



The Lesotho Planned Parenthood Association

2020 Annual Report

Introduction:

The year 2020 was by and large challenging due to the outbreak of Corona Virus (COVID 19), which eventually caused huge rates of mortality across the globe. Lesotho was no exception with infection rates that rose to 37% in January 2021. The MA still managed to push the IPPF agenda through implementation of 4 OUTCOMES. This is despite national lockdowns that were imposed in order to protect the population. Even though National lockdowns were necessary, the accompanying regulations banned gatherings and restricted movement. Outreach activities were put on hold for the lockdown duration. Some essential health services like VMMC were also put-on hold but the rest of health services including FP and HIV services were highly in demand. The 'new normal' prompted the MA to facilitate virtual meetings to avoid personal contacts, which had its own challenges because a large section of the population does not have access to internet connection as well as adequate gadgets.

Acknowledgements

The MA continues to acknowledge IPPF and IPPFARO for the core grant support as well as the technical backstop. The Ministry of Health is also fully acknowledged for the continuous support with SRH and HIV commodities, which made it possible to serve clients in the MA static clinics and outreaches. Local

stakeholders particularly the UN Agencies, international NGOs, community forums and the media fraternity, which aided the advocacy effort are also acknowledged. IPPF, UNFPA and EGPAF are also acknowledged for providing PPE support to the MA, which was used to protect front line employees, support staff service providers and other agencies that collaborate with LPPA in the outreach areas against COVID 19 infections.

lists for preparation. Questions were set based on challenges that young people are facing. Panels were formed such that each sector was represented. The key issue was to learn what role each of the stakeholders played to address challenges facing young people, as well as to identify any policy gaps, if there are any, to providing youth friendly SRH services and CSE for both In and Out of School Youth.

Part I: Outcome 1

I – PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

(1) Project title: SRHR advocacy among Legislators and Community Leaders

(2) Goal: To enhance advocacy to secure SRH support

Specific Objective 1: To Increase involvement of 50 Councillors and Chiefs in realization of SRHR in 2020.

1.1 Sensitize Parliamentarians about SRH issues and CSE: 1 Member of the Social Cluster Portfolio Committee of the

National Parliament was invited to a meeting with the Chief Executive to lobby her to be a Champion of MA's advocacy campaigns, especially under #BecauseWeCan Project. Further, 16 Members of the Social Cluster Portfolio Committee of the National Parliament were sensitized during the SADC PF meeting.

1.2 Hold sessions to capacitate two Community Councils of Seate and Telle on consequences of Child Marriage:

The MA, in collaboration with other Stakeholders organised one Community Dialogue in Thaba-Tseka, organised and participated in World AIDS Day Commemoration, the Launching of District HIV/AIDS Fastrack Plan and Polihali Project CSE Intervention Plan in Mokhotlong. These areas were prioritised over Seate and Telle because data suggested that they required urgent attention as cases of Child Marriages and Unintended pregnancies were very high, particularly in Mokhotlong due to a dam construction project that is taking place there.

1.3 Organise Community gatherings in collaboration with Seate and Telle Community Councillors to raise awareness about consequences of Child Marriage, and to promote uptake of SRH/HIV/GBV services at LPPA outreach site:

LPPA, in collaboration with UNFPA, organised a journalists' tour to Quthing in two Community Councils of Telle and Dilidili to raise awareness about consequences of Child Marriage, and to promote uptake of SRH/HIV/GBV services, and document factors that led to low uptake of services and consequences as a result of that. The MA in collaboration with other Stakeholders, further organised one Community Dialogue in Thaba-Tseka, World AIDS Day Commemoration, the

Launching of District HIV/AIDS Fastrack Plan, and Polihali Project CSE Intervention Plan in Mokhotlong.

Specific Objective 2: To engage trained Young People and Herd Boys as SRHR Advocates to advocate for prioritization of SRHR among Policy Makers in 2020

2.1 Organise campaigns and join National Events to celebrate International days (International Women's Day, International Youth Day, World Contraception Day, World AIDS Day, World Cancer Day, World Population Day):

A World Contraception Day was celebrated in collaboration with UNFPA through a four days training of Journalists. 25 Journalists from different media institutions participated in the training, and field visit. World AIDS Day was also celebrated in Mokhotlong in collaboration with UNFPA. International Women's Day was celebrated through a Community Dialogue in Thaba-Tseka. The MA also participated in the International Population Day Commemoration organised by the Ministry of Development Planning.

