How has work funded by Comic Relief's Power Up programme contributed to shifts in women and girls' power?

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POWER UP!

In what ways did Comic Relief's Power Up contribute towards shifts in girls and women's power?

BARBARA KLUGMAN CONCEPTS

Barbara Klugman
Women's Day: 8 March 2021

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Executive summary – by Alison McKinley

Comic Relief's Power Up initiative supports a diverse cohort of Funded Partners in the UK, sub-Saharan Africa and south Asia to build power for women and girls on a range of issues identified as paramount in their contexts. Focussing on relationships and movement building, rather than project activities, Comic Relief contracted a learning coordinator, Barbara Klugman, to support both Comic Relief and Funded Partners' learning during the initiative. During year 1 of Power Up, she facilitated funded partners in creating peer learning groups on issues of concern to them, from movement-building and leadership, to research and advocacy on gender-based violence, to strengthening monitoring, evaluation and learning in ways that supported their values. At the end of year 1, Comic Relief asked her to explore 'if and how this work is leading to women and girls involved having more power within their contexts', defining power as agency to 'define, decide, do'.

This report outlines the approach taken to investigate this question and presents the resulting power framework identified, before reflecting on the Funded Partners' response to these findings and their potential application. It may be useful to other funders and service providers working in / supporting feminist movements.

Approach:

The Learning Coordinator used the Funded Partners' October 2020 annual reports as the basis for an Outcome Harvesting exercise to identify both the outcomes each Funded Partner had influenced, and the strategies or activities they had used to have this influence. Funded Partners reviewed these outcomes and strategies to add content and ensure they were accurately captured.

Following a literature review of power and influence in movements and civil society, the outcomes identified were categorised by the type of power demonstrated, from the point of view of the Learning Coordinator. Finally, the power framework, outcomes analysis and power types influenced by the cohort, was shared with Funded Partners and a workshop held for their reflections on its representation of, and potential application to, their work. (Limitations and deviation from a full outcome harvesting approach are outlined in the report.)

Key findings:

Outcomes (242 identified):

- The power demonstrated by achievement of outcomes was spread relatively evenly between four types of power: power within, movement power, narrative power, and institutional power.
- Funded Partners used power to influence a range of actors, from individuals to community groups, movements and organisations, to politicians and government officials.

Strategies (184 identified):

- These were divided between 'movement-building' (e.g. networking and organisational strengthening) and 'influencing' (e.g. conducting and disseminating research, advocacy or litigation).

Funded Partner reflections:

- The report showed how many Funded Partners found value in working as a movement, to build relationships with others and amplify impact.
- Funded Partners recognised that a single framework was unlikely to capture their diverse experience but expressed interest in adapting it to support their work.

Conclusions:

The outcomes analysis demonstrates where Funded Partners had influence while the power framework interprets the significance of these outcomes in relation to Comic Relief's goal of strengthening women and girls' power. This report demonstrates that both the process and the output of an Outcome Harvesting approach were of value to Funded Partners in exploring the types of power they are building, exercising, and influencing. Funded Partners and Comic Relief identified concrete ways the power framework could support work in feminist movement-building, from influencing other funders to developing change theories and the Power Up learning coordinator is working with Funded Partners to identify how they would like to proceed with this agenda.

Background

The Power Up Initiative

Comic Relief's Power Up global initiative aims to support work that builds power for women and girls, in whatever context and on whatever issue they have self-identified as being paramount. One of Comic Relief's priorities is to contribute to building the resilience of, and connections between, organisations to build their strength as movement constituents. The emphasis of the Power Up initiative was on inclusivity, relationships, and approach rather than on particular project activities. It should also be on learning, including on what ways of learning work best for women-led and feminist organisations and movements.[1]

Grants were awarded for between three to five years, £250-£500k, starting in September 2019. They span local and national projects including in the UK, India, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, to Multinational projects that operate either within or across the regions of Sub Saharan Africa and South Asia. They include two women's funds and two funds focusing specifically on LGBTIQ/sexual rights issues who are working to support small grassroots groups covering all of Comic Relief's primary focus countries. Work is ranging from targeted strategic work to achieve transformative change in a given area, to providing emergency support and resources to activists. The groups are listed below, including names of partners, where they applied with other groups.

Group	Project Title
Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice With Sappho and Pointofview	Online and in the Streets: Powering Up South Asian LBTQI Women's Movements
Creating Resources for Empowerment in Action (CREA)	All Women Count:Rethink Power/Re-imagine Agendas/Reboot Strategies in the Feminist Movement in India
End Violence Against Women Coalition	Could Do Better': Pushing for a 'Whole school approach' to girls' safety and equality
Fawcett Society	Equal Power
FRIDA | The Young Feminist Fund with Women's Health & Equal Rights Initiative (WHER)	Shaking the Ground; Coloring the Sky: Strengthening LBTQI Movements in Sub Saharan Africa
International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs	Empowering indigenous women in Africa and Asia
Leeds Women's Aid	Women's Lives Leeds (WLL) VOICES
Pastoral Woman's Council with Maasai Women Development Organization (MWEDO)	EMPOWER Embracing Pastoralists who Organize For Women's Empowerment and Rights
UAF-AFRICA	Strengthening women's rights organizing, resistance and resilience
UHAI EASHRI with Red Umbrella Fund	Powering Up Sex Workers' Organising for Human Rights
Vidyanikethan with IMAGE Consortium and SEVAK	Nurturing Movement of Girls and Young Women as Agents of Change to Ascertain their Rights
Womankind Worldwide with Women's Coalition of Zimbabwe (WCoZ) and Women in Politics Support Unit (WIPSU)	Collective Action to Realise Equality (CARE): Feminist movement building in Zimbabwe
Women for Refugee Women with Refugee Women Connect	Refugee Women: Empower and Change
Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO) with HomeNet South Asia	Empowering Women Home-Based Workers
Women in Prison Ltd	Building the Women's Centre Movement
WoMin, African Gender and Extractives Alliance with Centre for Natural Resource Governance (CNRG) and Kebetkache	African women's voice, African women's development sovereignty " the Right to Say NO"
Young Women's Trust	A National Movement of Equality for Young Women and Work

Purpose of this brief

Comic Relief contracted me to play two roles as a 'learning coordinator':
i) to facilitate a space of learning and reflection among grantees, supporting them in learning with and from each other on whatever issues are of concern to them; and
ii) to support the Comic Relief Power Up team in learning through, among other things, at the end of the first year of the initiative, reviewing the October 2020 annual reports from Power Up's 17 grantees and their additional six partners, to identify "How (and if) this work is leading to women and girls involved having more power within their contexts."

The task was not to evaluate the work of each grantee, but rather to explore the effectiveness of Power Up, as a funding strategy.

To this end I harvested from each annual report both any outcomes influenced by grantees, and the strategies (or 'contributions') they had used to have this influence. I asked each organisation to review the harvest of outcomes and contributions that I had done from its annual report, and to provide more specific information where necessary.

I harvested 242 outcomes and 184 contributions (since 58 contributions influenced more than one outcome).

I categorised each of these in relation to what types of social actors in what types of outcomes, and what kinds of strategies or activities contributed towards these. I then categorised them based on my interpretation of their significance, defined as what type of power the achievement of the outcome demonstrated. I developed a continuum of types of power drawing from literature from the field, from insights gained through the working group conversations among grantees over the last year and from their annual reports. This report presents the findings from my perspective.

