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BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

European NGOs for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, Population and Development

REPORT

ADVOCATING FOR SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS IN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSES WORKSHOP

IN ASSOCIATION WITH:

IPPF International Planned Parenthood Federation European Network

Countdown 2015 EUROPE

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Introduction

We are currently witnessing **humanitarian needs** on a huge scale, with the impact of armed conflicts and disasters reaching staggering levels. Current humanitarian crises remain complex and long-lasting. Furthermore, in the past years, we have seen the **humanitarian context changing** and an increased European government investment and interest in humanitarian assistance.

Regardless whether it is caused by natural disasters, man-made disasters or complex emergencies, research shows that humanitarian crises **intensify sexual and reproductive health related challenges**. Humanitarian crises can increase people's, especially women's, vulnerability to SRHR related issues such as unwanted or risky pregnancy, unsafe abortions, sexually transmitted infections, and sexual violence and exploitation. Further, poor quality of sex education and access to contraception often make it difficult for women to negotiate the use of contraception with their partners, which results in large groups of women who do not have control over their sexual and reproductive lives. Yet far too often, these issues are neglected by humanitarian actors

With West-Africa still recovering from the Ebola crisis, the on-going civil war in Syria and more recent Zika health crisis, which all come along with specific implications for people's sexual and reproductive health and rights, and the global attention to improving humanitarian action, EuroNGOs saw this as a **timely opportunity** to come together as the European SRHR community to learn and strategise around this area.

In association with IPPF European Network and Countdown 2030 Europe, EuroNGOs brought together 22 participants from member organisations to **enhance our knowledge and capacity** on the SRHR in humanitarian responses, and **exchange concrete ideas** on how to use this in our (joint) advocacy and policy work in Europe and beyond, and on potential collaboration with important players in the humanitarian sector.

The **specific learning objectives** of the workshop were:

1) **Common and holistic understanding** of the humanitarian 'landscape' and on **SRHR issues in emergencies and humanitarian responses** from a (European) policy and advocacy perspective, including a greater understanding of key terminology and concepts, global policy debates (e.g. the implications of the outcomes of the Istanbul World Humanitarian Summit) and important actors in the European humanitarian assistance sector;
2) Exploration of **entry points** (including asks, spaces and instruments) for **strengthened advocacy and policy influencing** for increased recognition and response to the needs and vulnerabilities around SRHR in humanitarian responses.

The **immediate outputs** include:

- **22 participants** with policy/advocacy backgrounds and limited experience on advocacy on SRHR humanitarian responses were trained.
- Workshop participants identified **concrete next steps** in terms of **joint follow-up and advocacy** on the issue, both in the short-term and long-term (see details below).
- "Trickle-down effect": a majority of participants shared concrete **ideas and plans** to take the topic forward in their **respective work and organisations** and share what they had learnt with colleagues and partners.
- An understanding and commitment that this is a topic that SRHR actors need to engage with.

An **in-depth evaluation** of the workshop and next steps taken by participants will be done in August 2016. This will provide more details about achievements against the 2 objectives above and give an indication of the long-term impact and outcomes of the workshop.

This is a summary report of the different sessions. A **VIDEO REPORT** was developed to share key learnings and reflections from the workshop – you can watch it here.

I. Scene setting: the humanitarian landscape and SRHR in Humanitarian responses

The **first part of the training** provided participants with **background information** on the humanitarian sector, including an understanding of key terminology and concepts for emergency management and response, important actors and gender and SRHR issues in emergencies and humanitarian responses.

1. The Humanitarian landscape

Presentation by Olle Castel, Regional Disaster Risk Manager, Plan International Asia (PowerPoint presentation here)

- In this session participants gained an understanding of the key concepts of humanitarian aid and the difference between it and traditional development;
- One of the key learning for the group was that there is currently **no standalone cluster** on SRHR issues and it can appear in a number of clusters including health and social protection.;
- It was clear that **humanitarian and development aid** have historically been seen as addressing different problems, they have also traditionally drawn resources from different funding streams, been coordinated separately and have had vastly different implementation timeframe;
- In recent times there has been more of an effort to **close the gap** between Development and Humanitarian Aid. This session highlighted the opportunity for SRHR organisations who traditionally work in a development context to begin to look at the field of humanitarian assistance. In particular, there is opportunity in **Disaster Risk Management** (DRM).

