
21. Received grant for one phase
22. Project goal was to support women living with or affected by HIV and AIDS to fully assert their property and inheritance rights thereby reducing their vulnerability to and are better able to mitigate the impacts of HIV and AIDS.
23. Focused on outcome 3
24. **Relevance**: Relevance not clear since specific mandate of the organisation is not on HIV and AIDS or on promotion of inheritance and property rights.
25. Relevance of strategy to achieve goals highly questionable
26. **Achievements**
27. Carried out a study which, engaged women, men community for data collection during FGDs.
28. Random discussions on gender, property and inheritance rights.
29. Use of stakeholders such as LRF in awareness raising.
30. Unclear results on outcome 3
31. Strategy could not create a synergized movement which would drive the project agenda.
32. **Efficiency:** Organization has capacity gaps in relation to project focus, no lawyer to represent beneficiaries.
33. Resources used mostly for research not much value addition accrued to women living with and affected by HIV and AIDS with respect to their property and inheritance rights.

## Annex X: Four field case studies

(Note: Names are disguised at the request of those interviewed)

**1.‘”A Widow fighting for her Disabled Child”**

**KAKAMEGA COUNTY, KENYA**

**Shibuye Subdivision**

Alice Indosio comes from Malava sub-County and came to live in Shibuye Subdivision 15 years ago when she married her husband, Stephen. They were blessed with one child, Peter who unfortunately was disabled from birth. Stephen worked as a loader in Kakamega town and was often away. He became ill in 2009 and lost his job. He died of AIDs soon after. She found herself at the mercy of her in-laws who drove her and her son away soon after her husband was buried. They took over all assets (two acres of agricultural land, house and small livestock). Alice decided to get herself tested and found she was HIV positive. By then she was living with her sister also living on her own but making subsistence living. She managed to get ARVs. After suffering for two years and not able to get to her land and cultivate, she went to the GROOTS watchdog group and was helped by Jane Magotsi, who linked her up with the cultural leader and paralegal in Shibuye. Meetings were convened with her husband’s family after the local chief called an emergency meeting. In 2011, she was given back her house and one acre of her land as an inheritance. She is now actively working as a community health worker and helping those with AIDS in a home based care group. She feels healthy and has also adopted two orphan girls, who help her after school with cultivation.

**2. “A Single Mother becomes a Farmer”**

**NYANZA DISTRICT, RWANDA**

Chantal Rutagenzwa became pregnant at the young age of 15 years when her boyfriend Phenias got her pregnant, soon giving birth to Benjamin. Phenias had another child also born out of wedlock (a son Johnathon) but he promised to take care of her and to pay dowry to her parents so they could get married. After a few years, they had a total of 4 children and Phenias worked hard for them, building a house in the city and buying a small piece of agricultural land in the same area. Life seemed perfect. But fate happened in 1994 with the genocide spreading quickly throughout the country. As it happened Phenias was murdered and Chantal fled to the hills with her 4 small children. After some few years, she managed to get back to the house and continued struggling to raise her children. This was very difficult as her agricultural land was taken over by another family who refused to return it. Chantal found herself engaging in prostitution and soon after found herself HIV positive. Things went bad to worse, when Jonathon, the son of the late Phenias came to town, and told Chantal to leave, since his father had never married her. He had strong connections with local chiefs (who sided with him) and she soon found herself and the children out on the street. Desperate, she approached AVEGA in 2012 who linked her up with local paralegals and cultural leaders. These took on her cause, meeting with Jonathon and other leaders. After several protracted meetings she and Jonathon made peace and agreed to live together in the house Phenias had built. Both Chantal and Jonathon contribute to the upbringing of the children, Jonathon as a paralegal and Chantal as a farmer on a new piece of land.

**3. Case Study Zimbabwe**

Susan Moyo, (Not her real name) who is in her forties, had a traumatic experience because of her HIV AIDS status. Her husband, who is also HIV positive, insisted on having unprotected sex but Susan would not agree as she knew the dangers of having unprotected sex. She and her three children were chased away from the matrimonial home. The couple used to have a house which had eight rooms. They would use 5 rooms and rent out rooms to get money for children’s fees and for general upkeep costs. He used to physically and emotionally abuse Susan. After being chased away, he told Susan that he got another wife who accepted to have unprotected sex. After the separation Susan took the three children to her parents’ home. In the meanwhile the new wife and their child moved in the house. Life became very tough for her, because her lifetime investment and effort in the form of the house had been lost.

Susan was part of the local HIV and AIDS peer education drama group, where she would make drama performances of her real life experience, narrating that she was divorced and lost her matrimonial home because of her HIV positive status. At one soccer match that took place in the area, she acted the drama and an elderly lady who is part of the WLSA supported watchdog leadership was in the crowd. When she heard Susan’s story she approached her and told her of WILSA. She was introduced to WLSA which legally successfully represented her in court. Her former husband and his new wife were ordered to move out of the house. Susan is now back in the house with her children. She is renting out part of the house and using the proceeds to pay school fees for the children. Susan indicated that after what she has gone through she is now a champion and helps others in similar situations to fight for their right introducing them to WLSA. She was married customarily and as a lesson learnt she encourages women to endeavour to have their marriages registered even if, they are married customarily. She appreciates the support she got from WLSA and reported that it saved her life and gave a career to her children.

**4. Case Study Nigeria**

Mary’s husband died. When she went for HIV and AIDS testing she tested positive. Her son was very sick and she did not have money so she wanted to sell the bundle of roofing sheets which her husband left. Her mother-in-law refused with the roofing sheets. She narrated that her mother in law never liked her from the beginning of their marriage. Mary reported what had happened to the Anti-VAW and they helped her to report the matter to the chief. The case was judged in her favour. She sold the roofing sheets and took her son to the hospital.

## Annex XI: Timeline

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| --- | --- |
| **TIMELINE AND MILESTONESFOR FINAL EVALUATION ACTION TO PROMOTE THE LEGAL EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN THE CONTEXT OF HIV AND AIDS** | |
| **Milestones /Deliverables** | **Timeline** |
| Finalize Contract for Professional Services | Monday, 9 September 2013 |
| Inception Planning Meeting | Monday, 9th and Wednesday, 18th September 2013 |
| Draft Inception Report | Friday, 13th September 2013 |
| Final Inception Report | Monday, 30th September 2013 |
| Research /Data Collection. Includes interviews with global, regional and national UN Women staff, grantees other stakeholders; country site visits; additional document review | 30th September 2013 – 26th October  [21 days, excluding travel days ] |
| Submit PowerPoint with findings, lessons, recommendations (includes discussion of the analysis) | Monday, 11th November 2013 |
| Present PowerPoint with findings, lessons, recommendations (includes discussion of the analysis) | Tuesday, 12th November, 2013 |
| Submission of First Draft | March 3 2014 |
| Submission of Second Draft | March 17 2014 |

## Annex XII: Extract from the UNAIDS Global Report for 2012

The below is drawn from the UNAIDS Global Report for 2012 which assessed how far global efforts pledged in 2011 had been fulfilled by 2012.

Page 6 : “Recognizing the genuine opportunity to plan for the end of AIDS, countries pledged in the 2011 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS *(1)* to take specific steps to achieve ambitious goals by 2015. Drawing from the 2011 Political Declaration, UNAIDS has articulated 10 specific targets for 2015 to guide collective action.

**1.** Reduce sexual transmission by 50%.

**2.** Reduce HIV transmission among people who inject drugs by 50%.

**3.** Eliminate new infections among children and substantially reduce the number of mothers dying from AIDS-related causes.

**4.** Provide antiretroviral therapy to 15 million people.

**5.** Reduce the number of people living with HIV who die from tuberculosis by 50%.

**6.** Close the global AIDS resource gap and reach annual global investment of US$ 22 billion to US$ 24 billion in low- and middle-income countries.

**7.** Eliminate gender inequalities and gender-based abuse and violence and increase the capacity of women and girls to protect themselves from HIV.

**8.** Eliminate stigma and discrimination against people living with and affected by HIV by promoting laws and policies that ensure the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

**9.** Eliminate restrictions for people living with HIV on entry, stay and residence.

**10.** Eliminate parallel systems for HIV-related services to strengthen the integration of the AIDS response in global health and development efforts.