The 'power' framework

For the Power Up initiative, Comic Relief described 'power' as *"the ability for people to define, decide and do. This may be as individuals, in terms of having bodily autonomy and the freedom to make life choices; collectively, such as how community resources should be accessed and shared, or what priorities for a particular service should be; or as part of creating equal structures in society, such as through participating in or transforming formal power structures or institutions, or pushing for policy change or implementation."*[1]

Batliwala expands notion of power, saying *"social power is the capacity of different individuals or groups to determine who gets what, who does what, who decides what, and who sets the agenda."*[2] In unpacking how this might look in women's rights groups' descriptions of their work and their influence, I reviewed some of the frameworks around mobilising power used by social movements. There is a large literature on 'power over' versus 'power to',[3] and whether these are indeed separable.[4] Some distinguish the capacity to influence power, or the building of power, and the exercising of power – *"where and how power is directed"*, and then the outcomes of power.[5] I focused on power as the capacity to act and influence, recognising that from a feminist perspective, the concept of power

"combines understandings of power as domination ('power over'), empowerment and resistance ('power-to'), and solidarity ('power with')".(Prügl, 2004; Chong, 2012)

I constructed a spectrum of types of power exercised, which I used to categorise the significance of the outcomes harvested from grantee annual reports.*

actions, activities, agendas, policies, or practices that can be seen in the individual, group, community, organization, or institution".[8]

These are described in more detail below along with how they manifest in the processes or outcomes of Power Up groups. During consultation about this framework, grantees noted that movements are operationalising various

Power Within		Movement Power				Narrative power	Institutional Power	
Individual internal authority or agency that prompts action	Individual actions that generate collective power	Organisational	Bonding	Bridging	Linking	Influencing discourse of the media, community and political leaders	Influencing politicians, government officials, traditional leaders to take actions in support of our issue	Influencing service providers

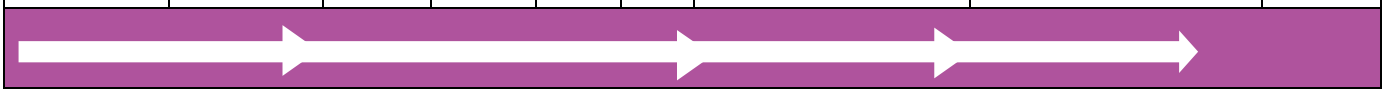


Figure 1: Types of power shifted by Power Up grantees

The spectrum moves from individual power, where individuals break through the barriers of social, cultural or economic disempowerment to take action, to the power of organisations and movements gained through growing their numbers and linkages to others, to the influence of their voices on public and political discourse or narratives, to their influence on those with 'power over' – decision-makers at different levels of society.

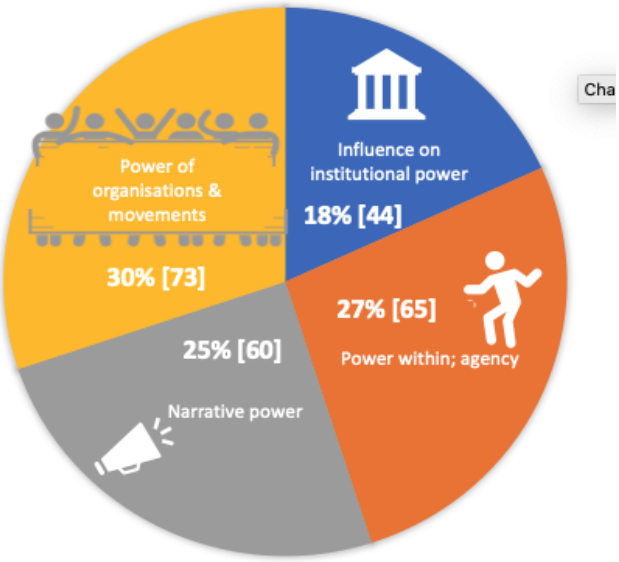
of these forms of power at the same time, as they are mutually reinforcing, rather than one necessarily leading to the next in a linear way.

There are also potential overlaps between them so that if groups were to use the framework, they'd need to agree in advance on how to interpret each category.

An 'outcome', as defined in Outcome Harvesting, is *"an observable, verifiable change in the behaviour, relationships,*

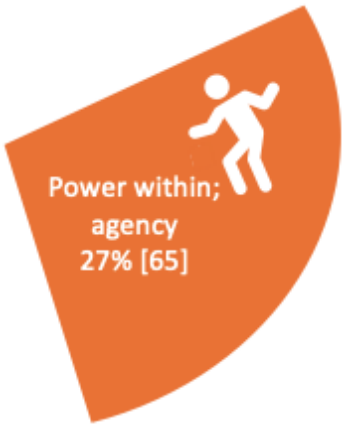
* In the Outcome Harvesting methodology, outcomes and contributions that influence these are documented as verifiable data; whereas 'significance' is intended as an interpretation of the relevance of these to the initiative. Significance can lie in the process or in the actual outcome. (Wilson-Grau 2019)

Types of power enabled and shifted by Power Up grantees & partners



As illustrated in the pie chart, four broad types of power are evident in the outcomes that grantees and partners influenced. Nearly a third demonstrate organisational and movement power. A quarter demonstrate the internal authority or agency, sometimes characterised as 'power within' that leads women or LGBTIQ persons to take action despite their experience of discrimination, stigma or exclusion. Another quarter demonstrate the way women's groups, and LGBTIQ groups and their constituencies have got their voices heard and influenced voices of media and decision-makers, contributing towards shifts in narrative. The final 18% of outcomes demonstrate their influence on institutional decision-makers' actions from national to local level.

These are broken down into more specific types of power in the sections that follow, with two or three illustrative example for each. Further examples of outcomes and contributions towards them categorised using this power framework are appended.



Power within – individual agency

In the literature, 'power within', is used to describe *"the sense of confidence, dignity and self-esteem that comes from gaining awareness of one's situation and realising the possibility of doing something about it,"*[9,10] changes that are a core dimension to the experience of 'empowerment'.[11] Psychoanalysts describe this is 'internal authority'.[12] Gaventa and others writing on participation and power note that "*invisible power shapes the psychological and ideological boundaries of participation" – "people's sense of self, and acceptance of the status quo – even their own superiority or inferiority."*[13] Grantee reports gave illustrative examples of women describing their increased sense of self, and of confidence, influenced by the efforts of grantees.

However, following the Outcome Harvesting understanding of an 'outcome', I only included these as outcomes where the women actually took action drawing on that sense of increased agency. Such actions I divided into two categories:

21% [50]

Internal power, authority or agency *– individual actions demonstrating their confidence despite marginalisation*

Illustrative examples:

Grantee contribution: Org KP organised a well-being clinic for 78 LBTQI Human Rights Defenders on self-care and mental health. Its empowerment programs comprise psychological and financial empowerment, two components which work together to strengthen the voices of the community to negotiate autonomy and sexual and reproductive health and rights.
Outcome: 90%, (64 out of seventy-one 71), participants reported having shared the knowledge they have gained through their participation in the program with other women or LGBT persons. (K.3)

Grantee contribution: Org of precarious women workers, [in province] in context of escalating GBV during [country]'s first lockdown, established women's self-protection groups in different locations (30 women), and equipped these groups with protection skills, knowledge and outfits (bibs and boots) to combat violence against women.
Outcome: 30 precarious women workers joined self-protection groups in context of escalating GBV during [country's] first lockdown (G.7)

6% [14]

Individual actions that generate collective power *– individuals using their voice by petitioning, protesting*

Illustrative examples:

Grantee contribution: Org T sent its petition to all of its supporters, young women in its movement and shared it via its social media channels too.
Outcome: 56 young women signed the #NoWomanExcluded petition (T.8)