2. SRHR issues in humanitarian crises worldwide – key facts, figures and evidence

Presentation by Sandra Krause, Reproductive Health Program Director, Women's Refugee Commission (PowerPoint presentation here)

- Sandra's presentation centred on the work of the **Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG)** on **Reproductive Health in Crises**. This group was formed in 1995 and has grown to a broad-based network of over 1700 individual members representing 450 agencies;
- The coalition works to expand and strengthen access to quality sexual and reproductive health services for people affected by conflict and natural disaster;
- The presentation highlighted that there are organisations already working in this area, core standards and tools have been developed and there are opportunities for collaborations and information sharing;
- It was highlighted that the **provision of reproductive health (RH) services is a minimum standard** of health care in humanitarian settings; however, access to these services is often limited.
- From 2013-2014 the IAWG undertook a **global evaluation** of RH in crisis settings to take stalk 20 years on and to inform ICPD +20 and the post 2015 discussions;
- The review found that there **is increased funding, improved service delivery and improved SRH indicators**;
- However, the review explored the **various SRHR components** and found that **inequitable attention** is given to specific topics with **Family Planning** receiving the least attention and funding;

  Overall, despite established guidelines, comprehensive reproductive health care in crises situations is still severely lacking.

General recommendations for our advocacy:

- It needs to be a collective effort – importance of collaboration;
- Need to not work in Silo, humanitarian actors need to be part of the discussions;

For **further reading and learning**, the following tools were recommended:

- MISP distance learning module
- Building National Resilience for Sexual and Reproductive Health: Learning from Current Experiences

II. Advocacy on SRHR in humanitarian responses

The second part of the training dived into policy-making and advocacy around gender and SRHR in humanitarian responses, in particular looking at Europe and European institutions.

3. Gender and SRHR in ECHO's humanitarian responses

Presentation by Hanna Persson, Policy Officer Gender, Children and Education in Emergencies, ECHO (PowerPoint presentation here)

- ECHO is the **donor body for Europe on Humanitarian Aid**. It is one of the world biggest donors (officially 3rd biggest donor), with HQ in Brussels but also field offices.
- Existing EU instruments include:
  - **a) European consensus on humanitarian Aid**
    - Adopted in 2007, and sets out EC standards
    - Includes 3 articles that speak to gender (23, 24 and 39)
  - **b) EC Policy on Gender in humanitarian aid**
    - Practical document that is also used in the field;
    - For Gender in humanitarian assistance: EC uses definition of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC).
    - In the past, humanitarian actors were pushing back on gender equality, seeing it as a development concept.
    - Presentation outlined the specific objectives of the policy:
      - Gender integration – broader than gender mainstreaming; This can also include targeted actions.
      - Participation – both men and women included.
      - Protection (also launching a new protection policy including gender)
    - There are three forms of ECHO interventions on gender: 1) Mainstreaming; 2) When mainstreaming is not enough: more targeted actions; 3) Capacity building. This includes a specific funding line for system strengthening. E.g. set-up working group to strengthen capacity on gender;
    - There is a specific chapter on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in the policy.
  - **c) Gender and Age Marker**
    - Introduced in 2014. This is a tool a tool that assesses to what extent each humanitarian action integrates gender and age considerations When a proposal is submitted, assessed through marker, and also during project implementation.
    - In terms of accountability, this is unique, and also a practical tool to build capacity;
    - Currently, there are no (funding) repercussions linked to it, but seen as a collaborative learning tool.
  - **d) EU Gender Action Plan 2016-2020**
    - What is new, is that the action plan focusses on 4 key priority areas:
      - Institutional shift – changed ToR to gender issues;
      - Physical and psychological integrity of girls and women
      - Empowerment and social and economic lives fulfilled
      - Strengthening women and girls' voice and participation

General recommendations from ECHO's presentation and discussion:

- It was highlighted that there is still a **limited understanding** on what gender really is. It is still very often seen as a development issue and not linked to the humanitarian response and sector. There is still a large **need for awareness raising**, both towards ECHO as to its (implementing) partners.
- SRHR related issues are mostly integrated in projects on delivering **primary health care**, and maternal health in particular. **Maternal health could be an entry point** to ask for attention to other SRHR components.
- It was highlighted that **information and data** are key - e.g. It has been argued that Ebola's rapid spread through West Africa was quickened by the lack of data which led difficulty of keeping track of the deadly disease. It is good to have reports on what is going on in crises so the EC can push for this agenda, and also build its own capacity on the issue. We should hence advocate for better data systems, and organisations working in the field of humanitarian assistance should collect and use data on SRHR in emergencies for our advocacy.
- On SRHR and the use of the MISP, compared to the USA, organisations receiving EC monies can implement MISP in full. Monies are made available family planning but there is a perception that this area of work is not currently considered a priority by humanitarian aid agencies. ECHO has also published health technical guidelines, but these do not go into detail and only mention that MISP is a key sector standard and should be available. In general, it was recognised that there is a lack of expertise when it comes to SRHR, and very few humanitarian experts are working on the issue. Particular SRHR issues such GBV have come more to the fore in recent year.
- The IAWG also looked at funding proposals submitted in general, and Family Planning receives little funds in comparison with other SRHR issues, but there are also limited funding proposals submitted and hence funds requested. It was mentioned that humanitarian organisations are perhaps shying away from the issue. It is hence important for the SRHR community to also **influence organisations/partners funded by the EC**, but also **UN agencies on the ground**, who sit with the SERV and pooled funds.
- In the sector, 'life-saving' is often referred to, but we need to move to speaking about **core humanitarian needs** – e.g. education and family planning perhaps difficult to advocate for under life-saving, but are crucial in humanitarian responses. Further, similarly to our shift in international development, we have to move from talking about vulnerabilities to talking about women as actors.

4. Humanitarian Advocacy at EU level

Presentation by Inge Brees, CARE International (PowerPoint presentation here)

The key EU actors to influence include:

1) The Council of the European Union
    - *The Council is becoming more and more influential in the humanitarian field however it's not an easy actor for advocacy work;*
    - *Advice: keep in mind that the easiest entry point is to start with advocacy at the Member States level;*
    - *The advocacy efforts are usually focused on the European Parliament and The European Commission while The Council is a forgotten actor; advice: to use presidency for advocacy work;*
    - *COHAFA Council working party on humanitarian and food aid – members are capital based and come to Brussels every month, so these are good for capital-based advocacy*
2) The European Parliament
    - *The EP doesn't have a lot of power in development & humaniatarian aid but it is an important channel to influence the European Commission through the parliamentary committees – "structured dialogue" as a key tool;*
3) The European Commission
    - *ECHO and the commissioners are strategic actors;*
    - *Important to work with ECHO policy people, desks and technical experts(Brussels, countries, regional, IASC), and not just gender focal point*
4) The European External Action Service
    - *EEAS has a Special Adviser on Women, Peace and Security - Mara Marinaki*

III. Exploring spaces & opportunities for advocacy – learning from examples and evidence

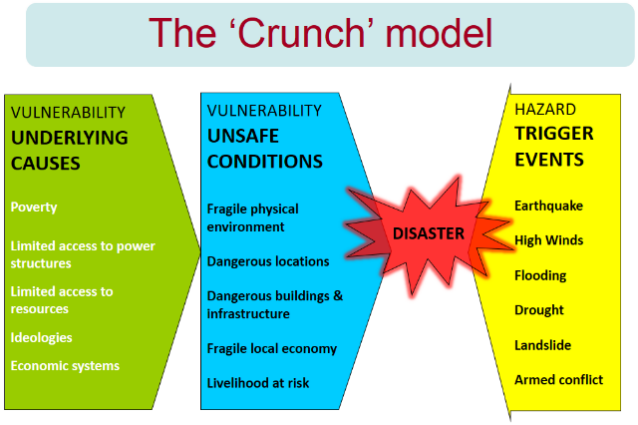
On the 2nd day, workshop participants engaged in structured dialogue with humanitarian experts to exchange ideas on how to advance our own advocacy for the inclusion of SRHR in humanitarian responses. This day was centred on concrete examples from the field and examples of successful from other sectors,

