



# QUARTERLY REPORT

**Reporting organization:** NAFIS Network

**Reporting period:** Oct-Dec 2023

## PROJECT ACTIVITIES

*Output 1.1: CSOs and WROs (here: CLAs) working to end VAWG have mechanisms to continue their efforts during crises.*

During this quarter, the project has been conducted number of activities who are under the plan of this quarter including:

### Activity 1.1.4. Training CSOs and WROs in advocacy, social accountability, and community engagement on VAWG prevention (Erigavo, Somaliland)

This quarter, NAFIS Network took a significant step to improve the ability of regional groups to address violence against women and girls (VAWG) in Erigavo, Somaliland. A varied group of enthusiastic and committed people from Women's Rights Organizations (WROs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) came together for this project. With the goal of addressing the various issues that VAWG presents in this area, the training program, named "Building Capacities of CSO and WRO in Erigavo for Advocacy, Social Accountability, and Community Engagement for the VAWG," was carefully conducted.

The training's main goal was to provide information on the advocacy, social accountability, and community participation that CSOs and WROs/CLAs can do to avoid VAWG. Sixteen WROs/CLAs and fourteen CSOs took part in the training. The training has included topic-focused presentations and interactive groups where participants can ask open-ended questions to clarify their grasp of the material.

For the women who took part in it, the training program was a ray of empowerment and hope, and it took place in Erigavo, a thriving and resilient neighborhood ready to undergo a profound transformation. The training location offered a supportive environment for learning and teamwork since it was deliberately chosen to meet the needs of the participants. The program's active discussions, hands-on activities, and interactive sessions were designed to give participants the knowledge, abilities, and tactics needed to effectively advocate for the prevention and elimination of VAWG.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance of this training program since it represented a shared resolve to confront VAWG head-on by utilizing the vigor and resolve of Erigavo WROs and CSOs. This report seeks to shed light on the exceptional women's path of empowerment and change by delving into the specifics of the training program, including its goals, methods, results, and problems. The purpose of this activity was to demonstrate the spirit of a community uniting to promote social change and build a more secure and fair environment for all Erigavo women and girls.



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Erigavo has seen a number of communities' struggle with the widespread problem of violence against women and girls (VAWG). This problem goes beyond statistics; it affects the lives of uncountable people and shatters the foundation of the community. In order to tackle this urgent issue, NAFIS Network realized that it was necessary to empower Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Women's Rights Organizations (WROs) in Sanaag region, working together with local stakeholders. These groups play a critical role in promoting reform, ensuring institutional accountability, and enlisting the support of local communities in the fight against VAWG.

The main goal of the program was to increase the participants' level of expertise. This includes giving a thorough grasp of the various types of VAWG, its underlying causes, and its significant effects on people and society. Participants would be better prepared to deal with VAWG by expanding their knowledge. Using a community consultation manual that was created inclusively by the NAFIS Network was a noteworthy aspect of the training process. Through its facilitation of a participatory learning process, this manual allowed participants to interact closely with the material and offered a forum for candid discussion and the exchange of ideas.

The training manual led participants through a smooth flow of related modules and themes like a compass. This made it possible to comprehend and treat VAWG in a methodical and comprehensive manner. Participants gained vital knowledge, abilities, and insights in these important areas throughout the program, enabling them to actively participate in the successful fight against violence against women and girls (VAWG).

#### **Activity 1.1.5. Quarterly information and experience sharing sessions for CSOs and WROs forum members. (Both in Erigavo and Burao)**

In order to examine the many meetings and divisions that CSOs and WROs carry out and to bring together the various stakeholders on how to empower CSOs and WROs, NAFIS Network organized a third quarterly information and experience sharing event for CSOs and WROs members in both the Burao and Erigavo regions. There were sixty attendees during the meeting. (30 from Erigavo and 30 from Burao).