Grantee contribution: Org A focusing on covid crisis collected information from its members about how the crisis has played out at grassroots, and issued briefings on factoring women and girls into emergency response planning; online abuse, affecting women and girls, and especially Black women and girls; and major access to justice issues. Org A and other VAWG organisations sent an open letter to the Prime Minister in April 2020 setting out clear warning about impact of Covid on women and girls and set of actions that should be taken. Wrote a briefing with expert partners and published mid-2020 enumerated the alarming set of justice issues now facing women and children trying to seek protection and justice from criminal and family courts
Outcome: 3,809 individual members of the public, as of 15 Feb 2021, donated a total of [x amount]; they gave personal and financial support to Org A's ongoing judicial review of the state prosecution service – which is the principal public agency for conducting criminal prosecutions in [country] for what Org A alleges is a change in their rape prosecution policy and practice. (A.7)

Social movements are developed as a strategy to mobilise power by people who are structurally disempowered, that is those who do not own the means of production, or sit in the political hierarchies, or who are subjected to

discrimination or stigma. By organising together, they build institutional capacity to act (organisational power) as well as 'power with' – "*collective action or agency, and includes both the psychological and political power that comes from being united. 'Power with' is often used to describe how those faced with overt or covert domination can act to address their situation: from joining together with others, through building shared understandings, to planning and taking collective action*."[9] In addition to the experience of solidarity, this mobilises the power of numbers, voice and access to wide-ranging linkages and resources. I created four categories within the broader frame of movement power:

7.4% [18]
Organisational power *– strengthened membership or systems*

Writings on the 'power resources'[14] that trade unions wield, note that worker power derives in part from associational power – the power of numbers. In the case of trade unions, this allows them to exercise power through strikes and other workplace or sector interventions in production. Similarly when organising for other kinds of social change, despite not having the power to shut production, if organisations can mobilise membership and build their confidence and skills, their efforts will have greater reach and sustainability. Organisational capacity for unions, means not only numbers of individual activist capacities, but also effective organisational systems, and 'deliberative power's – the ability of unions to engage in critical discussion, build consensus and adapt to shifting circumstances. I have captured these as '**organisational power**', although I should note that while annual reports note increases in membership, and improvements in systems, they do not reflect on organisational dynamics, whether positive or negative, despite their significant impact on groups' effectiveness. The literature on 'power under' reminds us that those who have been subjected to oppressive power of others, may find themselves *"acting from an internal state of powerless rage"*[15,16] which can undermine organisations' efforts to positively influence social change and can have very negative consequences for both organisations and movements. Related to this, most reports do not reflect on their internal deliberative capacity – that is their ability to engage in critical conversations, work with differences of views and rethink their ways of seeing and acting accordingly. However, arguably, the significant shifts many groups made to respond to Covid 19, including for many, shifting from purely movement-building and activist or advocacy roles into both advocating for access to humanitarian support for their constituencies, or even themselves distributing support, are indicative of deliberative power and capacity to adapt.

Illustrative examples

Grantee contribution: Org NP re-purposed the designed Virtual Training on communication strategies and a tutorial video based on the regional findings, which guided the design of a webinar training on how to use the Zoom platform and Online Free Meeting Tools for its membership across [continent]. The training was held on July 28 and July 29, 2020 and was attended by 63 participants. Of these, 51 participants representing 25 organisations from Org NP's membership. Org NP has hosted close to 10 online events after the training and each have seen [type of constituent] participation. This is especially important as their voices need to be at the centre of the rebuilding process, post pandemic. Within the Comic Relief project, a partner of Org NP was able to

conduct a TOT online in the first quarter of year two while [another partner] too conducted an online training on [topic] for its membership.
Outcome: 15 of the organisations which attended Org NP's trainings have started using the tools they gained in the trainings. (N.11)

Grantee contribution: Org G instigated the creation of the Feminist Festival and planned its launch in [country] with participation of over 315 activists including women, transgender and gender non-conforming human rights defenders from 31 countries
Outcome: 38 WHRDS from across the continent participated in an advisory group for the Feminist Festival in [country], prior to the festival (G.3)

In addition to organisational power, trade union power also derives from building networks[17] across workplaces and sectors. This approach is used similarly by other social movements. 'Movement-building' aims to bring the individuals and organisations already mentioned above, into ever wider groups and networks, where these linkages mobilise both diverse resources and voice. The *#Shiftthepower* movement, which is aiming to challenge power relations in the global 'development' terrain, draws on thinking about 'social capital' – *"the links, shared values and understandings in society that enable individuals and groups to trust each other and so work together"*.[18] They draw on the three subcategories of social capital 'bonding', 'bridging' and 'linking', and the power it leverages. *"Bonding social capital refers to connections to between members of a network who seem themselves as similar ('like you'), bridging social capital refers to respect and mutuality between people who are not necessarily alike in socio-demographic terms ('not like you'), and linking social capital refers to relationships of trust between people interacting across power differentials, which includes the ability to make claims from formal or institutional power."*[19] While these categories are usually used in relation to race, class or gender, [20] I used these to categorise the types of power grantees and their partners exercised through movement-building within their issue, across their issue or across hierarchies of power:

It is possible that my categorisations regarding what constitutes 'bonding' versus 'bridging' may not be accurate to each context. Conversation with the groups concerned may lead to adjustments in these categorisations. In both cases, these are about movement-building or 'power with', solidarity, broadening commitment to common purpose and therefore the potential power of voice. The linking power is significant in that it is how groups build their insider strategies – making contact with and enabling engagement with key stakeholders in the hope that they will, in turn begin to support the issues. However, once such decision-makers did actively support groups' issues, I categorised these outcomes as indicative of narrative power.

9% [22]
Bonding power *– influencing others with the same core concern to join in*

– influencing others with same core issue, to join in. I used this to categorise outcomes where a grantee or partner built connections and alliances with groups working on the same issue for example where a group focusing on women refugees won the support or entered into joint action with another refugee group.

Illustrative examples

Grantee contribution: Org SPa houses the COVID 19 working group and worked through its membership structures (both thematic clusters and geographical chapters). Given the focus on advocacy in [the Power Up collaboration] and the central role of Org SPa in this advocacy, they have been instrumental in widening out the advocacy work of the project via the working group to ensure it is responding to immediate needs of women impacted by COVID 19.
Outcome: The women's movement have organised themselves into a COVID 19 working group bringing expertise together from across the thematic clusters of the Women's Coalition of [country] utilising its structures and infrastructure and Org SPa is co-ordinating multi-level, multi-theme decision making and communication flows. (S.1)

Grantee contribution: A member of Org C's Coalition led and organised the joint letter urging the Leader of parliament against allowing MPs to debate cases of bullying and harassment which had 62 signatories and that led to the media coverage.
Outcome: 62 women's rights organisations in [country], activists and Parliamentary staff signed a letter urging parliament against allowing MPs to debate cases of bullying and harassment (C.16) [*Note how this includes an element of 'bridging power' as parliamentary staff joined the initiative.]*

2.5% [6]
***Bridging power** – influencing others to take on our issues*

– influencing others to take on 'our' issue. I used this category when a grantee influenced a group or group working on other issues, to find common cause with them, for example, where a group focusing on women refugees influenced a general women's rights groups to take on the issues facing women refugees.

Grantee contribution: Org VP has worked hard to consolidate its partnership and coalition work offering collaboration with [names of organisation] in addition to historic involvement in the [name of] network. Org V strengthened partnerships with [name of organisations] and with women's organisations across [other parts of the country].
Outcome: A number of organisations and coalitions including [names of organisations] initiated joint advocacy with Org V after its publication [on gender-based violence against its constituency] drew attention to Org V's campaign against destitution, and its publication of the Coalition's report [….] (V.8)

Grantee contribution: Org N facilitated, planned, and delivered the four virtual dialogues bringing together [constituency] women's organizations, with the [name of international NGOs] and civil society allies. These online sessions engaged, on average, forty-five to twenty-seven participants.
Outcome: From July to September, during four online sessions, […] worker leaders from across the world engaged for the first time with key advocacy groups and trade union networks working, including [names of organisations] to discuss more in-depth their advocacy strategies targeting corporations, governments and consumers …; marking a first step towards securing a multi-stakeholder collaborative strategy targeting government officials, trade unions and civil society organizations. (N outcome post-report)

12% [28]
***Linking power** – influencing those 'higher' on societal power hierarchy*

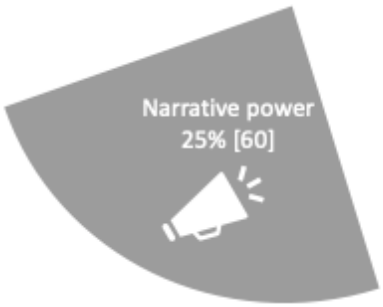
– influencing those 'higher up' on the societal power hierarchy[21] to take on 'our' issue. I used this category when a grantee or partner marshalled the necessary power to forge a relationship with a person or institution who had more

power, for example, with a local councillor or member of parliament.