## Annex XIII: Phase I and II achievements of outcomes 2, 3

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| PHASE I ACHIEVEMENTS OF OUTCOMES 2, 3 | | | | | | | |
| TABLE 1: KENYA WPIR-HIV ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTCOMES 2,3, PHASE 1 | | | | | | | |
| No. | **COUNTRY** | **GRANTEE** | **Description** | **Type of support** | | **No supported** | **Remarks** |
| 1 | KENYA | GROOTS | Opinion leaders | Alliance formation to provide advocacy for property rights | | 15\* | Comprising local administrators, CACC and community health workers |
| Watch dog groups | Watchdog groups formed to scale up advocacy with those disinherited | | 10\* | 57 Women living with HIV are actively involved in WDGs |
| Paralegal trainees | Training in community Paralegalism | | 45 | 15 from each constituency. Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs, Community Leaders, PLWHAs |
| Community members | Sensitization and advocacy on WPIRs through forums | | 6,000 | 12\*\* Sensitization forums |
| Women infected or affected with HIV and AIDS | Sensitization and advocacy on WPIRs through radio listening | | 300 | 250 infected and 50 affected with HIV |
| Community members | Registration drives for births, deaths | | 5,570 | 5100 birth certificates, 460 death certificates, 10 changed names to that of Spouse |
| Total supported per Grantee(GROOTS) | | | Individual Beneficiaries=11,915 Organizations/Groups(\*)= 25 Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=12 | | | | |
| 2 | KENYA | ABANTU | Community trainers | Training of Trainers (TOTs) on WILL Writing Succession | | 36 | 21 Women and 15 Men |
| Group members | Sensitization on WPIRs | | 40 | - |
| PLHIVs | Sensitization Outreaches on WPIRs | | 1400 | 900 Women and 500 Men drawn from HIV support groups and churches |
| Organizations | Capacity building on WPIRs | | 30\* | Drawn from churches, Network (Unregistered groups),Private sector and media |
| Total supported by Grantee(ABANTU) | | | Individual Beneficiaries=1,476 Organizations/Groups(\*)= 30 Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=None | | | | |
| 3 | KENYA | YWAP | Paralegals | | Training-Upgrading of Community paralegals | 30 | 21 Men and 9 Women |
| Local administration | | Training and Advocacy on WPIRs | 4 | - |
| Community | | Sensitization outreaches for WPIRs | 1,248 | 45\*\* outreaches and 12\*\* sensitization workshops conducted |
| Total supported per Grantee(YWAP) | | | Individual Beneficiaries=1,282 Organizations/Groups(\*)= None Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=57 | | | | |
| Total supported per Country(Kenya) | | | Individual Beneficiaries= 14,673 Organizations/Groups(\*)= 55 Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=69 | | | | |

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| TABLE 2: TANZANIA WPIR-HIV ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTCOMES 2,3, PHASE 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | | **COUNTRY** | | | **GRANTEE** | **Description** | | **Type of support** | | **No supported** | **Remarks** | | |
| 4 | | TANZANIA | | | MWEDO | Duty bearers | | Seminar discussed bottlenecks around land and property for women | | 90 | 1\*\* seminar | | |
| Community leaders, men women, youth | | Sensitization on land, education and leadership | | 446 | Women were 355 and men 91 | | |
| Opinion leaders | | Sensitization on WPIRs | | 120 | - | | |
| Community members | | Sensitization on WPIRs | | 603 | 256 men and 347 women | | |
| Paralegals | | Provided with reference toolkits | | 40 | - | | |
| Women affected and living with HIV/AIDS | | Training on business development skills, wealth creation, mobilization and investment. | | 120 | - | | |
| Women from pastoralist women forum | | Training on law of marriage and other constitutional rights | | 120 | Comprised income generating groups, women leaders and watchdog groups | | |
| Total supported per Grantee(MWEDO) | | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries=1,539 Organizations/Groups(\*)= None Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=1 | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | TANZANIA | | | HOP | Duty bearers | | Sensitization and advocacy on WPIRs | | 207 | | 105 ward tribunal members and 102 local government authority | |
| Opinion leaders | | Awareness about WPIRs | | 300 | | - | |
| Community members | | Sensitization and advocacy on WPIRs | | 562 | | 257 men and 305 women | |
| Legal service providers | | Training on WPIRs | | 17 | |  | |
| paralegals | | Training on WPIRs | | 35 | |  | |
| Women living or affected by HIV/AIDS | | Sensitization and orientation on Property Inheritance Rights | | 50 | |  | |
| Total supported per Grantee(HOP) | | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries=1,171 Organizations/Groups(\*)= None Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=1 | | | | | | | |
| Total supported per Country(Tanzania) | | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries=2,710 Organizations/Groups(\*)= None Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=1 | | | | | | | |
| TABLE 3: UGANDA WPIR-HIV ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTCOMES 2,3, PHASE 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | | **COUNTRY** | | **GRANTEE** | | **Description** | | **Type of support** | | **No supported** | **Remarks** | | |
| 6 | | UGANDA | | CEASOP | | Association members | | Sensitization and Capacity building on legal processes to claim property and inheritance. | | 12 | - | | |
| Opinion leaders | | Dialogue sessions | | 43 | - | | |
| Community members | | Sensitization to avail relevant information through print media | | (500,000) | *Not Included in totals* | | |
| HIV Women within SHG Paralegal Federation | | Training on advocacy, implementation and monitoring WPIR | | 108 | - | | |
| Women Cooperatives (180 Self-help groups) | | Advocacy and sensitization on various aspects of property and inheritance rights | | 3,600 | - | | |
| Total supported per Grantee(CEASOP) | | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries= 3,763 Organizations/Groups(\*)= None Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=1 | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | UGANDA | NACWOLA | | | WGLHIV | | Training on WPIR | | 300 | - | | |
| Community Tribunals/LC3 courts | | Facilitation and orientation on WPIRs | | 4\* | - | | |
| Men trainees | | Training on WPIRs | | 100 | - | | |
| Clan leaders and WGLHIV | | Training on WPIRs to create awareness and sensitize others | | 100 | - | | |
| Land Board members | | Training on WPIRs to create awareness, advocacy and sensitize others | | 25 | - | | |
| Women | | Training on WPIRs to create awareness, advocacy and sensitize others | | 300 | - | | |
| WGLHIV | | Training as Paralegals | | 87 | - | | |
| NACWOLA members | | Training on Advocacy, Memory book and WILL writing | | 300 | - | | |
| Total supported per Grantee(NACWOLA) | | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries= 1,212 Organizations/Groups(\*)= 4 Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=None | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | UGANDA | | SWID | | | Duty bearers | Orientation and sensitization on WPIR | | 24 | - | | |
| Community members | Mobilization through radio talk shows | | (10,000) | *Not included* in totals | | |
| Gender advocates and duty bearers | Dialogue meetings held | | 2\*\* | - | | |
| Paralegal trainees | Paralegal training | | 35 | 26 female and 9 male | | |
| Paralegals | Upgrading existing paralegals | | 22 | 13 female and 9 male | | |
| Community leaders and PLWHIV | Resource mobilization and advocacy | | 107 | 85 were women living with HIV/AIDS | | |
| Women | Training on advocacy and resource mobilization | | 98 | - | | |
| Community members | Sensitization and awareness creation through music, drama and dance | | 950 | 700 women and 250 men | | |
| Opinion leaders, community leaders and SWID Staff | Training on legal support services concerning WPIRs | | 104 | - | | |
| Community members | Trainings on local to local mechanism | | 234 | - | | |
| Total supported per Grantee(SWID) | | | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries= 1,574 Organizations/Groups(\*)= None Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=7 | | | | | | |
| 9 | | UGANDA | | UGANET | | Duty bearers | | Dialogue meetings held under HEAL Project on issues of Human rights and equality | | 4\*\* | **-** | | |
| Community members | | Sensitization outreaches on WPIRs | | 523 | 297 men and 226 women. 6 outreaches | | |
| WGLWHIV | | Legal aid services | | 86 |  | | |
| Women and girls | | Workshops conducted | | 308 | 6\*\* workshops | | |
| Women Leaders | | Watchdogs formed | | 2\* | 2 Watchdogs each with 15 to 20 women leaders | | |
| Total supported per Grantee(UGANET) | | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries= 917 Organizations/Groups(\*)= 2 Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=10 | | | | | | | |
| Total supported per Country(Uganda) | | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries=7,466 Organizations/Groups(\*)= 6 Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=18 | | | | | | | |
| TABLE 4: GHANA WPIR-HIV ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTCOMES 2,3, PHASE 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | | **COUNTRY** | | **GRANTEE** | | **Description** | | **Type of support** | | **No supported** | **Remarks** | | |
| 10 | | GHANA | | FIDA | | Duty bearers | | Training and Sensitization on protecting WPIR | | 197 | 106 female and 91 men | | |
| Traditional leaders | | Orientation, Advocacy and sensitization on WIRs | | 90 | - | | |
| Traditional rulers | | Orientation during community mobile outreach programs | | 47 | - | | |
| New Paralegal trainees | | Training for Community paralegals | | 25 | 13 Females and 12 Men | | |
| Existing paralegals | | Refresher trainings on WPIR | | 75 | 45 females and 30 men | | |
| Community level opinion leaders | | Dialogue meetings | | 90 | Drawn from Gender experts, PLHIV, State and non-state actors | | |