2.2 Develop IEC materials for SRHR/SGBV Campaigns

The MA received the following items from UNFPA T-Shirts: 150, Jackets: 150, Scuff: 150, Bottles: 150, Bags: 50, Umbrellas: 50, Executive Banners: 2, Gazebos: 2, Reflector Jackets:30:

The MA also procured the following items under #BecauseWeCan Project:

Caps:170, Tshirts:620, Masks:120

Qualitative analysis of the project

1. What are the main achievements?

- The MA participated in the launch of the #BecauseWeCan SRHR Advocacy Project at the Regional Level.

- The MA collaborated with UNFPA to train 25 Journalists in order to celebrate World Contraception Day.

2. What worked well? Why?

- Journalists were invited for a field trip to document people’s opinions on family planning and public perceptions on SRH services for young people.

- The MA had a breakfast meeting with a Female Parliamentarian with the purpose of engaging her as an SRHR Advocacy Champion.

- The Community Dialogue in Thaba-Tseka created a platform for young people to interact with Community Gate-Keepers to discuss challenges of Child Marriages.

- Advocacy messages were drafted under #BecauseWeCan Project. The messages were targeting different sectors of the population. Advocacy issues targeted prevention of early and unintended pregnancies among young people as well as Child Marriages. Targeted groups included Parliamentarians, Religious leaders, Parents and Health Service Providers.

3. What did not work so well? Why?

- Untimely funds disbursements delayed implementation.

- Funds planned for use in this project were delayed from both UNFPA and She Decides Project. UNFPA funds were disbursed on the 31st of March 2020, and funds that had been allocated for advocacy under She Decides Project could not be

approved on time and were finally reallocated to the clinic construction project.

- Forums were affected by the State of Emergency that restricted gatherings Nationwide due to COVID 19.

4.What would you do differently if implementing this kind of project in the future?

- Engage with the Donor to be responsible for Staff Costs for project management.



Panelists responding to questions during the Community Dialogue in Thaba-Tseka. The Dialogue was part of several Advocacy initiatives towards the ending SGBV and Child Marriages

Part I: Outcome 1

Priority 1: Galvanize commitment and secure legislative, policy and practice improvements

I – PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

(1) **Project title: #BecauseWeCan Project**

(2) **Goal: To enhance advocacy to hold Governments accountable in the implementation of ESA Commitment and Maputo Plan of Action**

Specific Objective 1: To increase the number of Southern African CSOs

advocating for the domestication and implementation of SRHR and CSE policies and norms protecting youth rights in Southern Africa.

1.1 Engage a Consultant to review an Advocacy Plan: An Advocacy Plan was developed

1.2 Organise 3 days meeting to draft an Advocacy Plan: Draft Advocacy Plan developed by MA Staff

1.3 Disseminate messages from Communications Collective on MA Social Media Platforms: 18 Messages and newspaper articles were shared with Communications Collective

1.4 Organise a meeting with Stakeholders in SADC PF to plan for the Parliamentary Forum: The meeting could not be held because funds were disbursed very late.

1.5 Organise a National Parliamentary Forum to discuss National Progress on CSE implementation and Maputo Plan of Action: The MA in collaboration with other Stakeholders organised and supported the National Review on the progress made in ESA Commitment in order to advocate that the Government extends the commitment.

1.6 Organise one-on-one meetings with prominent locals (such as Parliamentarians and other Leaders) to lobby them to promote CSE and SRHR key messages on different radio stations as Champions: A meeting was organised for the ED with one MP to lobby her to be the champion of the campaign. Further, the MA engaged the Minister of Gender, Youth, Sports and Recreation to address its Annual General Meeting on SGBV. The MA also engaged the Deputy Minister of Health during Journalists Training to encourage them to report on the benefits of

Contraception. In the other event, the District Administrator of Mokhotlong addressed the subject of HIV and Child Marriages.

1.7 Procure radio slots on local radio stations and Newspapers for Champions to discuss issues of SGBV: 18 articles were published on different media platforms addressing different topics of the campaign.

Specific Objective 2: To enhance decision-makers' accountability in domesticating and implementing continental policies and norms promoting young people's SRHR in Southern Africa.

2.1 Organise a peaceful march to demonstrate support for implementation of CSE and Maputo Plan of Action: A march was not held, instead the MA, in collaboration with other Development Partners organised a National Meeting to review progress made in as far as implementation of ESA Commitment is concerned

2.2 Document "I" Stories of the impact of CSE and SRHR implementations and challenges: 19 'I' stories were documented. Following the National Lockdown by the Government due to COVID 19 outbreak, the MA took an initiative to organise Dialogue with young people to find out what they were doing since schools were closed. Young people shared their personal stories.