Illustrative examples

Grantee contribution: [Regional network] collaborated with Org JPa, a Thai NGO working for the rights of [constituency] youth and LGBTIQ to support their efforts in engaging parliament
Outcome: The Parliamentary Committee on children, young people, women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and ethnic met with Org JPa, a [country] NGO working for the rights of Indigenous youth and LGBTIQ to discuss on impact of COVID-19 crisis among the indigenous community that holding landless/stateless status in [country] (J.6)

Grantee contribution: Org FP helped donors think through how they could adapt their programming to be able to still fund their [constituency] partners through the pandemic while remaining true to their mandate and vision. Org F has been engaged in various spaces on philanthropic advocacy which has resulted in increased flexibility and dismantling of 'ringfencing' of grants around projects.
Outcome: [A funder] announced that they would support Org FP with a 3-year core flexible grant from mid-2021 (F.5)



Narrative power

While the thinking on social movement advocacy has at times focused predominantly on the influencing of policy and its implementation, it is now generally recognised that there is an interplay, which is not linear, and moves across and between public perspectives, narratives and norms on the one hand, and on the other hand, political change – in policies or practices – whether at 'community' level, in specific institutions, or across an entire society. Narrative or 'discursive power', *"includes the internalized values, beliefs and norms which govern practice and may prevent meaningful participation by certain groups or individuals."* [22] Such power is less visible and frequently "*insidious and difficult to dislodge."*[23] Hence the importance of 'power within' in building people's agency to challenge discourse.

Grantees and their partners used their movement power to influence narratives carried by the media and by decision-makers. These efforts *"attempt to legitimize or raise the importance of a social problem in the public eye as the motivation for policy action or change",*[24] to *"transform and hold public narratives and ideologies and limit the influence of opposing narratives"*.[25] Where individuals, organisations or movements' voices were heard through the media or through engagement with decision-makers, I interpreted outcomes as signifying 'narrative power'.

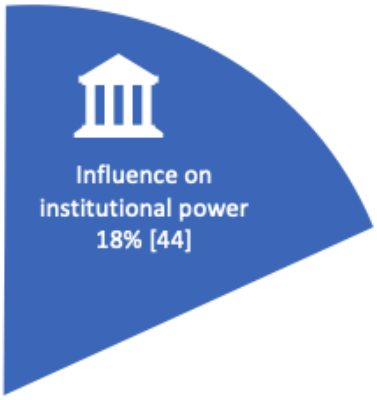
In relation to influencing decision-makers, narrative power sits between linking power – building the relationship and enticing a decision-maker to engage in some way, and influencing institutional power, in which that decision-maker actually influences institutional policy or practice.

Illustrative examples:

Grantee contribution: Org E undertook continuous training and engagement with traditional leaders (who are members of the women's forums), and local/villages leaders.
Outcome: Traditional leaders who are members of women's forums in [district, country] and local/villages leaders played a key role in educating the community against gender-based violence. (E.5)

Grantee contribution: Org Q held a mass lobby of Parliament in June 2019, and continued parliamentary advocacy. In October 2020, together with the [name of organisation] and 4 other women's centres Org Q launched a report making the case for the sustainable funding of women's centres. See https:….. [Repeat contribution]
Outcome: Shadow Minister [name, country] asked an oral question in parliament on funding for the women offender's strategy (Q.3)

Grantee contribution: [Name of org] collaborated with Org BPc who networked and advocated for these funds
Outcome: An [country] domestic source gave funds to Org BPc to which team members facilitated 64 community members access [x amount of money per person] (B.7)



Influence on institutional power

I used the category of 'institutional power' where outcomes demonstrated grantee or movements' *"power to influence and change the who, how, and what of visible decision-making."*[25] A first step towards this in some cases was the 'linking power' described above. But where decision-makers actually shifted institutional policy or practice influenced by grantees or partners, I distinguished two categories – a general one, focused mostly at national and state levels, and one focusing only on successes in getting local level services to ensure service provision to marginalised people, such as sex workers.

14% [34]
Influence on politicians, government and funders *– to take actions in support of grantee and partner causes*

Illustrative examples

Grantee contribution: In [country], Org UPb trained twenty women in [districts] in impact assessment as they deepen their resistance to [company's behaviour].
Outcome: Chiefs met with [name of community] women and then joined community leader's Secretary to engage with company representatives, after the women (who'd been trained by Org UPb in [country] wrote petitions to [name of corporation] questioning why operations are ongoing when community consent to 40 new [extraction interventions] has not been secured. (U.11)

Grantee contribution: Org H sent out a COVID-19 Women's survey, which aimed to collect the opinions and experiences of women during lockdown and to gain a picture of the disproportionate effects of the pandemic on women. They published reports from this including [name of report]. They led on the development and facilitated women's voices for the report. [Repeat contribution]
Outcome: Public health Commissioners in [country] have drawn on the Org H's [name of] Report recommendations to shape services and where required be more gendered based (H.14)

Grantee contribution: [Name of org in coalition with Org C} ran sessions for MPs including where women from the party shared genuine, reflective advice.
Outcome: 12 new women MPs were elected to parliament in [country], in December 2019, six of whom were part of Org C's coalition, five of them being the first ever women to represent their constituency. (C.22)

4% [10]
Influence on access to services – organisations influencing official decisions to ensure inclusivity in provision of health services or Covid-related humanitarian resources

Illustrative examples

Grantee contribution: Org D supported elected women representatives in using an inclusivity lens when running Covid schemes and was in constant contact with the relevant government departments
Outcome: Around 120 elected women representatives from [districts, country] challenged norms by including marginalised women in the relief support they provided. (D.1)

Grantee contribution: During COVID 19 pandemic period, no local officials or the law enforcing officials were visiting the villages despite child marriages taking place rampantly. In Org M's project locations, the movement leaders have taken the responsibility of informing the project staff regarding a planned child marriage in the villages. In turn the information received by the staff members form the local movement Leaders communicated to the Childline
Outcome: Childline with the assistance of local police in villages in [country] have prevented a total of 284 intended child marriages between March and August 2020. (M.4)

What did this power leverage?

The findings on power above are interpretive – in each case, I considered what type of power appeared most evident in the process or outcome. This section looks at the actual facts of the findings – what types of people or institutions actually changed or did something differently; and what did they do.

Who did grantees and their partners influence?

What is striking about the social actors in the outcomes is that grantees and their partners used their various forms of power to influence the full range: from individuals to community and movement groups and organisations, to politicians and government officials. This is similarly evident in the actions these social actors took (the outcomes), with individuals joining movements or acting in support of them, governments committing to support grantee issues, and taking actions to do so. There are few actual policy changes which is not surprising given that Power Up was barely a year old at the time of reporting.