| Community members | | Orientation and sensitization on WPIRs | | 716 | 400 Women and 316 Men | | |
| Women | | Sensitization done through Community mobile outreaches | | 400 | 12\*\* outreaches done in 12 targeted communities | | |
| Women | | Education, Advocacy and sensitization through radio sets | | (68,047) | ***Not included in totals*** | | |
| Total supported per Grantee(FIDA) | | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries= 1,640 Organizations/Groups(\*)=None Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=12 | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | GHANA | | PDG | | Duty bearers | | Sensitization, Advocacy and publication on WPIR-HIV | | 100 | - | | |
| Opinion leaders | | Sensitization, advocacy on WPIRs | | 80 | - | | |
| PLWAs | | Sensitization and orientation on Property and Inheritance Rights | | 24 | - | | |
| Total supported per Grantee(PDG) | | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries= 204 Organizations/Groups(\*)=None Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=None | | | | | | | |
| Total supported per Country(Ghana) | | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries=1,844 Organizations/Groups(\*)= None Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=12 | | | | | | | |
| TABLE 5: NIGERIA WPIR-HIV ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTCOMES 2,3, PHASE 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | | **COUNTRY** | **GRANTEE** | | | **Description** | | **Type of support** | | **No supported** | **Remarks** | | |
| 12 | | NIGERIA | CIRRDOC | | | Legal service Providers | | Training workshop on WPIRs | | 48 | 16 Females and 32 males | | |
| Opinion Leaders | | Training workshop on WPIRs | | 14 | 5 Women and 9 men | | |
| Community members | | Training workshop on WPIRs | | 70 | 33 Men and 37 Women | | |
| Women | | Sensitization and advocacy on Property and Inheritance rights | | 50 | Targeted women living with or affected | | |
| Women organizations | | Support for enhancing knowledge and skills on advocacy of WPIR | | 15\* | - | | |
| Total supported by Grantee(CIRDDOC) | | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries= 182 Organizations/Groups(\*)=15 Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=None | | | | | | | |
| Total supported by Country(Nigeria) | | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries=182 Organizations/Groups(\*)= 15 Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=None | | | | | | | |
| TABLE 6: CAMEROON WPIR-HIV ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTCOMES 2,3, PHASE 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | | COUNTRY | | **GRANTEE** | | **Description** | | **Type of support** | | **No supported** | **Remarks** | | |
| 13 | | **CAMEROON** | | **CONGEH** | | Women Living with HIV/AIDS | | Sensitization on Property and inheritance law | | 21 | - | | |
| Opinion Leaders | | Orientation on procedures related to accessing land | | 18 | - | | |
| Community members | | Sensitization on Property and inheritance law | | 1,968 | - | | |
| Legal and resource service providers | | Training on property and Inheritance rights and law | | 21 | 16 women and 5 men | | |
| Total supported by Grantee(CONGEH) | | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries= 2,028 Organizations/Groups(\*)=None Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=None | | | | | | | |
| Total supported by Country(Cameroon) | | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries=2,028 Organizations/Groups(\*)= None Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=None | | | | | | | |
| TABLE 7: RWANDA WPIR-HIV ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTCOMES 2,3, PHASE 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | | **COUNTRY** | **GRANTEE** | | | | **Description** | **Type of support** | | **No supported** | **Remarks** | | |
| 14 | | RWANDA | AVEGA | | | | Genocide Widows and Orphans | Sensitization, advocacy and orientation on legal rights | | 6418 | Women were 6315 and Men 103 | | |
| Opinion leaders | Training of Paralegals on WPIR-HIV | | 102 | 100 female and 2 male. 80 of total have proved a great support | | |
| Widows and Orphans | Organised reflection meetings in regard to widows and orphans rights | | 5\*\* | Number of attendees not Documented | | |
| Total supported by Grantee (AVEGA) | | | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries= 6,520 Organizations/Groups(\*)=None Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=5 | | | | | | |
| 15 | | RWANDA | RESEAU | | | | Duty bearers | Training on the concept of HIV/AIDS and WPIR-HIV | | 230 | - | | |
| Paralegals | Organised dialogue meeting | | 8\*\* | - | | |
| Women | Sensitization, advocacy and orientation on legal rights | | 1,000 | 933 fully aware of rights | | |
| Women living with HIV/AIDS | Identifying cases-houses and lands that need intervention | | 135 | - | | |
| Beneficiaries and duty bearers | Sensitization on WPIR | | 1,158 | - | | |
| Service providers | Training on HIV and AIDS | | 100 | - | | |
| Total supported by Grantee(RESEAU) | | | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries= 2,623 Organizations/Groups(\*)=None Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=8 | | | | | | |
| Total supported by Country(Rwanda) | | | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries=9,143 Organizations/Groups(\*)= None Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=13 | | | | | | |
| TABLE 8: MALAWI WPIR-HIV ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTCOMES 2,3,PHASE 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | | **COUNTRY** | | **GRANTEE** | | **Description** | | **Type of support** | | **No supported** | **Remarks** | | |
| 16 | | MALAWI | | NAWOLG | | Women | | Disinheritance related cases identified | | 130 | 120 land grabbing and 10 inheritance | | |
| Total supported by Grantee (NAWOLG) | | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries= 130 Organizations/Groups(\*)=None Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=None | | | | | | | |
| Total supported by Country(Malawi) | | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries=130 Organizations/Groups(\*)= None Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=None | | | | | | | |
| TABLE 9: ZIMBABWE WPIR-HIV ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTCOMES 2,3 PHASE 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. | | **COUNTRY** | | **GRANTEE** | | **Description** | | **Type of support** | | **No supported** | | | **Remarks** |
| 17 | | ZIMBABWE | | WLSA | | Community members | | Advocacy and sensitization on WPIRs | | 6,008 | | |  |
| Community Opinion leaders | | Orientation, sensitization and education on property rights | | 260 | | | 65 Men and 195 Women |
| Association members | | Property and inheritance network established | | 12 | | |  |
| Women | | Empowerment circles formed to Champion property and Inheritance rights | | 325 | | | 34\* groups |
| Total supported by Grantee (WLSA) | | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries= 6,605 Organizations/Groups(\*)=34 Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=None | | | | | | | |
| 18 | | ZIMBABWE | | LRF | | Traditional leaders | | Training on gender sensitivity and protection of WPIRs | | 78 | | | - |
| Judicial officers | | Use of law to assist women in property inheritance rights | | 18 | | | - |
| Community | | Sensitization to respect and uphold WPIR | | 965 | | | - |
| Community leaders | | Sensitization through outreaches and workshops to assist women to register estates of late spouses | | 32 | | | - |
| Community members | | Sensitization and Advocacy on WPIRs | | 5621 | | | Women 4,227 and men 1,394. 13,423 pamphlets and posters distributed |
| Women | | Orientation on inheritance law and rights | | 900 | | | - |
| Total supported by Grantee (LRF) | | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries= 7,614 Organizations/Groups(\*)=None Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=None | | | | | | | |
| 19 | | ZIMBABWE | | NTENGWE | | CPOLS | | Sensitization on WPIRs | | 25 | | | 16 Males and 9 females |
| Community members | | Sensitization and training on wills and inheritance law and rights | | 1,104 | | | 960 females and 144 males |
| Paralegal trainees | | Training paralegals | | 36 | | | 34 female and 2 male |
| Community members | | Watchdog support groups | | 16\* | | | Groups established |
| Total supported by Grantee (NTENGWE) | | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries= 1,165 Organizations/Groups(\*)=16 Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=None | | | | | | | |
| 20 | ZIMBABWE | | | DIALOGUE ON SHELTER | | Federation and community leaders | | Training-Establishment of community structures for resolving property and Inheritance rights | 19 | | | | - |
| Community members | | Sensitization on WPIRs | 6,050 | | | | - |
| Paralegal trainees | | Training paralegals | 28 | | | | Female 19 and 9 men |
| Community members | | Sensitization through outreaches and education sessions | 5,817 | | | | Women 4137 and men 1680 |
| Community members | | Land allocation done | 890 | | | | - |
| PLWHIV | | Sensitization and education on property and inheritance rights | 347 | | | | 312 women and 35 men |
| Women | | Sensitization and education on property and inheritance rights | 4,299 | | | | Through outreaches by paralegals |
| Total supported by Grantee (DOS) | | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries= 17,450 Organizations/Groups(\*)=None Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=None | | | | | | | |
| Total supported by Country(Zimbabwe) | | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries=32,834 Organizations/Groups(\*)= 50 Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=None | | | | | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL SUPPORTED PHASE 1 | | | | | | **Individual Beneficiaries=71,010 Organizations/Groups(\*)= 126 Meetings/workshops/outreaches(\*\*)=100** | | | | | | | |