2.3 Organise Journalist Tour: 5 Journalists Tours were organised

2.4 Participate in the #BecauseWeCan campaigns meeting at the sub-Regional level informed by the project communication strategy and advocacy hub: The MA participated in 1 sub-

Regional contact meeting and 11 virtual meetings

2.5 Create a WhatsApp Group for targeted CSOs, UN Institutions and Government Ministries Officers to discuss CSE issues: A WhatsApp groups exists

2.8 Organise youth parliament: Could not be organised due to COVID 19 regulations.

2.9 Celebrate World Aids Day: WAD was celebrated through organising and participating in Polihali Intervention Launch in Mokhotlong

2.10 Organise Staff tutorial on Human Rights related to SRHR: The activity was successfully held for 57 MA Staff

2.11 Hold monthly progress review meetings: 12 Progress Reviews Meetings were held

Qualitative analysis of the project

1.What are the main achievements?

- The project was successfully launched in Cape Town in the presence of the Africa Regional Director and EDs from implementing MAs.
- The Journalists training has created healthy media relationships with the MA, and this resulted in more media houses reporting on LPPA activities in their weekly newspapers.
- Training for MA Staff was applauded as an eye-opener to Staff.

2.What worked well? Why?

- The healthy collaboration between LPPA, MoH, and UN Organizations worked very well during the celebration of World Contraception Day and World AIDS Day.

- Involvement of Local Media Institutions in advocacy.

- The use of online platforms to undertake advocacy work during the COVID 19 restrictions.

3.What did not work so well? Why?

- Delay in disbursement of funding led to postponement of some activities.



Some of the Young People who participated in the Community Dialogue in Thaba-Tseka. Their voices were raised, and their voices were heard! The activity was supported by #BecauseWeCan Project!

Part II: Outcome 2

Priority 3: 1Million young people, empowered to act freely on their sexual and reproductive health and rights

I – PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

Project title: Adolescents Involvement in CSE for improved reproductive health

(2) Goal: To improve SRHR of young people through Comprehensive Sexuality Education

Specific Objective 1: To increase the number of young people who are able to exercise their sexual rights upon completion of CSE in 2020.

1.1 Organise inter-varsity dialogue on identified CSE topics: The Government restricted meetings and large gatherings due to COVID 19, which resulted in closure of Tertiary Institutions, thus dialogues could not be held. The institutions were still closed by end of the year. However, in December 2020, LPPA in collaboration with Jhpiego provided Botho University students with SRHR and HIV services. Learners were provided with "Know Your Rights", "Know Your Status" and "Responsible Use of Social Media" pamphlets. 86 students were reached, 38 were boys and 48 were girls.

1.2 Organize CSE sessions for Out of School Youth: The MA implemented a 5-day training for 40 identified adolescents and young people from Mapholaneng catchment area in Mokhotlong. The objective of capacity building was for trained adolescents to reach their peers with CSE through establishment of youth clubs in their respective communities. The MA also organised roadshow for Key Populations where 1, 081 of them were reached with CSE sessions.

Specific Objective 2: To engage 24 groups of youth, including key populations, women and men as agents of change in SRHR by 2020.

2.1 Organise CSE sessions for Key Populations: Online Information Fair and CSE information dissemination were organised for Key Populations in Quthing District. Young people were further reached with SRHR Information through different channels of communication, these included LPPA's collaboration with Phelisanang Bophelong and Skillshare Peer Educators hosting 2 Information

Fairs for the key populations in both Mokhotlong and Quthing districts.

2.2 Host roadshows in six districts for key populations

LPPA managed to host a one-day awareness campaigns for each of the three borders of the project implementation sites, which is in Maseru, Mafeteng and Maputsoe. A total of 314 people were reached with SRHR and HIV prevention information with emphasis on correct and consistent use of condoms including proper disposal.

2.3 Use social media platforms to advocate for SRHR in collaboration with youth led organisations: 20,886 young people were reached through MA online platforms

Qualitative analysis of the project

1. What are the main achievements?

The MA provided Botho University students with SRHR and HIV services. The students were provided with "Know Your Rights", "Know Your Status" and "Responsible Use of Social Media" pamphlets.

2. What worked well? Why

The MA collaboration with Jhpiego in reaching students of higher learning. The use of online platforms.