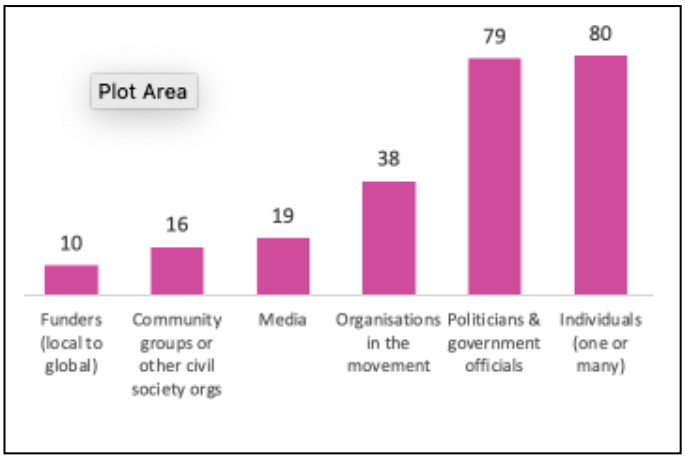


Figure 2: Which social actors grantees and partners influenced

What changes did this power influence?

The figure below indicates the types of outcomes to which grantees and partners contributed.

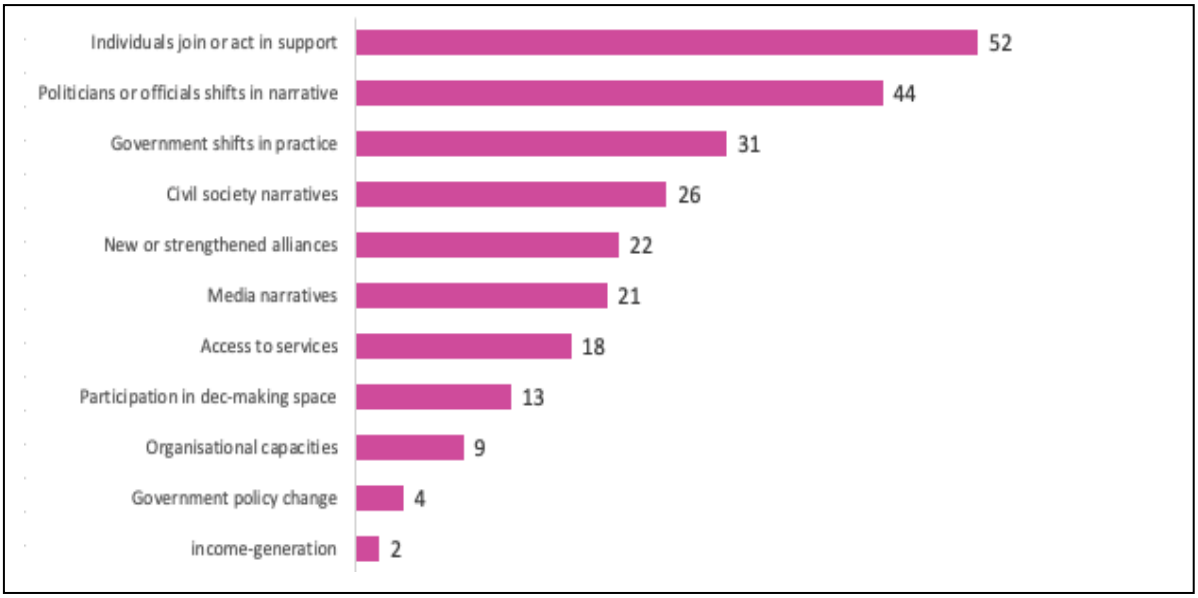


Figure 3: Types of outcomes (actions by social actors influenced by grantees & partners)

Note that each count of 'individuals join or act' may refer to one or very many individuals, all doing the same thing; 'media' may include more than one media outlet or platform all covering one event.

Strategies grantees and partners used to exercise and influence power

Grantees, their partners (or in the case of funders supported by Power Up, their own grantees) used a range of strategies to exercise and influence power. Some of these influenced multiple outcomes, hence the lower number of activities (182) than outcomes (242). Their strategies, and activities within these, are roughly equally divided between movement-building and influencing public narratives and decision-makers, bearing in mind that 'networking'

Grantee and / or partner strategies that contributed to outcomes			
Movement-building		Influencing public & decision-makers	
Strengthened capacities	51	Litigated	1
Strengthened their organisations	10	Engaged service providers	12
Organised & mobilised	19	Research or disseminated information	30
Networked	25	Advocated or engaged authorities	32
Generated income	2		
	107		**75**

can be to bring people into movements but also for linkage and influence.

A third of strategies were undertaken together by grantees and partners (whether formal partners in the Power Up grants, or other partners); just under a third by grantees alone; and a quarter by organisations who are themselves grantees of funders supported through Power Up.

Other issues arising

Context and strategy

The ways in which grantees built and mobilised the power of their members, organisations and networks cannot be understood without some reference to context. Organisations' strategic options are influenced by the political contexts in which they operate.[23] In some cases the context was not just hostile to civil society organising, casting development as apolitical, and "disabling those perceived 'political'",[26,27] but went to the extent of threatening or enacting both state and non-state violence against activists. Much has been written about closing spaces for civil society, and its gendered nature, as evidenced in sexualised violence and gender-based violence;[28] something that is more marked in some of the countries where Power Up operates. These factors influence grantee opportunities and strategies.

Influencing funders' power

One key area of the exercise of power about which reports are largely silent relates to how funders supported by Power Up navigated power relations with their grantees, or similarly how INGOs supported by Power Up navigated power relations with their partners and vice-versa.

However, what is striking, is that where Comic Relief asked grantees, *"Please tell us about any areas of your relationship with Comic Relief that have worked well and any that have worked less well and could be improved"*, grantees felt free to be candid about logistical and reporting issues that did not work well for them, but gave significant praise to Comic Relief for its responsiveness, supportiveness and adaptability in relation to the grantees in this period. They also mentioned their appreciation for the way in which the Power Up peer learning conversations were initiated and run because they were explicitly driven by participants and had created supportive spaces for reflection and learning.

Limitations

Outcome Harvesting evaluation methodology is by definition utilisation focused and participatory. When properly used, the intended users – in this case Comic Relief – would frame its purpose, its methods, how to categorise outcomes, how to decide on 'significance' – in this case on forms of power, and would participate in the analysis. Comic Relief did shape the overall question, and grantees responded to my requests for further information regarding possible outcomes or their contribution towards them, which I had identified in their annual reports. But, beyond this, the shaping of the process and defining categories was not participatory. I chose to use a 'light' version of the Outcome Harvesting method because I thought it would enable me to use reasonably accurate data as the basis for gaining some broad insights to answer Comic

Relief's question about how groups operated power, but did not substantiate outcomes with external sources.

As this review aimed to draw out insights across all grantees, I have not focused on the specificity of the issues on which they are working nor their self-identified categorisations. In the case of organisations promoting LGBTIQ rights, there is more than one organisation in the group with this focus, so I noted when they described individual or groups of individuals' actions in those terms. Hence, for example, the 80 outcomes where social actors were individuals, I categorised as follows:

Individual actors in outcomes	
many individual women	49
many individual LGBTIQ	11
individual woman	10
individual LGBTIQ	1
other civil soc individuals	1
sex workers	3
members of public	5
	80

Yet it is almost certain that some in the 'women' category live or identify as LGBTIQ or as 'young' or as 'rural' or as 'refugee' or as 'Dalit' or 'informal workers' or black or indigenous. I did not categorise as 'indigenous' each time an individual in a network that focuses on indigenous women's rights took action. And here too, many other organisations, in this cohort, not named 'Indigenous', comprise indigenous women. Only one outcome named individuals as men (sex workers). This is the challenge of the using identity markers. Firstly, the data is likely to exclude many since the documents do not name every category that applies to every person. Secondly, while organising to build connections within a particular group is frequently a critical first step in enabling empowerment and voice, it may also define them only by one marker rather than multiple identities, experiences and frequently oppressions that characterise most people, including people who are marginalised. As Brazilian feminist activist and theorist Sonia Correa notes, *"the category of woman is no longer of use for the feminist cause"* and *"It is necessary to look for ways to "say rights" that escape the thin covering of language propagated by the machines that produce discrete identities in gender and sexuality."*[29] Schotten too notes this conundrum, saying, *"As an identity marker, queer is of course the anti-identity marker: either the signifier with no clear or stable referent or the identification that indicates one's opposition to identity as such (and thus one's interest in undermining or undoing it)."*[30] In this case, while specific identities are significant for each grantee, the desire for social justice across the board, and Power Up's interest in fostering learning across a diversity of identities, countries, rural and urban geographies and focus issues lead me to go for generalisation rather than specificity.