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| PHASE 2 ACHIEVEMENTS OF OUTCOMES 2, 3 | | | | | | | | |
| TABLE 10: KENYA WPIR-HIV ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTCOMES 2,3, PHASE 2 | | | | | | | | |
| No. | **COUNTRY** | | **GRANTEE** | | **Description** | **Type of Support** | **No. Supported** | **Remarks** |
| 1 | KENYA | | GROOTS | | Opinion Leaders/ Community Leaders | Sensitization and advocacy on WPIRs | 50 | Drawn from Village elders, Provincial administrators, Luo Council of elders. 5 per region. |
| Community members | Sensitization and advocacy on WPIRs issues and related obstacles | 67 | 47 women and 20 Men who have become TOTs |
| Paralegals | Orientation and training on legal processes to follow when reporting cases. | 67 | Also trained on legal institutions to engage on WPIRs |
| Total supported by Grantee (GROOTS) | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries= 184 Groups/Organizations(\*)= None Outreaches/Meetings/workshops(\*\*)=None | | | |
| 2 | KENYA | | YWAP | | Community leaders and members | Capacity building in Paralegal work and advocacy to create awareness on WPIRs | 140 | 89 community leaders and 51 community members |
| PLWHIV | Training on succession planning on how to write wills, appoint executors, memory books to prevent widow disinheritance | 28 | Trained on how to disclose their HIV status to family members and also their wealth details |
| Paralegals and trainees of advocacy | Outreaches for sensitization and advocacy on WPIRs conducted in women groups, churches, health centres and chiefs Barazas | 1,704 | 34\*\* outreaches, 8\*\* sensitization workshops. Reached 1019 women, 230 youths and 455 men |
| Community members | Training in advocacy to raise awareness on rights of women to inherit property | 30 |  |
| Total supported by Grantee (YWAP) | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries= 1,902 Groups/Organizations(\*)= None Outreaches/Meetings/workshops(\*\*)=42 | | | |
| Total supported Per country (Kenya) | | | | | **Individual Beneficiaries= 2,086 Groups/Organizations(\*)= None Outreaches/Meetings/workshops(\*\*)=42** | | | |
| TABLE 11: TANZANIA WPIR-HIV ACHIMEVEMENT OF OUTCOMES 2,3, PHASE 2 | | | | | | | | |
| No. | **COUNTRY** | | **GRANTEE** | | **Description** | **Type of Support** | **No. Supported** | **Remarks** |
| 3 | TANZANIA | | MWEDO | | Women affected and infected with HIV/AIDS | Training on issues related to legal rights, law of marriage, land and inheritance rights and probate act | 120 | 2\*\* day training. Also trained on business and investment skills. |
| Paralegals | Trained on court procedures and how to adduce evidence in court and how to sensitize communities on property rights | 40 | 27 women and 13 men. Toolkits provided to paralegals. |
| WLWHIA | Training on Property and inheritance rights and developing WILLS | 73 | Also trained on how to value property |
| Total supported by Grantee (MWEDO) | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries= 233 Groups/Organizations(\*)= None Outreaches/Meetings/workshops(\*\*)=2 | | | |
| Total supported Per country (Tanzania) | | | | | **Individual Beneficiaries= 233 Groups/Organizations(\*)= None Outreaches/Meetings/workshops(\*\*)=2** | | | |
| TABLE 12: GHANA WPIR-HIV ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTCOMES 2,3, PHASE 2 | | | | | | | | |
| No. | **COUNTRY** | | **GRANTEE** | | **Description** | **Type of Support** | **No. Supported** | **Remarks** |
| 4 | GHANA | | FIDA | | PLHIVs | Training as Community Paralegals | 50 |  |
| Community members | Sensitization and advocacy through Community outreaches and radio programs on Property Inheritance Rights. | (170,252) | 102,205 Men and 68,047 Women. 2\* Community outreaches, 2000 pamphlets (learning materials*).* ***Not included in totals*** |
| WLHIV | Orientation and sensitization on property and Inheritance rights and legal systems | 107 | Done through public outreaches |
| Community leaders | Sensitization and advocacy on Property issues affecting WLWHA | 167 | Done through cultural dialogue meetings. |
| Community members | Sensitization on WPIRs through Public Outreaches by paralegals | 1,642 | Engaged 24\*\* Communities |
| Total supported by Grantee (FIDA) | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries= 1,966 Groups/Organizations(\*)= None Outreaches/Meetings/workshops(\*\*)=26 | | | |
| Total supported Per country (Ghana) | | | | | **Individual Beneficiaries= 1,966 Groups/Organizations(\*)= None Outreaches/Meetings/workshops(\*\*)=26** | | | |
| TABLE 13: NIGERIA WPIR-HIV ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTCOMES 2,3, PHASE 2 | | | | | | | | |
| No. | | **COUNTRY** | | **GRANTEE** | **Description** | **Type of Support** | **No. Supported** | **Remarks** |
| 5 | | NIGERIA | | CIRDDOC | Community Opinion Leaders | Sensitization and advocacy on WPIRs and related obstacles | 63 | EBS 38, CRS 25 |
| Community Opinion leaders | Sensization and advocacy through training and step down training workshops, Jingles, rallies and visits | 20,000 | Done by Anti-VAW and CIRDDOC project team |
| Community members | Training, Sensitization and advocacy on WPIRs and related obstacles | 142 | 72 men and 70 Women |
| Traditional rulers, WLWHA, Health workers and Police | Sensitization and advocacy on WPIRs through step down training workshops | 78 | 20 Traditional rulers,18 WLWHA, 20 Health workers and 20 Police |
| Community members | Sensitization and advocacy through radio jingles | (10,000,000) | ***Not included in totals*** |
| Legal service Providers | Training on Property and Inheritance Rights (PIRs) | 70 | Male 39 and 31 women |
| WLWHA | Sensitization on Property and Inheritance Rights (PIRs) | 48 | Done through radio jingles. |
| WLWHA | Support to enhance knowledge and skills to effectively advocate for and monitor WPIRs | 42 | The women belonged to support groups |
| Total supported by Grantee (CIRDDOC) | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries= 20,443 Groups/Organizations(\*)= None Outreaches/Meetings/workshops(\*\*)=None | | | |
| Total supported Per country (Nigeria) | | | | | **Individual Beneficiaries= 20,443 Groups/Organizations(\*)= None Outreaches/Meetings/workshops(\*\*)=None** | | | |
| TABLE 14: CAMEROON WPIR-HIV BENEFICIARY DESCRIPTION(PHASE 2) | | | | | | | | |
| No. | **COUNTRY** | | **GRANTEE** | | **Type of Beneficiaries** | **Type of Support** | **No. Supported** | **Remarks** |
| 6 | CAMEROON | | CONGEH | | Community Volunteers | Capacity building and advocacy on land and inheritance rights of women | 32 | 17 women 12 men |
| Women | Orientation and sensitization on WPIRs | 10,142 | 83\*\* visits to women and 31 Women guides by legal actors |
| Women infected or affected by HIV and AIDS | Orientation and sensitization on WPIRs | 203 | Gathered from 12 associations |
| Traditional and religious leaders | Sensitization and advocacy on WPIRs | 41 | 3 women and 38 Men. Panels and 2\*\* advocacy workshops |
| Girls from community | Sensitization and awareness campaigns on WPIRs | 748 | Met through awareness campaigns |
| Total supported by Grantee (CONGEH) | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries= 11,166 Groups/Organizations(\*)= None Outreaches/Meetings/workshops(\*\*)=85 | | | |
| Total supported Per country (Cameroon) | | | | | **Individual Beneficiaries= 11,166 Groups/Organizations(\*)= None Outreaches/Meetings/workshops(\*\*)=85** | | | |
| TABLE 15: RWANDA WPIR-HIV BENEFICIARY DESCRIPTION(PHASE 2) | | | | | | | | |
| No. | **COUNTRY** | | **GRANTEE** | | **Type of Beneficiaries** | **Type of Support** | **No. Supported** | **Remarks** |
| 7 | RWANDA | | AVEGA | | Community Members | Sensitization and orientation on succession law, land Law and organic law | 1,309 | Drawn from 4 Districts |
| PLwHA | Sensitization on property rights | 23 | - |
| Paralegals | Refresher training concerning the law on matrimonial regime, succession, land law and organic law in the context of HIV/AIDS. | 101 | 1 Per Sector |
| Community Members | Sensitization and advocacy on WPIRs and the obstacles involved | 343 | 39 Men and 304 Female |
| Total supported by Grantee (AVEGA) | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries= 1,776 Groups/Organizations(\*)= None Outreaches/Meetings/workshops(\*\*)=None | | | |
| 8 | RWANDA | | RESEAU | | Duty Bearers | Sensitization and advocacy on WPIRs | 157 | 68 men and 89 Female |
| Total supported by Grantee (RESEAU) | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries= 157 Groups/Organizations(\*)= None Outreaches/Meetings/workshops(\*\*)=None | | | |
| Total supported Per country (Rwanda) | | | | | **Individual Beneficiaries= 1,933 Groups/Organizations(\*)= None Outreaches/Meetings/workshops(\*\*)=None** | | | |
| TABLE 16: ZIMBAWE WPIR-HIV ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTCOMES 2,3, PHASE 2 | | | | | | | | |
| No. | **COUNTRY** | | **GRANTEE** | | **Type of Beneficiaries** | **Type of Support** | **No. Supported** | **Remarks** |
| 9 | ZIMBABWE | | WLSA | | Justice delivery personnel | Sensitization on the need to protect WPIRs in the context of HIV and AIDS | 90 | 39 females and 51 males. 1\*\* workshop |
| Stakeholders | Consultative meeting to get the views on proposed reforms to inheritance laws | 55 | 2\*\* stakeholder meetings. 22 female 33 males. |
| Community members | Dialogue meetings on PIRs, need to register Marriages and WILL writing | 389 | 4\*\* dialogue meetings. Members drawn from empowerment circles |
| PADARE Chapters and Secretariat | Sensitization and education on Property and Inheritance rights and related obstacles | 14 | 12 men from PADARE chapters and 2 PADARE secretariat members |
| Men | Training on Marriages, Inheritance Laws, will writing and its link with HIV and AIDS | 106 | 5 Men wrote Wills |
| Community Members | Sensitization through will writing shows to encourage writing of responsible Wills. | 289 | 101 Men and 138 Women |
| Community members | Sensitization and advocacy on property and inheritance rights. | 9,217 | 5265 female and 3952 male |
| Total supported by Grantee (WLSA) | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries= 10,160 Groups/Organizations(\*)= None Outreaches/Meetings/workshops(\*\*)=7 | | | |
| 10 | ZIMBABWE | | NTENGWE | | Opinion leaders | Sensitization and advocacy on WPIRs and other women rights | 111 | Done through 2\*\* rights based workshops. |
| Community Support Groups, Paralegals, Traditional Leaders, Faith Leaders | Sensitization and advocacy on DVA, WPIRs and other women rights | 294 | 3\*\* FGDs, 10 magistrates and 2 lawyers involved to dialogues. 50 Police, 100 women leaders, 24 paralegals, 60 traditional leaders, 60 faith leaders |
| Traditional and faith leaders | Training on court record book system to document dispute procedures/cases | 370 | 3\*\* meetings |
| Community members (Men and women) | Sensitisation and advocacy on property inheritance rights through radio dialogue, CDs, Leaflets and mock sessions | 4,000 | 1500 men and 2500 women through campaigns and outreaches. 2500 CDs distributed |
| Community Members (Boys and Girls) | Sensitisation and advocacy on property inheritance rights | 5,000 | 2500 Boys and 2500 Girls through School awareness by teachers |
| Community members | Training workshop on positive masculinities | 60 | Video produced on that |
| Men | Sensitization outreach sessions championing women’s rights, WPIR and related issues. | 250 | 2\*\* Outreaches conducted. 500 leaflets |
| Watchdog Committee Members and Elders | Watchdog committees (WDC) and council of Elders formed | 12 | 11\* Watchdog committees, 1\* council of Elders |
| Community Paralegals | Training in Legal knowledge and skills to work with existing paralegals in PIR Issues. identify service gaps and major challenges that women paralegals face at work | 120 | 24\* Community paralegal groups formed. 2\*\* Community mapping workshops |
| Abused Women | Counselling services provided at legal service centres. | 1,050 | A refresher training in counselling services ongoing (50 trainees) |
| Community members | Sensitization and advocacy on PIRs | 480 | 1\*\* Campaign event organized in Hwange town. |
| Total supported by Grantee (NTENGWE) | | | | | Individual Beneficiaries= 11,747 Groups/Organizations(\*)= 36 Outreaches/Meetings/workshops(\*\*)=13 | | | |
| Total supported Per country (Zimbabwe) | | | | | **Individual Beneficiaries= 21,907 Groups/Organizations(\*)= 36 Outreaches/Meetings/workshops(\*\*)=20** | | | |
| GRAND TOTAL SUPPORTED PHASE II | | | | | **Individual Beneficiaries= 59,734 Groups/Organizations(\*)= 36 Outreaches/Meetings/workshops(\*\*)=175** | | | |