During the meetings, the participants in the two locations had talks concerning a variety of VAWG-related topics. The workshops were designed with a participatory approach in mind, enabling the participants to discuss topics related to the topic at hand as a group. The following summarizes the main topics that have been covered along with possible strategies or techniques to address the worries about the harmful practices of FGC and VAWG in various locations. The meeting's goal was to provide a forum for members of the CSO (Civil Society Organizations) and WRO (Women's Rights Organizations) forums to interact and exchange useful knowledge, insights, and tactics for preventing female genital cutting (FGC) and violence against women and girls (VAWG).

The participants in the workshop covered a wide range of themes pertaining to the numerous interventions that CSOs (Civil Society Organizations) carry out to combat violence against women and girls. Additionally, members of Women's Rights Organizations (WROs) provided crucial information, firsthand experiences, and strategies for dealing with FGC and VAWG. They have presented data and in-depth analysis while talking about their experiences examining gender-based violence issues from a variety of angles. They gave a summary of the steps that needed to be taken to protect women's and girls' rights and dignity, abolish gender-based violence in their community, and establish safe spaces where they can live moral lives. To enhance



comprehension of female genital cutting (FGC) and violence against women and girls (VAWG), the facilitator and participants examined important subjects and posed important queries.

The NAFIS team explained things to the participants during the meeting. Participants in this meeting will have various forums where members of their CSOs (civil society organizations) and WROs (women's rights organizations) can come together and exchange helpful knowledge, experiences, and strategies in order to combat female genital cutting (FGC) and violence against women and girls (VAWG). All of the participants, including community volunteers, GBV, VAWG, and other actors from the line ministries discussed and offered appropriate roles to end GBV, VAWG, and all other forms of violence against women and girls. They also included experts from regional NGOs and groups that represent women.

Following group discussions in which they shared their ideas and collaborative work, the participants gained an understanding of the categories of gender-based violence, female genital cutting, and violence against women and girls. They also learned the importance of prevention and responding to victims, offenders, and society at large. acknowledged the importance of defending one another's rights and the fundamental liberties to which everyone is entitled.

***Output 2.1: CSOs, WROs (here: CLAs) and SHG Federation collaborate effectively to influence legislators to pass the Anti-FGC Bill (national level)***

**Activity 2.1.1. Annual forum for CSOs, WROs and SHG Federation to build common stands and release joint statements. (Both in Erigavo and Burao)**

An annual forum for civil society organizations (CSOs), women's rights organizations (WROs), and self-help group (SHG) federations has been conducted during this quarter, to build a common stands and release a joint statement against violence against women and girls (VAWG), with a particular focus on advocating for an anti-female genital cutting (FGC) policy and bill, which will be powerful platform for collective action and provide a vital platform for CSOs, WROs, and SHG federations to unite, share experiences, and collectively advocate for an anti-FGC policy and bill. Through joint statements and coordinated advocacy efforts, the forum can contribute to raising awareness, influencing public opinion, and driving policy change to combat violence against women and girls with a specific focus on ending FGC. The objective of the forum was to build a common stand and release a jointly statement against violence against women and girls, primarily focusing on the passage of an anti-FGC policy and bill.

30 participants attended this meeting, 25 CSOs, 28 WROs and 7 SHG-federation, for the two regions of Sanaag and Erigavo, Somaliland. The duration of the activity was one full day, in each region, starting from 8:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. and it was organized by sending an official email to the respective CSOs, WROs and SHG-federation to get their confirmation for the participation of the meeting.

An Annual Forum is an excellent initiative. Such a forum was provided a platform for collaboration, knowledge sharing, and strategizing to address the issue of VAWG and advocate for policies and bills, such as the anti-Female Genital Cutting (FGC) policy and bill. In success of the forum was depended on active participation, inclusivity, and commitment from all stakeholders. By working



together and releasing a strong joint statement, CSOs, WROs, and SHG federations made a significant impact in advocating for the anti-FGC policy and bill while addressing the broader issue of VAWG.

In conclusion, the annual forum was a powerful platform for collective action and policy change. Such a forum brings together diverse stakeholders, fosters collaboration, and creates opportunities for knowledge sharing, capacity building, and strategic networking. By organizing this forum, participants were achieved several outcomes, including increased awareness, and understanding of VAWG, strengthened collaboration and partnerships, the development of common stands and a joint statement, enhanced policy advocacy, capacity building, mobilization for action, and potentially influencing policy change and legislation.