Making meaning of these findings going forward

On movement strategy

When discussing the findings with the Power Up grantees, in a consultation meeting on 28 April 2020, they were intrigued to find that even under Covid-19 restrictions, there had been such a high level of influence over government officials – whether discourse, policy or practice. Some groups indicated that it was in fact the Covid crisis that gained them access they had not had before. This opened up a space for learning among groups that will be explored going forward – under what circumstances did some groups manage to leverage movement power to influence decision-makers under Covid? To what extent was this influenced by their previous work and relationships, their political context, or the way in which governments and civil society responded to Covid? Others noted that for those engaged in new initiatives, a year was a short period of time for them to have their intended influence, hence the value of identifying signs of progress along the way.

Participants valued the approach's recognition that influencing power takes long-term investment in building social movements and in effective civic engagement. Participants also plan to explore further the interrelationships between building the confidence and skills of activists to take action, and the strengthening of their own organisations and movements, and their influence. For which groups' theories of change is it meaningful to separate out the shifts in behaviour by their constituents, for which is it not? Groups aiming to influence gender norms in the household, for example, would find it value to specifically categorise such changes.

Using the outcomes approach and power framework for learning

In my introduction to the consultation I noted as a limitation that reports to funders are only one version of a story, the version groups choose to tell their funders, rather than representing any ultimate 'truth'. Some participants noted that the process of this analysis, in particular questions I asked of groups after reading their reports, helped them reflect on what they had chosen to report. They expressed great interest in taking some time to engage together about the 'power' categories, noting potential overlaps, and that different groups may find some framings more meaningful than others. This creates the space to review and rethink the framework together. Sixteen of 19 participants indicated that they thought an adapted version of the framework would be useful for their own organisation's learning approach; three were unsure. Eighteen out of 19 expressed interest in their organisations learning more about how to do this kind of outcomes and power analysis.

On how Comic Relief would share learning with other funders

What participants found particularly striking about the outcomes approach is that it focused on what actually happened, rather than asking to what extent grantees had done what they'd committed to do in their original proposals, or which were written prior to Covid. This was not about checking against a baseline, but reflected Comic Relief's support of

grantees as they adapted to the changed situation. Significantly, 31% of outcomes related directly or indirectly to Covid. What the power analysis enabled, was an interpretation in relation to the political intentions of Power Up. The initiative is explicitly about supporting movement-building in whatever ways are appropriate to each grantee's objectives and context. While the outcomes analysis tells us where they had some influence, the power framework interprets the significance of these outcomes in relation to the goal of strengthening women and girls' power. Grantees appreciated Comic Relief's recognition of the importance of advocacy and lobbying an area some funders avoid. Grantees asked Comic Relief to use this report as a way of engaging the philanthropy sector about what it means to support groups doing movement-building work for social change, in particular using a long-term and flexible approach.

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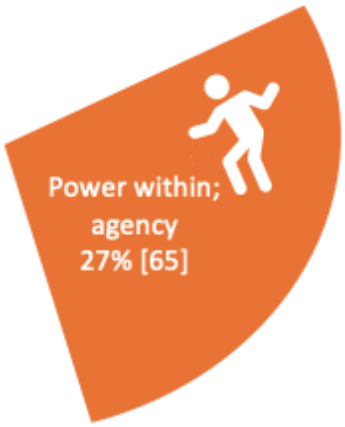
Annex of Illustrative outcomes

In the illustrative examples below, the change, or outcome, influenced by the grantee and / or their partner(s) is on the left; the action the grantee took to influence that outcome – their 'contribution' – is on the right.

Note: I have anonymised all illustrative examples from annual reports by randomly assigning letters to each grantee; hence letters at the end of each outcome refer to a specific grantee plus the outcome number. I have used 'constituency' when an outcome or contribution refers to a particular group such as indigenous people, refugees, women prisoners, home-based workers. This does not apply to use of 'women' or 'LGBTIQ', which are referenced by multiple grantees and partners in multiple outcomes and cannot be linked to a specific grantee. See my comment on the limitations of this approach at the end of the actual paper.



Power within

Shifts in internal power, authority or agency *– individual actions demonstrating their confidence despite marginalisation*
21% [50]

Outcome	Contribution
Org KP's phone interviews also revealed that 7% of the respondents which is five (5) out of seventy-one (71) participants are actively engaged in advocacy and/or movement-building in the LGBT and/or women's movement(s). 90%, which is sixty-four (64) out of seventy-one (71), participants reported having shared the knowledge they have gained through their participation in the program with other women or LGBT persons. (K.3)	Org KP has organised a well-being clinic for 78 LBTQI Human Rights Defenders on self-care and mental health. Its empowerment programs comprise psychological and financial empowerment, two components which work together to strengthen the voices of the community to negotiate autonomy and sexual and reproductive health and rights.
The Culturally Diverse Subgroup of Org H's women's network, comprising 12 members from Black African, Asian and South Asian,	Org H's Hub has met in Sep 19, Feb 20 and July 20, and work has started to diversify and increase

Bangladeshi and Pakistani communities run their own activities, events and meetings (Peer Support group established) (H.2)	participation. It established and supports a Culturally Diverse Sub group
30 precarious women workers joined self-protection groups in context of escalating GBV during [country's] first lockdown (G.7)	Org of precarious women workers, [in province] in context of escalating GBV during [country]'s first lockdown, established women's self-protection groups in different locations (30 women), and equipped these groups with protection skills, knowledge and outfits (bibs and boots) to combat violence against women.

Individual actions generating collective power

– individuals using their voice by petitioning, protesting

6% [14]

Outcome	Contribution
13683 girls and women joined the [..] movement against child marriage between September 2019 to August 2020 (M.1)	Org M conducted membership drive and campaigns to enrol the girls in the movement; Sensitisation meetings on the importance of the movement against early marriage; Surveys were done to assess the need of such girls and activities of the movement were planned accordingly; involved local members like teachers, health frontline workers in enrolling girls.
3,809 individual members of the public, as of 15 Feb 2021, donated a total of [x amount]; they gave personal and financial support to Org A's ongoing judicial review of the state prosecution service – which is the principal public agency for conducting criminal prosecutions in [country] for what Org A alleges is a change in their rape prosecution policy and practice. (A.7)	Org A focusing on Covid crisis collected information from its members about how the crisis has played out at grassroots, and issued briefings on factoring women and girls into emergency response planning; online abuse, affecting women and girls, and especially Black women and girls; and major access to justice issues. Org A and other VAWG organisations sent an open letter to the Prime Minister in April 2020 setting out clear warning about impact of Covid on women and girls and set of actions that should be taken. Wrote a briefing with expert partners and published mid-2020 enumerated the alarming set of justice issues now facing women and children trying to seek protection and justice from criminal and family courts
The participants of Org KP's Social Media Advocacy workshop were at the forefront of the police brutality protests in [country]. They were the voices behind the Queerlivesmatter during the protests. They are still very vocal and sharing their experiences during these campaigns. (K.1)	In September, Org KP held a Social Media and Advocacy Workshop on online safety.
More than 90 women attended Org UPa's briefing and planning meetings in 3 sites in [country] focused on monitoring transparency and accountability of natural resources and extractives sector (U.5)	Org UP mobilised its constituents through planning meetings and towards a briefing on monitoring natural resources and extractives transparency and accountability.
56 young women signed the #NoWomanExcluded petition (T.8)	Org T sent its petition to all of its supporters, young women in its movement and shared it via its social media channels too.