## Annex XIV: WPIR-HIV portfolio description

The table below shows the grantees that were selected in both phases, the grant amount, and the start and finish dates.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **WPIR-HIV PORTFOLIO DESCRIPTION** | | | | | | | | | |
| **NO** | **COUNTRY** | **GRANTEE** | **PHASE 1** | | | **PHASE II** | | | **REMARKS** |
| **Fund Value (USD)** | **Start Date** | **Finish Date** | **Fund Value (USD)** | **Start Date** | **Finish Date** |  |
| 1 | KENYA | GROOTS | 75,000 | May 31,2011 | April 17,2012 | 70,000 | Aug 31,2012 | August 2013 |  |
| 2 | KENYA | ABANTU | 75,000 | April 18,2011 | June 18, 2012 | - | - | - | Phase 1 Only |
| 3 | KENYA | YWAP | 74,101 | April 2011 | June 28,2012 | 70,000 | August 2012 | August 2013 |  |
| 4 | RWANDA | AVEGA | 75,000 | June 2011 | April 2012 | 70,000 | August 2012 | August 2013 |  |
| 5 | RWANDA | RESEAU | 72,222 | April 2011 | June 2012 | 70,000 | August 2012 | August 2013 |  |
| 6 | ZIMBABWE | WLSA | 70,000 | May 9, 2011 | May 8,2012 | 70,000 | Aug 31,2012 | August 2013 |  |
| 7 | ZIMBABWE | LRF | 75,000 | May 2011 | April 2012 | - | - | - | Phase 1 Only |
| 8 | ZIMBABWE | NTENGWE | 74,860 | April, 2011 | June 2012 | 70,000 | Sept 2012 | August 2013 |  |
| 9 | ZIMBABWE | DIALOGUE ON SHELTER | 75,000 | April 1,2011 | March 31,2012 | - | - | - | Phase 1 Only |
| 10 | NIGERIA | CIRRDOC | 72,318 | April 2011 | May 2012 | 70,000 | Oct 2012 | August 2013 |  |
| 11 | CAMEROON[[4]](#footnote-4) | CONGEH | 38,000 | April 2011 | June 2012 | 60,000 | Aug 2012 | August 2013 |  |
| 12 | TANZANIA | MWEDO | 75,000 | April 2011 | June 14,2012 | 70,000 | Nov 30,2012 | August 2013 |  |
| 13 | TANZANIA | HOP | 74,787 | April 2011 | June 2012 | - | - | - | Phase 1 Only |
| 14 | UGANDA | CEASOP | 71,500 | April, 2011 | June 18,2012 | - | - | - | Phase 1 Only |
| 15 | UGANDA | NACWOLA | 74,836 | April 2011 | April 2012 | - | - | - | Phase 1 Only |
| 16 | UGANDA | SWID | 70,000 | June 2011 | Feb 2012 | - | - | - | Phase 1 Only |
| 17 | UGANDA | UGANET | 74,973 | April 17,2011 | April 18,2012 | - | - | - | Phase 1 Only |
| 18 | MALAWI | NAWALOG | 75,000 | April 2011 | March 2012 | - | - | - | Phase 1 Only |
| 19 | GHANA | FIDA | 74,022 | April 2011 | June 2012 | 70,000 | Sep 2012 | August 2013 |  |
| 20 | GHANA | PDG | 65,000 | April 2011 | June 2012 | - | - | - | Phase 1 Only |
| **TOTAL** | | | **1,431,619** |  |  | **690,000** |  |  |  |

## Annex XV: Norms

The principal, relevant international and regional norms and benchmarks that the grantee projects were evaluated against.

* CEDAW;
* Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS[[5]](#footnote-5);
* Beijing Declaration (Beijing + 10, Beijing + 15) and Platform for Action;
* MDGs 3 (promote gender equality and empower women) and 6 (combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases);
* MDG 3: inclusion in the grantee projects of components/activities promoting: (1) education for girls/women; (2) income generation for women; (3) promotion of women’s participation in government; (4) promotion of activities reducing VAW;
* MDG 6: inclusion in the grantee projects of components/activities promoting: (1) improved KAP concerning HIV-AIDS; (2) efforts to promote improved services for WLHIV-AIDS; (3) efforts to promote improved KAP of HIV-AIDS among young people, along with condom use; (4) efforts to empower and protect orphaned children vis-à-vis WPIR-HIV-AIDS;
* UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (2000);
* The Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
* The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
* The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
* The Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
* The Joint [United Nations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations) Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS).

The following are some of the mechanisms used to monitor progress in implementing CEDAW in different countries:

* Demographic and Health Surveys (especially sections on “HIV and AIDS-related KAP” and “Women’s empowerment and health outcomes”)
* FAO studies on HIV and agriculture in sub-Saharan countries
* Habitat International Coalition reports on the status of human rights and WPIR vis-à-vis adequate housing
* Global Coalition on Women and AIDS reports/special studies
* Human Rights Watch reports (e.g., Double Standards: Women’s Property Rights Violations in Kenya. New York: HRW, 2003)
* UN-HABITAT studies produced under the UN-HABITAT Human Settlements Programme
* Donor special studies (e.g., World Bank “Gender Country Profiles”; e.g. DFID-funded studies on WPIR[[6]](#footnote-6))
* UNAIDS reports on WPIR
* Records of ordinary sessions of the ACHPR on WPIR-HIV-AIDS
* Regional policy dialogues on WPIR
* Shadow reports, special studies commissioned by governments, nationally-generated statistics on the status of women, gender indicators, women’s participation in politics, women’s access to justice and legal aid, etc.
* Special studies by INGOs (e.g. Oxfam poverty reports, Oxfam country reports)
* Status of legislation meant to protect women’s rights: e.g., presence/absence of legislation registering femicides[[7]](#footnote-7)
* Government policies for treatment and counselling of WLHIV; and
* Government policies concerning provision of anti retroviral treatment

## Annex XVI: Summary of research tables, grantees support

The two tables below summarize the findings of the evaluation team, based on triangulation of interviews and documentation study. The tables show that the programme benefited three main groups: individuals (mainly women) who received support via training and legal support. A second group was the general public (comprising women and men) who attended meetings/workshops and outreach sessions to be trained about WPIR and to take part in campaigns. A third group was organizations and groups that received training.