The joint statement represented the collective voice of the participating organizations and served as a powerful advocacy tool in demanding policy change to address VAWG and end FGC. To ensure the success of the forum, it was a crucial to plan inclusively, define clear objectives, foster meaningful participation and engagement, promote knowledge sharing and capacity building, establish strategic partnerships and networking opportunities, develop effective advocacy and communication strategies, and establish mechanisms for follow-up and monitoring.

By implementing these recommendations, the annual forum played a significant role in empowering CSOs, WROs, and SHG federations to work together towards ending VAWG and advocating for the anti-FGC policy and bill. It is through collective efforts, shared resources, and a unified voice that sustainable change which can be achieved to protect the rights and dignity of women and girls.

**Activity 2.1.2. A knowledge sharing workshop on the negative effects for the Parliament's social affairs, human rights, and sharia/family committees.**

This activity was a knowledge sharing workshop on the negative effects of FGC for the members of parliament especially Social Affairs, Human Rights, and Sharia and Family Committees which was conducted in Hargeisa Somaliland. It was held in two days. The participants were invited by the call of Minister of Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs and Family and they were 20 members, and all were available for the meeting. The participants were active and quite knowledgeable about the topic. The meeting was organized by presenting anti-FGC policy and law for the ministry and legal aid person who was working for the last years.

The overall objective of the activity was to organize knowledge-sharing workshop on the negative effects of FGC for the Parliament's Social Affairs, Human Rights, and Sharia/Family Committees. The workshop was full days, starting from 8:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. Formation of the policy have been discussed to the meeting, which was started obviously 10 years before, and it's for the anti-FGC policy and have been participated on different NGOs, and Ministries. There were different policies who have different ideas and directions, but it has been combined as one anti-FGC policy. There are different types that has been practiced when it comes to the Female Genital Cutting. In addition to

that, the draft bill was shared for the MPs, which currently consists of around 7 articles totally prohibits practicing of FGC in Somaliland, anyone caught doing it will face a punishment while the survivor should be compensated.

Here are some of the articles were jointly discussed:

- **Article 1: Prohibiting FGM in Somaliland**
- **Article 2:** Practicing of FGM is gross human rights violation of the rights of young women and girls, whose body parts are cut without any legal, medical, or religious justifications.
- **Article 3: Genital Mutilation/Cutting of women/girls is unlawful act.**
- **Article 4: Scope of criminal liability**
- **Article 5: Punishments**
- **Article 6: Provision of services and remedies for girls and women**
- **Article 7: The Implementation of the Bill/Law**

Female genital cutting (FGC) is a deeply rooted cultural practice that involves the partial or total removal of a girl's external genitalia. While it is important to note that the negative effects of FGC are primarily experienced by the individuals subjected to the procedure, the practice can indirectly impact members of parliaments as well.

In conclusion, while the primary negative effects of FGC are borne by the individuals subjected to the practice, parliamentarians may also face various challenges and negative consequences when dealing with this issue. Addressing FGC requires a comprehensive approach that combines legislative action, healthcare provision, awareness campaigns, and cultural sensitivity. Parliamentarians play a crucial role in advocating for the rights and well-being of girls and women affected by FGC, and their commitment to addressing this harmful practice is essential for achieving lasting change.

***Output 2.2: Regional authorities in Togdheer and Sanaag have knowledge and skills to address VAWG.***

**Activity 2.2.1. Facilitate a bi-annual regional multi-stakeholder dialogue among CSOs, WROs, CLAs and regional authorities to enforce laws and policies that affect women, girls, PWDs, and minority groups. (Buraao and Erigavo)**

The biannual regional multi-stakeholder dialogue is an effective mechanism for promoting collaboration and addressing the needs and rights of marginalized groups including women, girls, people with disabilities (PWDs) and minority groups, such dialogues bring together CSOs, WROs and regional authorities to discuss and enforce laws and policies that impact these population. During these dialogues, representatives from CSOs, WROs, and regional authorities can engage in constructive discussions, share experiences, and develop strategies to address the challenges faced





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by women, girls, PWDs, and minority groups. The dialogues can serve as a platform for information exchange, capacity building, and coordination among various stakeholders.