A. Opportunities around transcending humanitarian-development divide (the 'crunch model')

Presentation by Olle Castel – Plan International Asia

- In this session participants gained an overview of the crunch model which is a tool used by Humanitarian practitioners to understand and react to **people's vulnerability to disasters**.

- Discussion explored the change from development to humanitarian assistance once a disaster has happened. It was noted that often development funding is suspended when a serious crisis occurs.
- The **biggest obstacles** often arise after the initial response, when going into **the recovery/ rehabilitation phase**. The early recovery niche occupied by development actors is traditionally underfunded – it falls between the two stools where it is not perceived to fit either humanitarian or development funding criteria. There is a need to bring humanitarian and development actors together at that point. We also need to explore new areas of collaboration. This could be a role that we, as development organisations, take forward (advocacy around those connections to be made).
- The model fails to recognise that **women and men experience different levels** and types of **vulnerability** to disasters.



B. Learning from another sector on their advocacy - Sharing reflections on successes, challenges and learning of putting age on the humanitarian aid agenda

Presentation by Marcus Skinner, HelpAge International

- **Help Age advocacy strategy** is based on 4 priorities:
  1) responding to crisis and identifying the needs;
  2) documenting the programs;
  3) developing research & evidence;
  4) bringing it all together to influence the humanitarian actors;
- When Helpage design a response to a crisis, this is not just an operational response, but it **includes advocacy** – bilateral work with other agencies, capacity building, etc. The technical staff of their humanitarian team all have policy and advocacy in their role as well.
- HelpAge **works with humanitarian actors**. The discussion emphasized the importance of building relationships with other organisations – e.g. Handicap International – to bring in that technical expertise on older people and in that way amplify our messages. Organisations most interested in intersections usually already have an inclusive approach – e.g. Christian Aid, Islamic relief. The challenge is influencing other agencies' definition of their humanitarian assistance and target. Work must be done to understand the organization, to know what level to enter and whom to approach. This type of **Partnership development** is critical in achieving success.
- Well **identified themes** help to identify the gaps. While identifying advocacy goals it is important to acknowledge challenges and barriers.
- The strength of HelpAge is that they have established themselves as the **centre of expertise** on aging. The challenge for our SRHR community is that we currently don't have that expertise on SRHR IN humanitarian assistance.

- Older people are often 'invisible' in humanitarian responses because data is rarely disaggregated by sex and age. For Helpage it was important to show impact on older people, hence they developed lots of **evidence and data** on ageing, which allowed them to contribute evidence in different sectors and to formulate evidence-based policy recommendations. This made them being seen as credible, evidence based actor.

Age&gender determine your experience in humanitarian crises-Marcus Skinner from @HelpAge #SRHRinCrises

- **Networks/spaces** that could be of interest to our community include VOICE (opened up opportunities for HelpAge). In relation to ECHO, it has proven difficult to engage if you don't get funding from them. If you do receive funding, another entry point is talking to their desk officers.
- **Messaging** has often been challenging for HelpAge. There is different language used in both sectors ('vulnerabilities' in the humanitarian sector – 'rights' in development). Trying to find common ground when your **network is so divers** can be an issue. In development, we have now found common ground around SDGs, but on humanitarian advocacy there is great diversity in our European network. Helpage are hence trying to present a menu of options, so there are easier ways to engage for some members (e.g. social media), and those with more expertise can engage more thoroughly.