| **SUMMARY OF RESEARCH TABLES GRANTEES SUPPORT PHASE I** | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Grantee** | **Country** | **No. of Beneficiaries**  (85% women)-supported with mentoring, training, legal support, shelter | **No. of Organizations/Groups-**supported with training | **No. of Meetings/Workshops/Outreaches**-awareness raising, mobilization and drives |
| **1** | GROOTS | KENYA | 11,915 | 25 | 12 |
| **2** | ABANTU | KENYA | 1,476 | 30 | 0 |
| **3** | YWAP | KENYA | 1,283 | 0 | 57 |
| **4** | MWEDO | TANZANIA | 1,589 | 0 | 1 |
| **5** | HOP | TANZANIA | 1,171 | 0 | 1 |
| **6** | CEASOP | UGANDA | 3,763 | 0 | 1 |
| **7** | NACWOLA | UGANDA | 1,212 | 4 | 0 |
| **8** | SWID | UGANDA | 1,574 | 0 | 7 |
| **9** | UGANET | UGANDA | 917 | 2 | 10 |
| **10** | FIDA | GHANA | 1,640 | 0 | 12 |
| **11** | PDG | GHANA | 204 | 10 | 0 |
| **12** | CIRRDOC | NIGERIA | 182 | 15 | 0 |
| **13** | CONGEH | CAMEROON | 2,028 | 0 | 0 |
| **14** | AVEGA | RWANDA | 6,520 | 0 | 5 |
| **15** | RESEAU | RWANDA | 2,623 | 0 | 8 |
| **16** | NAWOLG | MALAWI | 130 | 0 | 0 |
| **17** | WLSA | ZIMBABWE | 6,605 | 34 | 0 |
| **18** | LRF | ZIMBABWE | 7,614 | 0 | 0 |
| **19** | NTENGWE | ZIMBABWE | 1,165 | 16 | 0 |
| **20** | DIALOGUE ON SHELTER | ZIMBABWE | 17,450 | 0 | 0 |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | **71,010** | **126** | **100** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SUMMARY OF RESEARCH TABLES GRANTEES SUPPORT PHASE II** | | | | | |
| **No** | **Grantee** | **Country** | **No. of Beneficiaries**  (85% women)-supported with mentoring, training, legal support, shelter | **No. of Organizations/Groups-**supported with training | **No. of Meetings/Workshops/Outreaches**- awareness raising, mobilization and drives |
| **1** | GROOTS | KENYA | 184 | 0 | 0 |
| **2** | YWAP | KENYA | 1,902 | 0 | 42 |
| **3** | MWEDO | TANZANIA | 233 | 0 | 2 |
| **4** | FIDA | GHANA | 1,966 | 0 | 26 |
| **5** | CIRRDOC | NIGERIA | 20,443 | 0 | 0 |
| **6** | CONGEH | CAMEROON | 11,166 | 0 | 85 |
| **7** | AVEGA | RWANDA | 1,776 | 0 | 0 |
| **8** | RESEAU | RWANDA | 157 | 0 | 0 |
| **9** | WLSA | ZIMBABWE | 10,160 | 0 | 0 |
| **10** | NTENGWE | ZIMBABWE | 11,747 | 36 | 13 |
|  | **TOTAL** |  | **59,734** | **36** | **175** |
| **TOTAL PHASES I & II** | |  | **130,774** | **162** | **275** |

## Annex XVII: Analysis of criteria

| **ANALYSIS OF CRITERIA** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Criteria | Project cycle Step | Evaluation Criteria |
| 1 | **The project is technically sound.**  Project is logical and presents a sound rationale and clear plan for how it will deliver results.  Project utilizes baseline data or situational analysis to inform its approach and interventions.  Project addresses issues of human rights and gender equity to address women’s property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV/AIDS. | Planning  Identification | Relevance  Efficiency |
| 2 | The project either complements existing activities or fills a gap in services in a given community or region of the country. | Identification  Formulation | Relevance |
| 3 | **The project has strong prospects for successful implementation.**  Project has appropriate budget, clear project goals and programme design the quality and clarity of the project goals and design, the resources involved, and competent project staff. | Implementation | Efficiency |
| 4 | **The project will have significant impact**  Potential of the project to strengthen and broaden women’s access to property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV/AIDS.  Potential of project to be scaled up and replicated in other communities and regions. | Implementation  Evaluation and Audit  Programming | Impact  Potential for sustainability |
| 5 | **The project has potential for sustainability beyond grant period.**  Project strengthens the participation of key stakeholders in implementation. | Implementation  Evaluation and Audit  Programming | Impact  Potential for sustainability |
| 6 | **The project represents good value for money.**  Project uses most cost-effective interventions to achieve desired results. | Programming  Evaluation and Audit | Efficiency |
| 7 | The project utilizes an innovative approach to address women’s property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV. | Programming  Identification | Relevance  Efficiency |
| 8 | **The applicant organization has a strong track record**.  Applicant has **at least three years of experience** in promoting, advocating, or implementing initiatives on women’s inheritance and property rights in the context of HIV. | Programming  Identification | Relevance |

## Annex XVIII: Outcome 1 results/outputs for phase 1 & 2 (national level activities)

| **OUTCOME 1 RESULTS/OUTPUTS FOR PHASE 1 & 2 (NATIONAL LEVEL ACTIVITES)** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Grantee** | **Phase 1 activities** | **Phase II activities** |
| 1 | CIRRDOC (Nigeria) | * Initiated Anti-Stigma bill and then in project period advocated its passage in Cross River State (Universal access to HIV and AIDS services) * During project period advocated for passage of Gender and Equal Opportunities Bill, Cross River and Abonyi States (domesticates CEDAW convention on elimination of discrimination, National Gender Policy * Member of Ebonyi State Level committee-fast tracking gender related bills. Drafting bills on women’s property and inheritance rights with lawyers, government and CSOs. | * Lobbied for revision of legislation relating to unregistered customary law union. * Continuation of lobby and advocacy for passing of the anti-stigma bill and the gender and equal opportunities bill. |
| 2 | FIDA (Ghana) | * Presented position Paper for advocacy strategies to state, gender experts and national PLwHA | * Successfully advocated for public platform for WLHIV to engage with members of Parliament, local district assembly officials and traditional rulers to advocate for improved health services and economic schemes |
| 3 | WLSA (Zimbabwe) | * Participated in National fora to draw attention to need for law reform; Wrote position papers on model legislation on WPIR which is currently awaiting approval with legislators * Spearheaded and successfully advocated for inclusion of women’s property and inheritance rights in the amended Zimbabwean constitution (2013) * Carried out advocacy meetings with Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs to advocate for co-registration of matrimonial property (LRF collaborated) * Presentation to Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission on women’s access to justice * Made a submission to Global Commission on HIV and the Law | * Continuing momentum with Law Development Commission using Property and Inheritance Rights Network * Strategic litigation challenging Administration of Estates Act which states that in order to inherit a house the surviving spouse must be present at time of death * Masters Office-High Court of Zimbabwe positive to suggested law reforms |
| 4 | Dialogue on Shelter (Zimbabwe) | * Enacted Know your Member profile form for country members to bring out property and inheritance gaps * Set up Help Desks with Masters Office, High Court and Magistrates Court * Distributed Deceased Person Act to Police Stations * Position peers on Law Reform to parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Gender, Law Development commission and Attorney General Office * Presentation to Human Rights Commission |  |
| 5 | NAWALOG (Malawi) | * Advocacy resulted in enactment of Deceased Estates Act 14/2011, making land grabbing an offence |  |
| 6 | CONGEH (Cameroon) | * Engaged in dialogue with Ministries for Promotion of Women and the Family, Cadastre and Land Affairs, Habitat and Urban Development, National Committee for fight against AIDS |  |
| 7 | ABANTU (Kenya) | * Supported establishment of HAZINA Network of Women Parliamentarians who lobbied for unclaimed assets bill. * Contributed to enactment of Unclaimed Assets Bill in committee stage. Initiated reunification claims for 18 women under this bill. |  |
| 8 | GROOTS (Kenya) | * Initiated early steps for national level collaboration with Ministry for Justice and Constitutional Affairs | * No progress |