The overall objective of the session is to foster collaboration, enhance knowledge and skills, and catalyze actions among CSOs, WROs and regional authorities' representatives in their collective efforts to enforce laws and policies that effect women, girls, PWDs and minority groups. 80 participants attended this meeting, 33 CSOs, 36 WROs and 11 regional authorities, for the two regions in Somaliland. The duration of the activity was one full day, in each region starting from 8:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. and it was organized by sending an official email to the respective CSOs, WROs and regional authorities to get their confirmation for the participation of the meeting.

During a biannual regional multi-stakeholder dialogue among CSOs, WROs, and regional authorities to enforce laws and policies that affect women, girls, persons with disabilities (PWDs), and minority groups, several sessions have been organized to address various aspects of the issues. These sessions provided a framework for engaging stakeholders, facilitating meaningful discussions, sharing knowledge and experiences, and developing actionable strategies to enforce laws and policies that promote the rights and well-being of women, girls, PWDs, and minority groups. To ensure the success and sustainability of the biannual regional multi-stakeholder dialogue, it is important to establish clear objectives, promote inclusivity and diversity among participants, provide adequate resources and logistical support, and follow up on the outcomes and commitments made during the dialogues.

In conclusion, a biannual regional multi-stakeholder dialogue among civil society organizations (CSOs), women's rights organizations (WROs), and regional authorities is a powerful platform for enforcing laws and policies that affect women, girls, persons with disabilities (PWDs), and minority groups. By bringing together diverse stakeholders, including marginalized communities, these dialogues foster collaboration, knowledge sharing, and collective action to address the challenges faced by these groups and promote their rights and well-being.

The dialogue sessions prioritize inclusive participation, ensuring that the voices and perspectives of marginalized groups are heard and valued. Pre-dialogue consultations with key stakeholders will help shape the agenda and focus on the most pressing issues. Language interpretation services and accessibility measures will be provided to ensure full participation and engagement of diverse participants.

To maximize the impact of the dialogue, follow-up mechanisms it established to monitor and evaluate the implementation of commitments and action plans made during the sessions. Capacity-building support offered to stakeholders to enhance their knowledge and skills in enforcing laws and policies. Networking and collaboration opportunities facilitate the exchange of knowledge and good practices among participants, fostering collective action and partnership.



Policy advocacy and engagement beyond the dialogue sessions are crucial to influence policy-making processes and ensure the enforcement of laws and policies affecting marginalized groups. Resource mobilization efforts explored to secure funding for initiatives aimed at promoting the rights and well-being of these groups. The long-term sustainability of the dialogue can be ensured by embedding it within existing regional mechanisms or institutions, establishing a long-term plan for evaluations, follow-up dialogues, and ongoing coordination among stakeholders.

Overall, a biannual regional multi-stakeholder dialogue has the potential to create a conducive environment for collaboration, knowledge sharing, and collective action, leading to the effective enforcement of laws and policies that positively impact women, girls, PWDs, and minority groups. Through these dialogues, stakeholders can work together to address challenges, promote inclusivity, and advance the rights and well-being of marginalized communities in the region.

***Output 2.3: SHG Cluster Associations in Togdheer and Sanaag are empowered to claim to women's bodily integrity.***

#### **Activity 2.3.2. Train CLAs on legal and human rights perspectives of bodily integrity and VAWG (Burao and Erigavo)**

The issue of bodily integrity and violence against women and girls (VAWG) is a grave concern that has attracted significant attention from legal and human rights perspectives. Bodily integrity refers to the fundamental right of individuals to have control over their own bodies, free from any form of violence, coercion, or interference. VAWG encompasses a range of human rights abuses, including physical, sexual, psychological, and economic violence perpetrated against women and girls based on their gender.