3. What did not work so well? Why?

COVID 19 outbreak led to restrictions in movement, and most of the activities could not be organised.



Participants during the National ESA Commitment Progress Review

Part III: Outcome 3

Priority 5: Deliver rights-based services including for safe abortion & HIV

I – PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

(1) Project title: Improved Access to quality integrated SRH services

Goal: To deliver rights-based and integrated SRH service

Specific Objective 1. To deliver 600 000 non-discriminatory rights-based and free integrated services to youth, women and men in 2020

1.1 Maintain provision of integrated SRH services in MA facilities and outreaches: SRHR services were maintained in 6 MA clinics and 22 outreach areas were visited.

1.2 Organize LPPA week in one district: LPPA week was not conducted due to financial limitations.

1.3 Visit radio and TV to disseminate SRH information: National TV was visited once, and 9 radio programs were conducted to disseminate SRH information.

1.4 Maintain Pre Natal-Services in Mafeteng and Maseru and establish under-five Clinic in Mafeteng: Onsite training of LPPA Service Providers on PNC service was provided by Mafeteng DHMT. The facility was also provided with the equipment required to start the clinic. Following the training, Service Providers were attached in the Government Hospital. Post Natal Care and Under -5 clinic began in July 2020 in Mafeteng facility. 1,207 Prenatal clients were served in Maseru and Mafeteng Clinics.

Specific Objective 2. To enhance Quality of Care practice for services delivery among LPPA facilities in 2020

2.1 Conduct QoC assessment among LPPA facilities (self-assessment, client exit interview): 6 LPPA facilities were assessed, and workplans implemented.

2.3 Implement eCMIS in 2 clinics: e CMIS was not implemented because the MA expected Technical assistance from IPPF.

Qualitative analysis of the project

1. What are the main achievements?

- Service delivery was expanded to introduce Post Natal Care and Under 5 services in Mafeteng clinic.
- The MA constructed a new clinic in Botha-Bothe district, which is strategically placed. This will hopefully increase the number of services being provided and as a result the number of SRHR services is expected to increase in the coming years.

2. What worked well? Why

- Twenty-two (22) Outreach areas were visited. This includes 1 outreach in the vicinity of the Van Rooyen border gate, which provides services specifically for LGBTI, Sex Workers and Truck Drivers.
- The MA managed to train all Service Providers to provide male specific SRH services including Prostate cancer screening.
- The MA was able to continue providing services in spite of COVID 19 because it received support to procure PPE.

3. What did not work so well? Why?

- National lockdowns due to COVID 19 had a negative impact on LPPA's service delivery especially outreaches, since they were not allowed for about 4 to 6 months including mobilisation activities of any sort.
- There were also National stock-outs of Depo Provera and Oral Contraceptives which affected a number of clients.

4. What would you do differently if implementing this kind of project in the future?

- Introduce SRHR E-services.



LPPA Senior Nurse providing SRHR information to women gathering during 'the Along Borders' Outreach! Services

were supported by UNFPA Country office!

Part III: Outcome 3

Priority 5: Deliver rights-based services including for safe abortion & HIV

I – PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

(1) Project title: SRHR and HIV integrated services at National Level

(2) Goal: To deliver rights-based and integrated SRH service

Specific Objective 1. To provide rights-based and free integrated SRH/HIV/SGBV services to youth, women and men in 4 districts of Botha-Bothe, Maseru, Mokhotlong and Quthing in 2020.

1.1 Provide integrated SRHR/HIV/SGBV services in four Districts: A total of 14, 201 SRH/HIV/SGBV services were provided to clients in four districts where the project was implemented.

1.2 Provide HIV testing services to adolescents and young people: A total of 449 adolescents were reached with HTS

Specific Objective 2. To provide adolescents and young people with knowledge and skills to make informed decisions and maintain healthy sexual behaviours in Botha-Bothe, Leribe, Mafeteng, Maseru, Mokhotlong and Quthing in 2020

2.1 Organise roadshows to provide information and commemorate National and International Days: Three roadshows were done. LPPA managed to host one-day

awareness campaigns for each of the three borders (Mafeteng, Maseru & Leribe) of the project implementation sites. World AIDS day was celebrated in Mokhotlong and Moshoeshoe Statue Park. A total of 18,639 Clients were provided with information.

2.2 Conduct Information Fair for marginalized adolescents, young people and key populations: 3 Information Fairs were held in Quthing, and two of them in Mokhotlong during World AIDS Day and Polihali launch. Total of 2789 young people were reached.