## Annex XIX PMF GLOBAL PERFORMANCE MONITORING FRAMEWORK – REVISED

| **Results** | **Indicators** | **Progress towards Results** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal**  Women living with or affected by HIV and AIDS fully assert their property and inheritance rights, and thereby reduce their vulnerability to and are better able to mitigate the impacts of HIV and AIDS. | **A)** Change in number of documented cases of women living with or affected by HIV and AIDS in targeted communities who were able to successfully assert their property and inheritance rights.  **B)** Perceptions of duty bearers and rights holders on changes in women’s ability to mitigate the impacts of HIV and AIDS due to their enhanced assertion of their legal, property and inheritance rights. | N/A |
| **Outcome 1**  Increase in number of **legal frameworks and processes** that effectively promote and protect women’s property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV and AIDS.[[8]](#footnote-8) | **1A** – Number of legal frameworks and processes that have been (or are in the  process of being) developed or amended to better promote and protect women’s property and inheritance rights. |  |
| **1B –** Evidence of duty bearers actively supporting the development and revision of legal frameworks and processes to better protect women’s property and inheritance rights. |  |
| **Output 1.1**  Enhanced knowledge and awareness of duty bearers responsible for the development, revision, and implementation of relevant legal frameworks and processes of the need to protect women’s property and inheritance rights. | **1.1 A** – Number of duty bearers at national and/or local levels who have been provided with relevant information on the need to protect women’s property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV and AIDS. |  |
| * 1. **B** – Duty bearer perceptions of the relevance of received information for their future work. |  |
| **Output 1.2**  Duty bearers and gender equality advocates have access to effective mechanisms for dialogue with each other for developing or improving legal frameworks and processes that promote and protect women’s property and inheritance rights. | **1.2 A** – Evidence of dialogue mechanisms between duty bearers and gender equality advocates having been established or improved. |  |
| **1.2 B** – Perceptions of duty bearers and gender equality advocates of the usefulness of these mechanisms for promoting and protecting women’s property and inheritance rights in the context of HIV/AIDS. |  |
| **Outcome 2**  Strengthened **enabling environment** for promoting and protecting women’s property and inheritance rights at the **community** level. | **2A** - Evidence of community opinion leaders actively supporting and protecting women’s property and inheritance rights. |  |
| **2B** – Evidence of community level dispute resolution mechanisms being effectively applied to protect women’s property and inheritance rights. |  |
| **2C** – Changes in the number of women’s property or inheritance rights claims supported by legal or judicial services at the community level. |  |
| **Output 2.1**  Relevant evidence base created on women’s community level experiences with claiming their property and inheritance rights. | **2.1 A** – Types of information[[9]](#footnote-9) collected at the community level to illustrate women’s experiences with claiming property and inheritance rights.  **2.1 B** – Evidence of data/information having been made available to relevant stakeholders who might use it to advocate for the better protection of women’s property and inheritance rights. |  |
| **Output 2.2**  Enhanced knowledge and awareness of community-level opinion leaders of the need for them to exert an oversight role in resolving property grabbing and inheritance issues. | **2.2 A** – Number of community level opinion leaders provided with relevant information on women’s property and inheritance rights and related obstacles. |  |
| **2.2 B** – Opinion leaders’ perceptions of relevance of this information for their future actions. |  |
| **Output 2.3**  Community members, including men and boys, aware of the need to actively support the realization of women’s property and inheritance rights. | **2.3 A –** Number of male and female community members respectively who have been provided with information on women’s property and inheritance rights and related obstacles. |  |
| **2.3 B -**Perceptions of targeted (male and female) community members of relevance of this information for their future actions. |  |
| **Output 2.4**  Enhanced knowledge and skills of legal service providers (including paralegals) available at the community level to assist women in protecting their property and inheritance rights. | **2.4 A** – Number of male and female legal service providers - including paralegals – trained respectively. |  |
| **2.4 B**– Evidence of trained legal service providers including paralegals making their services available to women living with or affected by HIV and AIDS. |  |
| **Output 2.5**  Legal and judicial community service providers and their organizations have access to effective mechanisms for knowledge exchange and mutual technical support for their work on women’s property and inheritance rights. | **2.5 A** – Types of functional peer support mechanisms in place among legal and judicial community service providers (*e.g. networks, regular exchanges*) |  |
| **2.5 B** – Stakeholder perceptions of the usefulness of these mechanisms for improving their work in relation to supporting women’s legal empowerment. |  |
| **Outcome 3**  **Women** living with and/or affected by HIV and AIDS and their organizations better able to claim, and advocate for the realization of their property and inheritance rights. | **3A** – Examples of women and their organizations conducting evidence based advocacy for the realization of their property and inheritance rights. |  |
| **3B** – Change in number of women actively seeking to claim their property and inheritance rights. |  |
| **3C** - Evidence of women and/or women’s organizations having taken action on influencing customary practices at community level. |  |
| **Output 3.1**  Increased number of Women living with and/or affected by HIV and AIDS who are aware of their property and inheritance rights and of available access to the legal systems and/or support. | **3.1A** – Number of women with and/or affected by HIV and AIDS who have been provided with information on their property and inheritance rights. |  |
| **3.1 B** –Perception of targeted women on the likelihood of them using this information to claim their own or other women’s property and inheritance rights. |  |
| 3.1 C Number of property and inheritance rights cases reported by women living with and/or affected by HIV and AIDS. |  |
| **Output 3.2**  Women living with and/or affected by HIV and AIDS and their organizations have increased knowledge and skills to effectively advocate for and monitor the realization of women’s property and inheritance rights. | **3.2 A** – Number of women and women’s organizations provided with support for enhancing their knowledge and skills on how to effectively advocate for and monitor women’s property and inheritance rights. |  |
| **3.2 B** – Women’s perceptions of the relevance of these knowledge and skills in view of their needs and objectives. |  |

## Annex XX: UN AIDS Fact Sheet. Adolescents, young people and HIV

* ▪  Today, there are 1.6 billion people aged 12-24–the largest generation of adolescents and young people ever.i
* ▪  In 2010 young people aged 15–24 accounted for 42% of new HIV infections in people aged 15 and older. Among young people living with HIV, nearly 80% (4 million) live in sub-Saharan Africa.
* ▪  Globally, young women aged 15-24, have HIV infection rates twice as high as in young men, and account for 22% of all new HIV infections and 31% of new infections in Sub-Saharan Africa.ii
* ▪  Many adolescents living with HIV were born with the virus.iii
* ▪  There is progress in terms of a decline in HIV prevalence among young people (aged 15–24 years) in 21 of 24 countries with national HIV prevalence of 1% or higher.iv The decline in HIV prevalence and falling new HIV infections among young people worldwide and especially in sub-Saharan Africa, are occurring simultaneously with behavioural changes such as waiting longer to become sexually active, having fewer multiple partners and an increased use of condoms among young people with multiple partners. v

Knowledge

▪ According to the most recent population based surveys in low- and middle-income countries, only 24% of young women and 36% of young men responded correctly when asked five questions on HIV prevention and HIV transmission.vi

Gender inequalities

▪

▪ Young adolescent girls are not only biologically more susceptible to HIV infection; they are more likely to have older sexual and partners who use injecting drugs, thus increasing their potential exposure to HIV.ix It is estimated that, in the last decade, over 58 million girls were married before the age of 18 years; of which, 15 million were 10-14 years old. Many were married against their will, often experiencing violence.x When girls have access to education, they are less likely to marry early.xi

Gender-based violence

* ▪  Violence and the threat of violence hampers women’s, including young women’s and adolescents, ability to protect themselves from HIV infection and/or to make smart decisions regarding sexual health.
* ▪  The prevalence of forced first sex among adolescent girls younger than 15 years ranges between 11% and 48% globally.xii

In 2010, 12% of the 135 million children born that year were born to women aged 15- 19, and a further 32% were born to women aged 20-24.vii In some countries with high HIV prevalence, 30–50 % of girls give birth to their first child before their 19th birthday.viii

UNAIDS’ vision: Zero new HIV infections. Zero discrimination. Zero AIDS-related deaths.

Vulnerability of key populations

▪ Adolescents who sell sex or use drugs are at higher risk of HIV infection. They also may not have access to information, sterile injecting equipment and services such as HIV testing and support.xiii

Meeting the challenge

* ▪  At the 2006 United Nations High Level Meeting on AIDS governments of the world committed “to ensure an HIV-free future generation through the implementation of comprehensive, evidence based prevention strategies, responsible sexual behaviour, including the use of condoms, evidence and skills-based youth specific HIV education, mass media interventions, and the provision of youth friendly health services.”xiv
* ▪  Age-appropriate sexuality education can increase knowledge and contribute to more responsible sexual behaviour. Around 50% of such programmes evaluated in a 2006 review of 83 evaluations showed decreased sexual risk-taking among participants.xv
* ▪  In many countries, sexual activity is initiated in early adolescence, before age 15.xvi As evidence shows that sexual activity among young people is a reality, there is a need to take action to empower them to make responsible and informed decisions in regards to sexual and reproductive health, HIV and gender equality, as well as addressing gender-based violence.xvii
* ▪  Programmes to prevent HIV infections among young people will be more effective if they include combination prevention approaches that are youth-friendly, and promote comprehensive services that include sexuality education, knowledge of HIV, access to sexual and reproductive health services, and discussion on harmful sexual norms and practices.xviii
* ▪  Actively engaging young people in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of HIV policies, services and programmes, will enhance their leadership skills to equip them to demand youth-friendly health services and programmes.

UNAIDS

UNAIDS, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, is an innovative United Nations partnership that leads and inspires the world in achieving universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. Learn more at unaids.org

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ii UNAIDS. UNAIDS World AIDS Day report 2011. 2011  
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ix Ibid  
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xiii UNICEF . UNAIDS. Opportunity in Crisis: Preventing HIV from early adolescence to young adulthood. 2011  
xiv UNGASS (2006) Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS. UN New York - Paragraph 26.  
xv UNICEF . UNAIDS. Opportunity in Crisis: Preventing HIV from early adolescence to young adulthood. 2011  
xvi SG Report. Adolescents and Youth. February 2012.

xvii xvii SG Report. Adolescents and Youth. February 2012.  
xviii Young people are leading the HIV prevention revolution (UNAIDS, 2010)

## Annex XXI: Global Report UN AIDS Goals 7 and 8

Goal 7[[10]](#footnote-10)ELIMINATE GENDER INEQUALITIES AND GENDER-BASED ABUSE AND VIOLENCE AND INCREASE THE CAPACITY OF WOMEN AND GIRLS TO PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM HIV

HIV continues to be driven by gender inequalities and harmful gender norms that promote unsafe sex and reduce access to HIV and sexual and reproductive health services for men, women and transgender persons. The epidemic imposes a particular burden on women and girls. In addition to their greater physiological susceptibility to HIV acquisition, the pervasive social, legal and economic disadvantages faced by women reduce their ability to protect themselves from HIV infection, and diminish access to essential HIV and reproductive health services, in particular for women living with HIV. Women and girls also shoulder the primary care-giving burden, typically providing such vital services without compensation. Although country reports demonstrate recognition that gender equality is vital to an effective HIV response, focused investments and enhanced political leadership will be needed to reach the global goal of eliminating gender inequalities and gender-based abuse and violence and increasing the capacity of women and girls to protect themselves from HIV.