From a legal standpoint, the recognition and protection of bodily integrity and the prevention of VAWG have gained substantial recognition at both national and international levels. Numerous legal frameworks, conventions, and domestic laws have been established to protect women's rights and address violence against them in all its forms. These legal instruments emphasize the significance of bodily autonomy, dignity, and freedom from violence as fundamental human rights.

At the international level, the United Nations (UN) has played a crucial role in promoting and protecting women's rights and addressing VAWG. The UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) explicitly recognizes the right to bodily integrity and calls upon states to take effective measures to prevent and combat violence against women. Additionally, the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women acknowledges that violence against women violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms.

From a human rights perspective, bodily integrity and VAWG are considered a direct violation of women's human rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms the principle of non-



discrimination and the right to life, liberty, and security of person, which are essential for upholding bodily integrity. Various human rights treaties, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, also emphasize the importance of protecting individuals from violence, torture, and degrading treatment.

This training was planned for eight CLAs to build their capacity as CLAs from the legal and human rights perspective on VAWG prevention. The training had two sessions over four full days per region with two days per two CLAs, and the agenda was easily comprehensive.

In conclusion, the legal and human rights perspectives on bodily integrity and violence against women and girls (VAWG) have undergone significant developments. Governments, international organizations, civil society groups, and individuals have taken important steps to address this issue and protect the rights and bodily integrity of individuals.

Key outcomes and results include the establishment and strengthening of legal frameworks that criminalize various forms of violence, the ratification and implementation of international conventions and standards, increased awareness and advocacy efforts, improved access to justice for survivors, enhanced data collection and research, and the adoption of multi-sectoral approaches involving collaboration among different stakeholders.

However, challenges persist in effectively implementing and enforcing laws, addressing social norms and attitudes that perpetuate violence, and ensuring comprehensive support services for survivors. Ongoing efforts are necessary to advance the legal and human rights perspective on bodily integrity and VAWG, with a focus on prevention, protection, and accountability.

By continuously strengthening legal frameworks, implementing, and enforcing laws, preventing violence through education and awareness, providing comprehensive support services, challenging harmful social norms, and promoting international cooperation, societies can strive towards a future where every individual's bodily integrity is respected, and violence against women and girls is eradicated.

### **Activity 2.3.3. Support CLAs to conduct sensitization on VAWG for their respective SHGs. (Buraq and Erigavo).**

CLAs can play a crucial role in conducting sensitization programs on VAWG for their respective SHGs. Sensitization efforts are essential for raising awareness, promoting gender equality, preventing violence's, and supporting survivors. Conducting sensitization programs on VAWG requires sensitivity, empathy, and a survivor-centered approach. It is essential to prioritize the safety and well-being of the community and create a supportive environment that encourages open dialogue and positive change.





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Damal, Sahan, Kaaba and Himilo CLAs was the four CLAs, which has conducted a half-day session to support 20 members by each who come from 10 different SHGs which are under their CLAs for the sensitization on violence against women and girls' prevention. The chairwoman of the CLA has organized for the session. All the 80 members (40 per region) were female. The duration of the activity was one half day, starting from 4:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. and it was organized by the chairperson of the CLA and invited to the office of the CLA.

Supporting CLAs to conduct sensitization programs on VAWG for their respective SHGs was a crucial step in addressing and preventing VAWG at the grassroots level. These sensitization programs have the potential to bring about significant positive changes within communities. By raising awareness, changing attitudes, and equipping members with knowledge and skills, the sessions contributed to the empowerment of individuals, the creation of support networks, and the promotion of gender equality.

The outcomes of such sensitization programs include increased awareness and understanding of VAWG, a positive shift in attitudes and beliefs, empowerment of individuals to prevent and respond to VAWG, improved support for survivors, community mobilization, increased reporting and seeking help, influence on policies and practices, and the establishment of sustainable change within communities. These outcomes can contribute to a safer and more inclusive environment for women and girls, where VAWG is actively challenged and prevented.

To ensure the effectiveness of these sensitization programs, it is important to conduct a needs assessment, provide training and capacity-building support, utilize participatory approaches, be culturally sensitive, address barriers, emphasize practical relevance, offer follow-up and support, encourage collaboration and networking, and establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

By implementing these recommendations, CLAs can play a vital role in sensitizing SHG members and fostering a collective commitment to addressing VAWG. With sustained efforts and continued support, these sensitization programs can contribute to creating lasting change and building communities that promote gender equality, respect, and non-violence.