Note: With some outcomes it is not easy to distinguish whether these most demonstrate power within of the individuals taking action, or the organisational power that motivated individuals to take action (see similar examples below). When using this framework, and assuming each outcome could only be categorised into one type of power, organisations would have to decide on exactly how they understood each power category or which they considered most significant in relation to their goals.

Movement power

Organisational power
– strengthened membership or systems
7.4% [18]

Outcome	Contribution
Orgs SPb and SPa are using the Advocacy Tracker and Policy Trackers as central tools in this project to track the collective advocacy work of women in the movement and the impacts these are having. The tracking of the quality, depth and nature of the collective actions is in the data but needs to be more clearly drawn out so that it can contribute to ongoing learning. (S.18)	Org S is taking a central role to support Orgs SPb and SPa to develop a MEL Framework including drawing out the aspects around movement strengthening. As with any MEL Framework on a new project, best practice is to draw from what already exists and that is what Org S is doing with its partners.
38 WHRDS from across the continent participated in an advisory group for the Feminist Festival in [country], prior to the festival (G.3)	Org G instigated the creation of the Feminist Festival and planned its launch in [country] with participation of over 315 activists including women, transgender and gender non-conforming human rights defenders from 31 countries
Women from the [..] community from four districts of [..] State in [country] earned some money through stitching masks that were bought by the police personnel, health workers, medias, district administration, civil organisations, quarantine centres and volunteers. (J.4)	In [state, country], a small grant has supported women stitching masks - 6000 to 7000 of them
979 women and girls responded to Org H's covid-19 Women's Survey (H.3)	Org H sent out a COVID-19 Women's survey, which aimed to collect the opinions and experiences of women during lockdown and to gain a picture of the disproportionate effects of the pandemic on women. They published reports

	from this including [name of report]. They led on the development and facilitated women's voices for the report.
At least 15 of the organisations who attended Org NP's trainings have started using the tools they gained in the trainings. (N.11)	Org NP re-purposed the designed Virtual Training on communication strategies and a tutorial video based on the regional findings, which guided the design of a webinar training on how to use the Zoom platform and Online Free Meeting Tools for its membership across [continent]. The training was held on July 28 and July 29, 2020 and was attended by 63 participants. Of these, 51 participants representing 25 organisations from Org NP's membership. Org NP has hosted close to 10 online events after the training and each have seen [type of constituent] participation. This is especially important as their voices need to be at the centre of the rebuilding process, post pandemic. Within the Comic Relief project, a partner of Org NP was able to conduct a TOT online in the first quarter of year 2 while [another partner] too conducted an online training on [the issue] for its membership.

Bonding power

– influencing others with same core concern to join in

9% [22]

Outcome	Contribution
50 Community women in [district, country] have, for the first time raised concerns with the community members including traditional leaders. They talked about the importance of sending girls to school and supported 3 girls from the community to attend secondary school. They have raised sensitive issues in their communities such as the fact that they are excluded from decision-making and have no right to property ownership. (J.1)	In Tanzania, community women organization, JPc, received a small grant, with which women bought cows and resold them for a profit.
The women's movement have organised themselves into a COVID 19 working group bringing expertise together from across the thematic clusters of the Women's Coalition of [country] utilising its structures and infrastructure and Org SPa is co-ordinating multi-level, multi-theme decision making and communication flows. (S.1)	Org SPa houses the COVID 19 working group and worked through its membership structures (both thematic clusters and geographical chapters). Given the focus on advocacy in [the Power Up collaboration] and the central role of Org SPa in this advocacy, they have been instrumental in widening out the advocacy work of the project via the working group to ensure it is responding to immediate needs of women impacted by COVID 19.
8 LBQT feminist organizations have joined the LBQT feminist movement Org KP is hosting. (K8)	Org KP networked, hosted and created an LBQT feminist movement Nigeria. Org K was able to support Org KP with funds for this effort, through partnership with [another fund]
62 women's rights organisations in [country], activists and Parliamentary staff signed a letter urging parliament against allowing MPs to debate cases of bullying and harassment (C.16) [*Note how this includes an element of 'bridging power' as parliamentary staff joined the initiative.]*	A member of Org C's Coalition led and organised the joint letter urging the Leader of parliament against allowing MPs to debate cases of bullying and harassment which had 62 signatories and that led to the media coverage. More info here: https:….

Between 6th April and 15th May, [country] the 19 organisations of […] workers developed a platform of demands they captured in an open statement to government officials at national and local level. They used the statement for continuous organising, running local capacity building workshops using materials developed by Org N. (N.6)	Org N reviewed and revised a set of workers' education material, including an organizing guide with Facilitator's guide, and posters to improve their tactics and strategies on organizing, aiming to strengthen the [country] working group's capacity and cope with current realities and organize more effectively. It involved extensive consultation with the [constituency] groups by gathering their inputs and integrating them into the draft revision.

Bridging power

– influencing others to take on 'our' issue

2.5% [6]

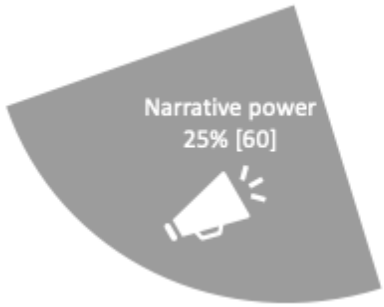
Outcome	Contribution
A number of organisations and coalitions including [names of organisations] initiated joint advocacy with Org V after its publication [on gender-based violence against its constituency] drew attention to Org V's campaign against destitution, and its publication of the Coalition's report [….] (V.8)	Org VP has worked hard to consolidate its partnership and coalition work offering collaboration with [names of organisation] in addition to historic involvement in the [name of] network. Org V strengthened partnerships with [name of organisations] and with women's organisations across [other parts of the country].
Mainstream refugee organisations including [names of organisations] asked for training which two of Org VP's advocacy group members delivered. 'Mainstream' refers to organisations who do not specialise in gender-responsive [..] support and the 'mainstreaming' of services as those that respond to the lowest common denominator (i.e. male) experience (V.17)	Org VP co-promoted training through various sector networks using mailouts, sector co-ordination google groups, social media. Training was often topical/ relevant to sector concerns including intersectional service design and involving experts by experience. They were approached organically – the first following another collaboration (on SGBV research) and the second following introduction via an MP (name). In both cases Org VP had another person in a position of influence vouch for it and the work of the advocacy group/organisation.
From July to September, during four online sessions, […] worker leaders from across the world engaged for the first time with key advocacy groups and trade union networks working, including [names of organisations] to discuss more in-depth their advocacy strategies targeting corporations, governments and consumers …; marking a first step towards securing a multi-stakeholder collaborative strategy targeting government officials, trade unions and civil society organizations. (N outcome post-report)	Org N facilitated, planned, and delivered the four virtual dialogues bringing together [constituency] women's organizations, with the [name of international NGOs] and civil society allies. These online sessions engaged, on average, forty-five to twenty-seven participants.