ENDURING IMPACT OF GENDER INEQUALITY ON HIV EPIDEMICS

Globally, women comprise 52% of all people living with HIV in low- and middle-income countries, and men 48%. However, in sub-Saharan Africa, the centre of the global epidemic, women still account for approximately 57% of all people living with HIV. In addition to the greater physiological vulnerability of women to HIV, gender inequalities include vulnerability to rape, sex with older men,1 and unequal access to education2 and economic opportunities.3 These make HIV-related risks especially acute for girls and young women. In comparison to men, women are more likely to acquire HIV at an early age, resulting in a global HIV prevalence among girls and young women that is double or greater than among males of the same age.4

In sub-Saharan Africa, national surveys find that young women (age 15–24 years) have lower levels of accurate and comprehensive HIV knowledge than young men of their own age. Young women in sub-Saharan Africa are also less likely to report having used a condom the last time they had sex (see Figure 7.1).

In addition to the direct health impact of HIV infection, the epidemic also undermines the health and wellbeing of women in other ways. In settings with high HIV prevalence, young women aged 15–24 experience tuberculosis rates 1.5–2 times higher than

men in the same age group.5 Women living with HIV also face a heightened risk of cervical cancer, underscoring the urgency of ensuring women’s access to HIV testing and treatment together with comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services.6 They also face significant barriers to accessing services due to economic constraints

and gender-related discrimination.7 Moreover, the disproportionate care-taking burden shouldered by women and girls diminishes their educational and economic opportunities.8

Women from key populations are particularly affected by HIV. Among female sex workers, global HIV prevalence is estimated at 12%, increasing to approximately 30% in settings with medium to high HIV prevalence.9 Though data are scarce, a global review of available data found that transgender women are 49 times more likely to be living with HIV than women overall, with a pooled HIV prevalence among transgender women of 19%.10

Although particular attention has focused on the need for gender-sensitive responses in sub-Saharan Africa, women, particularly those from key populations, face significant risk of HIV acquisition and shoulder a disproportionate socio-economic burden in concentrated epidemics, as well. In the Asia and Pacific region, where men outnumber women among people living with HIV, women in HIV-affected households are more likely to be in debt and to assume the bulk of care tasks.11

The vulnerability of transgender women to acquiring HIV is also increased as a result of gender inequalities. Manifestations include the non-recognition of gender identity, which results in denial of basic citizenship rights, such as access to accurate personal identification documents. As a result, transgender women are often unable to access HIV services and encounter discriminatory treatment by health service providers.12

Unequal gender norms also undermine effective HIV responses for men. Prevailing concepts of masculinity encourage men’s sexual risk-taking and discourage men from seeking health and HIV services.13 In addition, health services are often not designed to suit the needs of men, with opening hours that clash with work obligations and providers’ frequent lack of sensitivity to men’s needs.14 As a result, men are less likely to be tested for HIV, have lower CD4 counts when they enter treatment and are less likely to adhere to treatment.15,16 Consequently, men receiving antiretroviral therapy have consistently higher AIDS-related mortality rates than women.17,18

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND WOMEN’S VULNERABILITY TO HIV

Gender-based violence is a worldwide phenomenon and a serious violation of human rights. Of the almost 50 countries that reported data on the prevalence of intimate partner violence, between 9% and 60% of women aged 15 to 49 years reported having experienced violence at the hands of an intimate partner in the last 12 months.

Gender-based violence increases the risk of HIV infection. Two recent studies of women in Uganda (15–49 years) and South Africa (15–26 years) found that women who had experienced intimate partner violence were 50% more likely to have acquired HIV than women who had not experienced violence.19,20

Women from key populations, such as female drug users, female sex workers and transgender women, are particularly likely to experience violence.21,22 Studies in different countries have detected the high prevalence of rape, physical violence and other forms of abuse among sex workers.23,24 Women in conflict-affected situations face increased vulnerability to sexual violence and mass rapes during conflicts.25 Transgender women, many of whom may be engaged in sex work as a survival strategy, are also often targets of violence and abuse.26 The ‘corrective’ rape of lesbian women is a further source of trauma and HIV risk.

The links between violence against women and increased risk for HIV are multi-faceted: social, physiological and psychological. The experience of violence during childhood is associated with increased risk-taking later in life.27 Fear of violence undermines the capacity of women and girls to negotiate safer sex.28 Concerns regarding the possibility of stigma and discrimination, abuse and violence further deter women from seeking HIV testing or other essential health services. Sexual violence may result in traumatic injury to women’s genitalia, which in turn increases susceptibility to HIV acquisition; with physiological susceptibility being greater in cases of experience of sexual violence as a child or adolescent and repeated violence.29 Results of violence may be especially severe for women who are sex workers, use drugs or are transgender, as a result of the compounding effects of multiple forms of stigma and mistreatment.

One study in Uganda found that 29% of surveyed women living with HIV reported physical or sexual intimate-partner violence in the last 12 months, and that those on antiretroviral treatment were twice as likely to report intimate-partner violence.30 This violence may be partly attributable to the fact that women, who have higher testing rates, are more likely to be the first within a household to learn their HIV status and may be blamed accordingly.

Despite the disturbing prevalence and severe effects of gender-based violence, services for women who have experienced violence remain wholly inadequate. A recent survey in Kenya found that only one-quarter of females and 13% of males aged 18 to 24 who experienced sexual violence prior to age 18 knew of a place to seek services.31

POLICIES FOR GENDER-TRANSFORMATIVE HIV RESPONSES

Increasingly, HIV responses are incorporating a focus on gender equality. This focus is especially common in sub-Saharan Africa but less prominent in countries where epidemics are concentrated among key populations.32 In the Middle East and North Africa and in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, gender issues, including gender-based violence, often go unaddressed in national responses, with little sex-disaggregated data collection or participation of women’s networks and groups of women living with HIV.

Reports from countries that conducted mid-term reviews of implementation of the 2011 UN Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS reveal widespread recognition that addressing gender inequalities is a critical component of an effective HIV response for women. One hundred of the 109 countries reporting in 2013 indicated that elimination of gender inequalities is a national priority. However, only 52% of countries reported in 2013 that they were on track to eliminate gender inequalities. While commitments by national governments are encouraging, there is an urgent need to see them more consistently translated into robust actions.

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Goal 8: ELIMINATE HIV-RELATED STIGMA, DISCRIMINATION, PUNITIVE LAWS AND PRACTICES

HIV-related stigma and discrimination persist as major obstacles to an effective HIV response in all parts of the world. The People Living with HIV Stigma Index and other research have quantified and enhanced understanding of the prevalence and impact of stigma and discrimination, with a notable share of people living with HIV reporting having encountered employment discrimination and denial of family planning, dental and other health services.

EFFECTS OF STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION

Numerous studies have linked HIV-related stigma with delayed HIV testing, non- disclosure to partners and poor engagement with HIV services.1,2,3,4 Stigma and discrimination persist within many health care facilities, with people living with HIV experiencing judgemental attitudes from providers and refusal of services. There have been numerous reports of involuntary sterilization of women living with HIV, including instances that resulted in legal action in several countries, such as Chile,5 Kenya6 and Namibia7.

People who experience stigma and discrimination report a range of negative effects, including loss of income, isolation from communities and inability to participate

as a productive member of society as a result of their HIV status. According to surveys conducted via the People Living with HIV Stigma Index, instances of

stigma and discrimination exact profound psychological costs, resulting in feelings of guilt, shame and suicidal thoughts. As a result of the pernicious effects of stigma and discrimination, on both people living with HIV and the effectiveness of HIV programmes, the Global Commission on HIV and the Law urged that countries take immediate steps to repeal punitive laws and prohibit discrimination.8

LEGAL PROTECTION AGAINST HIV DISCRIMINATION

Protective laws, adequately resourced and enforced, help broaden access to essential health and social services, enhance the quality and effectiveness of services and protect people living with or vulnerable to HIV from stigma, discrimination and violence. In 2012, 61% of countries reported the existence of anti-discrimination laws that protect people living with HIV.

However, many who experience rights abuses do not obtain redress through legal means.9 In 17 out of 23 countries where the People Living with HIV Stigma Index research was conducted, less than 30% of people living with HIV who have experienced rights violations reported having sought legal redress (regardless of whether redress was successful) (see Figure 8.1).

To ensure access to legal redress, HIV-related legal services must be in place for people living with HIV. In 2012, 55% of countries reported the existence of HIV- related legal services (compared to 45% in 2008), while 57% indicated that judges and magistrates had received training on HIV discrimination (up from 46% in 2008). Countries reporting the existence of free or reduced-cost legal services to people living with HIV through private sector law firms or university-based centres increased from 39% in 2008 to 52% in 2012 (see Figure 8.2).

8. ELIMINATE HIV-RELATED STIGMA, DISCRIMINATION, PUNITIVE LAWS AND PRACTICES

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8. The specific **context of HIV and AIDS** applies to and is relevant for **all** Outcomes and Outputs in this results framework. It is not always explicitly mentioned to make the results shorter and thus easier to read. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. E.g. information on the experiences of selected individuals with trying to claim their property/inheritance rights; or information on community wide knowledge, attitudes and practices related to women’s property and inheritance rights, or statistical information relevant in this context, or other types of information. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Source: Global Report UNAIDS, 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)