## **HIGHLIGHTS DURING THE QUARTER**

In this quarter, the project has trained and conducted in different coordination meetings for different people who are in CSOs, WROs and regional authorities in the legal and human rights perspectives on bodily integrity and VAWG prevention. Also, two jointly statements have released both in Burao and Erigavo which CSOs and WROs have requested the government to look laws and policies who are related to the women and girls in order to mitigate on VAWG and also pass the drafted anti-FGC policy and law.



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## COMMUNICATION, ADVOCACY AND NETWORKING

NAFIS Network frequently participates in monthly coordination meetings as national working groups which is Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs and Family organized for the different CSOs, INGOs and regional authorities in every region in Somaliland. In this working group meetings, the stakeholders share information and experiences that have been elaborated as an organization/institution. Especially what has been done for the policies and laws related to the women and girls.

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Annual Data Collection refers to the process of gathering information or data on a yearly basis, as a systematic approach to collect, organize, and analyze data for various purposes monitoring, evaluation, and decision-making processes. This annual carries out by NAFIS network on 10<sup>th</sup> -20<sup>th</sup> December 2023 which serves as a yearly assessment to understand the conducted activities of the project in 2023, the roles and engagement of women, CSOs, and regional authorities, and the challenges and opportunities for collaboration. Its findings will guide the project's interventions, strategies, and advocacy efforts to effectively address VAWG and promote gender equality in Somaliland in the coming years. 239 respondents have participated in the annual data collection. both in Erigavo and Burao, 15 from CSOs, 216 from CLAs/WROs, and 8 from regional authorities.

The methodology was designed to collect the data for three different categories who have active participation, knowledge sharing, networking, and coordination for violence against women and girls through using key informant interview, focus group discussions and Ombea survey. In this data collection, KII has been collected with the trained staff for the civil society organizations, and regional authorities, while FGDs and Ombea survey has been collected in women right organization's especially cluster level associations who are in both Erigavo and Burao districts and which was targeted for the project during the year of 2023.



**TABLE 1: Quarter activity report (add as many rows as needed)**

Output (nr/ wording)	Planned activity	Status <sup>1</sup>	Nr participants disaggregated <sup>2</sup>	Of these NEW <sup>2</sup> (attended 1 <sup>st</sup> time)	What worked well, why? What didn't work that well, why? Reason for eventual revision / postponement / cancelling? New timetable for postponed activities?
Output 1.1: CSOs and WROs (here: CLAs) working to end VAWG have mechanisms to continue their efforts during crises.	Activity 1.1.4. Train CSOs and WROs in advocacy, social accountability, and community engagement on VAWG prevention. (Erigavo)	Conducted	45	New	All the activities planned for Q4 has been conducted successfully.
	Activity 1.1.5 Conduct quarterly information and experience sharing sessions for CSOs and WROs forum members (Both Erigavo and Burao)	Conducted	60	New	
Output 2.1: CSOs, WROs (here: CLAs) and SHG Federation collaborate effectively to influence legislators to pass the Anti-FGC Bill (national level)	Activity 2.1.1. Organize annual forum for CSOs, WROs and SHG Federation to build common stands and release joint statements against VAWG (primarily to get the Anti-FGC Policy and Bill enacted)	Conducted	60	New	
	Activity 2.1.2. Organize knowledge-sharing workshops on the negative effects of FGC for the Parliament's Social Affairs, Human Rights, and Sharia and Family Committees	Conducted	20	New	
Output 2.2: Regional authorities in Togdheer and Sanaag have knowledge and skills to address VAWG	Activity 2.2.1. Facilitate a bi-annual regional multi-stakeholder dialogue among CSOs, WROs, CLAs and regional authorities to enforce laws and policies that affect women, girls, PWDs, and minority groups	Conducted	80	New	
Output 2.3: SHG Cluster Associations in	Activity 2.3.2. Train CLAs on the legal and human rights perspectives of bodily integrity and VAWG.	Conducted	160	New	

<sup>1</sup> fully completed / on-track / postponed / cancelled.