Specific Objective 3. To strengthen decentralization and integration of HIV related services 2020

3.1 Engage Peer Educators for key populations: 9 Peer Educators were deployed along Maseru, Mafeteng and Maputsoe border gates.

3.2 Conduct Interpersonal sessions for Key Populations: The MA managed to reach 352 clients being 63 LDTD, 156 FSWs, 121 LGBTIQ community members and 12 MSM across the 3 borders of Lesotho and 5 (1 LDTD, 4 FSWs) of them were referred to seek services at the nearest clinics of their choice.

3.3 Distribute male and female condoms: A total of 680,000 branded male condoms were received from UNFPA. The MA was able to package and distribute 124,203 male condoms. 7254 female condoms were also distributed.

Qualitative analysis of the project

1. What are the main achievements?

- The MA was able to expand its services to Long Distance Truck Drivers.
- The MA was able to offer a one-week CSE Training to 40 Young people in Mokhotlong.

2. What worked well? Why

- The MA was once more recognised as UNFPA Implementing Partner for the current year.
- The MA identified Peer Educators to assist with COVID-19 information during outreach services. This has ensured that clients particularly young people, do not only get SRH information and services, but are also equipped with relevant information concerning COVID-19.
- Placement of Peer Educators for specific groups at the borders and in target districts ensured that every population is taken care of, and therefore has plenty of time to be provided with relevant information by relevant personnel.

3. What did not work so well? Why?

- Funds were only disbursed on the 31st March 2020 around the same time when the country had a national lockdown due to COVID 19 pandemic.
- The MA did not manage to provide services in targeted Institutions of Higher Learning because of unplanned school breaks due to National State of Emergency that was followed by the national lockdown.



Condoms Handover by UNFPA Country Rep Dr Marc to LPPA CE, Ms. Koneshe. Over 600 000 Branded Male Condoms were handed over

Part III: Outcome 3

Priority 6: Deliver rights-based services including for safe abortion & HIV

I – PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

(1) Project title: PUSH Project

(2) **Goal:** To utilize a prioritised approach to institutionalize interventions that sustain reduction in HIV transmission, morbidity and mortality among people living with HIV in Maseru, Mohale's Hoek and Mafeteng by 2020.

Specific objectives 1. Expand PITC Coverage among key & priority populations

1.1 Provide HTS services to key and priority populations: 7652 clients; 496 FSW, 413 MSM and 6, 743 General Population

1.2 Offer PrEP to all HIV negative MSM and Sex Workers: 287 clients; 17 FSW, 13 MSM and 257 General Population

1.3 Distribute self-testing kits to MSM, SWs, males and adolescents in 3 facilities (Maseru, Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek): 2396 kits were distributed: 437 FSW,

247 MSM and 1, 712 to the general population.

Specific objective 2. Strengthen and Increase family centred care and treatment services:

2.1 Provide same day ART initiation for all clients tested HIV positive: A total of 330 clients were initiated on ART whereby 76 were FSW and 16 were MSM

2.2 Screening of FSW for cervical cancer: 125 FSW

2.4 Provide IPT to all eligible Key and Priority Populations: 386 clients of which 73 were FSW and 22 MSM

Specific Objective 3. Scale up VL monitoring for all patients, especially CSWs and MSM

3.1 Conduct Viral load monitoring to all Key and Priority Populations on ART: 2 666 blood samples were collected from key and priority populations clients for VL monitoring

3.2 Establish Community ART Groups (CAGs) for stable patients: 5 CAGs

Qualitative analysis of the project

1. What are the main achievements?

- The MA managed to achieve and go beyond project targets in all PFY4 indicators.
- The MA managed to train 30 Peer Educators and 7 staff members on Peer Navigation model that will help to improve MA ART retention and viral load suppression.
- By good and impressive performance, the MA Managed to secure funding for PFY5.

2. What worked well? Why

- Use of HIVST as per national guidelines helped the MA to increase number of people tested.
- Strengthening of Multi Month Dispensation (MMD) reduced the number of ART missed appointments and defaulters hence improving the MA ART current.
- Frequent updating of ART client new contacts and addresses improved the MA contact tracing.
- Partnership with LENASO helped the MA with a vehicle support during contact tracing in Mafeteng district.
- Some Peer Educators were assigned to peer navigation to focus on client adherence, and that improved positivity yield and ART adherence.
- Collaboration with Phelisanang Bophelong Support Group by training MA project coordination team on Peer Navigation helped to address MA adherence challenges.
- Joint data verification with EGPAF (donor) District Teams ensured that the statistics reported was correct.