Linking power *– influencing those 'higher' on societal power hierarchy*

12% [28]

Outcome	Contribution

The Parliamentary Committee on children, young people, women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and ethnic met with Org JPa, a [country] NGO working for the rights of Indigenous youth and LGBTIQ to discuss on impact of COVID-19 crisis among the indigenous community that holding landless/stateless status in [country] (J.6)	[Regional network] collaborated with Org JPa, a Thai NGO working for the rights of [constituency] youth and LGBTIQ to support their efforts in engaging parliament
[A funder] announced that they would support Org FP with a 3-year core flexible grant from mid-2021 (F.5)	Org FP helped donors think through how they could adapt their programming to be able to still fund their [constituency] partners through the pandemic while remaining true to their mandate and vision. Org F has been engaged in various spaces on philanthropic advocacy which has resulted in increased flexibility and dismantling of 'ringfencing' of grants around projects.
In [country] the cluster of cooperatives were able to negotiate for the first time in 10 years with the social enterprise that gives them regular work (N.5)	Org N brought the groups together to assess their understanding and experience in collective engagement and to discuss the importance of national organizing and how to participate in the emerging [continental] network. This assessment guided them in planning a series of skills-building workshops on various topics, including organizing strategies, negotiation, and communication tools. Org N worked intensively with groups in [two countries] and held regular national organising meetings. It provided [constituency] women leaders and their groups' members access to technology via acquiring airtime and data plans to participate in discussions
[Name] Minister of [sector], agreed to meet with Org Q's coalition in January 2021 (Q.3)	Org Q held a mass lobby of Parliament in June 2019, and continued parliamentary advocacy. In October 2020, together with the [name of organisation] and 4 other women's centres Org Q launched a report making the case for the sustainable funding of women's centres. See https:…..

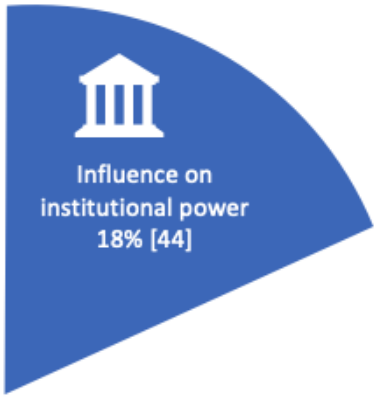


Narrative power

– how groups and movements got their issues onto public agendas, including media agendas, and onto the agendas of decision-makers.
25% [60]

Outcome	Contribution
Traditional leaders who are members of women's forums in [district, country] and local/villages leaders played a key role in educating the community against gender-based violence. (E.5)	Org E undertook continuous training and engagement with traditional leaders (who are members of the women's forums, and local/villages leaders.

[Name] college, a Christian educational institution in [country] proactively approached Org BPb to speak on a national webinar on gender and sexuality on 19 September 2020 in which the talk by our team members was very well received by the college management. Recording is available at [http….] (B.13)	Org BP and [other organizations] moved a lot of their programming online during the lockdown including virtual workshops, movie screenings.
Shadow Minister [name, country] asked an oral question in parliament on funding for the women offender's strategy (Q.3)	Org Q held a mass lobby of Parliament in June 2019, and continued parliamentary advocacy. In October 2020, together with the [name of organisation] and 4 other women's centres Org Q launched a report making the case for the sustainable funding of women's centres. See https:….. [Repeat contribution]
On 14 September, the [name of newspaper, country] headlined its report on Org UPb's community meeting, "Oil/Gas communities decry heavy military presence, govt neglect', see [http….] (U.16)	Org UPb held a community training workshop in [city], with 40 participants (34 women and 6 men), mainly women and some traditional rulers, on consent rights. This meeting also addressed the question of risk and safety, and women's land rights, customary law, and their role in natural resource management.
The [name of funder] awarded Org E's Executive Director, the [name] Award in 2019 (E.6)	Reputation and history of engagement



Influence on Institutional Power

Influence on politicians, government and funders – to take actions in support of grantee and partner causes
14% [34]

Outcome	Contribution
Chiefs met with [name of community] women and then joined community leader's Secretary to engage with company representatives, after the women (who'd been trained by Org UPb in [country] wrote petitions to [name of corporation] questioning why operations are ongoing when community consent to 40 new [extraction interventions] has not been secured. (U.11)	In [country], Org UPb trained twenty women in [districts] in impact assessment as they deepen their resistance to [company's behaviour].

The Supreme Court of [country] gave a judgement that all sex workers should receive rations from the government even if they do not have necessary documentation. (D.6)	*Contribution includes activities of multiple groups and possibly multiple grantees; exact contribution of Org D not yet clear*
Public health Commissioners in [country] have drawn on the Org H's [name of] Report recommendations to shape services and where required be more gendered based (H.14)	Org H sent out a COVID-19 Women's survey, which aimed to collect the opinions and experiences of women during lockdown and to gain a picture of the disproportionate effects of the pandemic on women. They published reports from this including [name of report]. They led on the development and facilitated women's voices for the report. [Repeat contribution]
In June 2020, the Ministry of Justice in [country], announced a [x amount] fund for women's centres and similar services. (Q.14)	Org Q submitted the case for women's centres funding to the 2020 budget review and worked with providers to calculate a 10million funding gap from March 2021 to maintain existing services. Org Q led on influencing the Ministry of Justice around commissioning arrangements for the renationalised [type of] service including through a number of joint letters from the network and meetings to lobby. Org Q and partner women's centres lobbied continuously
Organisations providing [type of] support services during C19 gave feedback in meetings including C19 Coordination meetings that they planned to adopt Org VP's guideline on gender considerations in mainstream services' recommendations for service modifications. (V.14)	Org VP published a guideline on gender considerations in mainstream [constituency] services, which draws on their report on impact of C19 on [constituency] survivors of SGBV.
An [country] domestic source gave funds to Org BPc to which team members facilitated 64 community members access [x amount of money per person] (B.7)	[Name of org] collaborated with Org BPc who networked and advocated for these funds

In only one case, the influence was on corporate power:

[Name of] Bank of [country] signed an MoU with Org SPa for Org SPa to support them to expand the provision of financial services to more rural women who Org SPa can access through their chapters (S.8)	Org Spa focused on building relationships with key stakeholders seeking out win-win partnerships that impact on women's rights.

In a few cases this influence included getting women elected to power:

12 new women MPs were elected to parliament in [country], in December 2019, six of whom were part of Org C's coalition, five of them being the first ever women to represent their constituency. (C.22)	[Name of org in coalition with Org C} ran sessions for MPs including where women from the party shared genuine, reflective advice.
A total of 205 local women contested for village, district and parliamentary leadership positions in [country] of whom 24 won their party's nomination and became representatives. (E.2)	Org E trained 1,020 members of the 34 women's forums on their role and responsibilities, women rights (including rights to land and property ownership), gender-based violence and mechanisms for monitoring, reporting and addressing women rights violations at the local level. They built the confidence of women (young and older) at the local levels to inspire and increase women's confidence to

	vie for leadership positions and navigate the political party and electoral system. Org E did intensive leadership training with 40 women

Influence on access to services – organisations influencing official decisions to ensure inclusivity in provision of health services or Covid-related humanitarian resources
4% [10]

Outcome	Contribution
70MSM (Men who have sex with men) male sex workers, MSM and bisexual men, of Org FPa [country] received psychological counselling and SRHR services (F.3)	Org FPa offered essential services included counselling to constituents
Childline with the assistance of local police in villages in [country] have prevented a total of 284 intended child marriages between March and August 2020. (M.4)	During COVID 19 pandemic period, no local officials or the law enforcing officials were visiting the villages despite child marriages taking place rampantly. In Org M's project locations, the movement leaders have taken the responsibility of informing the project staff regarding a planned child marriage in the villages. In turn the information received by the staff members form the local movement Leaders communicated to the Childline.
Around 120 elected women representatives from [districts, country] challenged norms by including marginalised women in the relief support they provided. (D.1)	Org D supported elected women representatives in using an inclusivity lens when running Covid schemes and was in constant contact with the relevant government departments