<sup>2</sup> by gender and age (adult/child) s



Togdheer and Sanaag are empowered to claim to women's bodily integrity	Activity 2.3.3. Support CLAs to conduct sensitization on VAWG for their respective SHGs.	Conducted	80	New	
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**TABLE 2: Main communications activities (add as many rows as needed)**

Activities conducted within this:

Activity (incl. topic)	Estimated total reach <sup>3</sup>	Distribution (channels where delivered)	Earned or bought media (incl. cost of distribution) <sup>4</sup>	Link to content (if available)
<i>[Images] About Activity 1.1.4. Train CSOs and WROs in advocacy, social accountability, and community engagement on VAWG prevention. (Erigavo)</i>	<i>382 views</i>	<i>Twitter: accounts where content was distributed</i>	<i>No cost (earned)</i>	<a href="https://x.com/NAFIS_NETWORK/status/1713837689882005819?s=20">https://x.com/NAFIS_NETWORK/status/1713837689882005819?s=20</a>
<i>[Images] Activity 1.1.5 Conduct quarterly information and experience sharing sessions for CSOs and WROs forum members (Both Erigavo and Burao)</i>	<i>575 views</i>	<i>Twitter: accounts where content was distributed</i>	<i>No cost (earned)</i>	<a href="https://x.com/NAFIS_NETWORK/status/1728998021617324194?s=20">https://x.com/NAFIS_NETWORK/status/1728998021617324194?s=20</a>
<i>(Image) Activity 2.1.1. Organize annual forum for CSOs, WROs and SHG Federation to build common stands and release joint statements against VAWG</i>	<i>82 views</i>	<i>Twitter: accounts where content was distributed</i>	<i>No cost (earned)</i>	<a href="https://x.com/NAFIS_NETWORK/status/1733501701162664442?s=20">https://x.com/NAFIS_NETWORK/status/1733501701162664442?s=20</a>

<sup>3</sup> How many unique users/people the media reaches (usually different medias can provide this estimation). Reach of content in different social media channels combined > can be found in the analytics of FB, Instagram and Twitter

<sup>4</sup> Report here distribution cost, NOT production cost



<i>(primarily to get the Anti-FGC Policy and Bill enacted)</i>				
<i>(Images) Activity 2.1.2. Organize knowledge-sharing workshops on the negative effects of FGC for the Parliament's Social Affairs, Human Rights, and Sharia and Family Committees.</i>	<i>135 views</i>	<i>Twitter: accounts where content was distributed</i>	<i>No cost (earned)</i>	<a href="https://x.com/NAFIS_NETWORK/status/1718850714523349177?s=20">https://x.com/NAFIS_NETWORK/status/1718850714523349177?s=20</a>
<i>(Images) Activity 2.2.1. Facilitate a bi-annual regional multi-stakeholder dialogue among CSOs, WROs, CLAs and regional authorities to enforce laws and policies that affect women, girls, PWDs, and minority groups (Burao and Erigavo)</i>	<i>127 views 154 views</i>	<i>Twitter: accounts where content was distributed</i>	<i>No cost (earned)</i>	<a href="https://x.com/NAFIS_NETWORK/status/1729542541148602423?s=20">https://x.com/NAFIS_NETWORK/status/1729542541148602423?s=20</a> <a href="https://x.com/NAFIS_NETWORK/status/1724747295982280807?s=20">https://x.com/NAFIS_NETWORK/status/1724747295982280807?s=20</a>
<i>Activity 2.3.2. Train CLAs on legal and human rights perspectives of bodily integrity and VAWG prevention (Burao and Erigavo)</i>	<i>146 views</i>	<i>Twitter: accounts where content was distributed</i>	<i>No cost (earned)</i>	<a href="https://x.com/NAFIS_NETWORK/status/1716775151231013146?s=20">https://x.com/NAFIS_NETWORK/status/1716775151231013146?s=20</a>