3. What did not work so well? Why?

- Most of the community activities such as outreaches, moonlight services, patient tracking and index testing were affected by COVID 19 National lockdown regulations.
- Viral load monitoring was negatively impacted by breakdown of laboratory machines. That resulted in delays in acquisition of test results while some were not received at all.

- Community camps did not yield expected positivity results as other Partners were also targeting communities with HTS.

4. What would you do differently if implementing this kind of project in the future?

- Procure a vehicle to support every project site to simplify project implementation.
- Conduct regular trainings for Peer Educators and Service Providers to keep them up to date with frequently changing National Service Provision Guidelines.
- Adopt Peer Navigation model to improve MA retention.

Part IV: Outcome 4

Priority 7: Enhance operational effectiveness and double national and global income

I – PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

(1) Project title: Enhancing accountability and improving program performance

(2) Goal: A sustainable, accountable and high performing MA

Specific Objective 1: To maintain governance standards and compliance with the MA constitution and IPPF principles in 2020

1.1 Conduct and participate in governance meetings: All local governance meetings were held on their set date. Regional Council meetings could not be held due to COVID 19.

Specific Objective 2: To create an attractive and conducive work environment by 2020

2.1 Organise staff Retreat: A Staff retreat was held

2.2 Participate in local, regional and international meetings/workshops: MA Participated in 25 meetings.



All MA Staff during their one day SRHR Training Workshop. The Training was meant to capacitate MA Staff on the National Legal Framework that supports SRHR. The training was supported by #BecauseCan Project.

Qualitative analysis of the project

1. What are the main achievements?

- The MA was able to host the Branch, YAM and National Annual General Meetings in spite of the COVID 19 challenges.

2. What worked well? Why

- Virtual meetings were hosted for Committees to review Half Year report and APB 2021. Such meetings were also hosted between the MA and Donors.

3. What did not work so well? Why?

- Statutory meeting, especially AGMs, was delayed due to movement restrictions in response to COVID 19 outbreak.

4. What would you do differently if implementing this kind of project in the future?

Capacitate Committee members in virtual meeting.

Part IV: Outcome 4

Priority 7: Enhance operational effectiveness and double national and global income

I – PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

(1) Project title: Enhancing accountability and improving program performance

(2) Goal: A sustainable, accountable and high performing MA

Specific objective 1: To diversify and increase the current funding levels by 100%, by 2020

1.1 Develop concept notes for Donors, Partners and Private Sector: 7 Concept notes were developed

1.2 Draft and implement ACI plans per Branches: None. Volunteers are very reluctant to support ACI. Other than the fact that in 2020 movement was restricted due to COVID 19, there is still low commitment.

1.3 Maintain donor requirements according to LOAs: The MA maintained its requirements according to Letters of Agreements. It provided both programmatic and financial reports timeously.

1.4 Review statutory documents and share with IPPF (APB, AR, HYR): The MA was able to develop its 2019 Annual Report, 2020 Half Year report and 2021 APB.

Specific Objective 2: To enhance the capacity of the MA to sustain its operations in 2020

2.1 Organize internships for undergraduate students: 4 Students (2 Counselling and 2 Communication) LUCT and NUL

2.2 Train MA Staff in PASTEL Payroll System: None of the Staff were trained due limited funds.

2.3 Organize a refresher training for the MA Staff on Sun system: No refresher training was organised

Specific Objective 3: To enhance the image and operational effectiveness of the MA 2020

3.1 Summarize annual report for Donors and other Stakeholders: One Annual Report was drafted and disseminated on MA website.

3.2 Track MA performance: One Audit Exercise

Qualitative analysis of the project

1. What are the main achievements?

- With She Decides Project funds, the MA was able to develop one of its sites (Botha-Bothe Clinic was constructed).
- All Statutory meetings were held in spite of the COVID 19 crisis.

2. What worked well? Why

EGPAF, UNFPA and Amplify Change were maintained to support the MA. The MA also enjoyed the No Cost Extension status for the She Decides Project funded by Belgium, which led to the construction of Botha-Bothe Clinic.

3. What did not work so well? Why?

Late donor funds disbursement.

COVID 19 restrictions caused a delay in implementing some activities such as an Audit exercise and AGM.

4. What would you do differently if implementing this kind of project in the future?

Capacitate Volunteers in hosting and participating in virtual meetings.