C. Case study from advocacy work around the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) in Eastern Europe

Presentation by Nesrine Talbi, IPPF EN

- The **Inter-Agency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Crises** (IAWG) also has regional groups, and Nesrine coordinates the **Eastern Europe & Central Asia regional group**. Members are country teams (government representatives, CSOs (mostly IPPF Member Associations) and UN bodies (usually UNFPA)). The objective of the country team is to integrate SRH in national preparedness plans. Country teams are all trained on the MISP and engage in Training of Trainers of others, to create a network at national level. Currently the regional group includes members from Eastern Europe and Central Asia, but this could be broadened for the IAWG. For example they are open to have donors, EU embassies at their meetings.
- **MISP Readiness tool** looks at 38 indicators: how ready is my country to implement the MISP (E.g. policies in place; coordination mechanisms, staff trained on GBV, etc.)? The assessment helps to develop national action plan and assign roles and responsibilities. It is also important to have an SRHR focal point. The MISP readiness tool is not just operational, but can shape our advocacy.
- It was stressed that a **multi-stakeholder approach** is crucial.
- It is important to include capacity building and a long-term approach. Supplies, funds, effective collaboration etc. should be already in place prior to the emergency situation.

- **Example from Macedonia**: A need was identified to set-up SRH working group due to big gaps in national legislation and plans. They working group did a lot of advocacy towards national government, and managed to get SRH chapter (MISP chapter) integrated into national plans. It was difficult to discuss with conservative government, but were smart in finding entry points (e.g. started with maternal health, but managed to address other issues too). It is also important to have a diversified group which is inclusive of all the relevant ministries.

D. Approach to SRHR in crisis settings: learnings from ongoing pilot projects in Ukraine and Central African Republic and advocacy opportunities and challenges

Presentation by Aurélie Leroyer and Anne Sinic, Médecins du Monde

- **Gender-based Violence** (GBV) is a universal phenomenon but there is a **proliferation of GBV in conflict situations**.
- **Components** of the GBV response (*see photo*): 1) primary (preventing violence before it happens) and 2) secondary preventions (measures to reduce the consequences of violence) are equally important.
- Medical staff are often the first to identify GBV and to provide care. It is therefore very important to have **well-trained staff** who recognise the symptoms of GBV. However, not only medical staff as anyone working for MdM is likely to encounter victims of GBV.

- It is important to identify the **potential partners in the region** of emergency (to whom the victims of GBV can address their needs), and to connect with local associations working on the topic.

- It is still difficult to define an advocacy strategy, but the discussions in the workshop brought up some interesting questions, for example around the issue of 'preparedness'.

General recommendations from the discussion after the Open Café:

- It is evident that the SRHR community are more comfortable talking about preparedness and longer-term work, and that it is much more difficult to think about short-term interventions. The latter needs a different way of thinking when talking about humanitarian relief and responses. Our involvement could hence also be about **working together with the humanitarian sector** and see how this could build on our experience in development.
- There are **already some concrete tools**, such as the MISP, which we can work with. We should make sure we **keep sharing information** about our initiatives and actions to feed into our strategy-development.
- In general, we need to think about **showcasing how we are learning from our mistakes**, and increase public support to both humanitarian and development sector.

IV. Mapping out the way forward – Opportunities and potential role of our community and network

Participants split into 2 groups to discuss **opportunities to advance our advocacy** towards targets at the national and the international level. Participants **brainstormed around key issues, tools and materials, potential targets and partners** for future advocacy. Furthermore, participants shared individual ideas and commitments on how to take the workshop advocacy plans forward within their respective role or organization (not included in this report).

TARGETING NATIONAL ACTORS:

1. Exploring the field:

Focus on accountability:

- SDGs (national commitments)
- National commitments / Call for action
- How SRHR can be part of accountability in a response
- World Humanitarian Summit commitments
- National policies (e.g. on gender)

Potential spaces/hooks:

- International conferences (CPD, Women Deliver, …)
- International days (World Population Day, Refugee day, …)

→ **Important to explore the environment before developing a strategy (understanding the opposition)**

2. Materials and tools:

Use existing tools for our advocacy:

- Funding guidelines
- UPR
- Clusters guidelines
- Inter-Agency Standing Committee
- Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG)
- Inter-Agency field manual on SRHR (MISP check-list)
- Adapt indicators so they are fit for SRHR

Materials/tools that are currently missing and could be developed:

- Fact sheet SRHR in emergencies (for national level)
- How to talk about SRHR in emergencies (messages script sheet)

3. Key issues:

Key challenges:

- Lack of strong indicators and data on SRHR
- Integration of gender
- Controversial issue

→ **How to put SRHR on the frontline, integrated in the primary response?**

Knowledge building on:

- Identifying (non-SRHR) relevant actors/partners
- Timing (humanitarian vs development)
- Different mandates and visions

4. Targets

Depending on knowledge of the environment and key objectives, these could include:

- International agencies
- National humanitarian/development agencies
- Private donors
- Gender advisors
- Parliamentarians
- Ministries (health, Foreign Affairs, Interior)
- Local Authorities
- EU Delegation, ECHO network and EU embassies
- Humanitarian coordination mechanism (OCHA)

Further, **build connections** between the SRHR community and wider civil society:

- Health professionals' associations
- Local civil society; diaspora
- Humanitarian organisations

Overall challenge: how to integrate this in our work, and how to fund this additional work within our organisations?

TARGETING INTERNATIONAL ACTORS:

1. Create content	2. Map targets	3. Create partnerships
- Map our added value - Take the MISP training - Collect data (e.g. through ECHO?) - Develop our advocacy messages: • Showcasing the need for SRHR • Use the evaluation report of the IAWG • Think about language vis-à-vis different actors • Develop messages based on the MISP	- Mapping Member States' commitments from the WHS - Analysis of humanitarian NGOs in terms of their work and policies around gender and SRHR in humanitarian response (potential partners? Or targets for our advocacy?) → Develop time-line with key events	IAWG on RH in Crises: join as a network and as individual organisations to look at opportunities for collaboration and to avoid duplication with their work; Join the IAWG list-serv for information sharing and join IAWG sub-working groups (e.g. on advocacy)
→ **Spread our messages to targets together with identified partners**		

IV. Next steps

As the EuroNGOs network, over the next 6 to 9 months, the following steps will be taken in follow-up of the above identified advocacy needs and ideas:

1. **Background research:** The EuroNGOs network will further explore the context by mapping and analysing Member States' commitments from the World Humanitarian Summit, and opportunities for monitoring and advocacy by the network and members. Furthermore, EuroNGOs will develop an advocacy timeline with key (external) events/moments for future advocacy planning.

2. **Potential partnerships**: EuroNGOs will continue the conversations with the Inter-agency Working Group (IAWG) on Reproductive Health in Crises, to explore potential collaboration, avoid duplication, and ensure sharing of resources and expertise. The secretariat will share key info and intel from the IAWG with the EuroNGOs network and vice-versa for future learning and exchange.

3. **Advocacy messages**: Based on the above, we will develop advocacy messages that can be used to push for SRHR in humanitarian responses at the European level, and adapted for use at the national level by EuroNGOs members. Where possible, this will be done in collaboration with partners such as Countdown 2030 Europe and IPPF EN.

4. **Advocacy actions**: EuroNGOs will continue to create space for members to come together and jointly work on this area.

ANNEX: Programme workshop

Timing	Topic	Person in charge
DAY 1 - Setting the scene: the humanitarian landscape		
Learning objective: Participants have gained a thorough and holistic understanding of humanitarian responses, including an understanding of key terminology and concepts for emergency management and response, important actors and SRHR issues in emergencies and humanitarian responses.		
09.00-09.15	Welcome, Broad objectives and scene setting	**Fiona Coyle**, EuroNGOs
09.15-09.45	Detailed objectives of the workshop, structure of the workshop over 2 days + Presentations of the participants	**Catherine Ransquin**
09.45-10.15	Understanding the existing knowledge in the room and Expectations Groundrules, "fridge", "eyes and ears"	Catherine Ransquin
Scene setting: the humanitarian landscape		
10.15-10.45	A few facts and figures about humanitarian Aid - Quiz	Catherine Ransquin
10.45-11.00	BREAK	Catherine Ransquin
11.00-12.00	Understanding Humanitarian Reponses: Main concepts / definitions / principles / international instruments Q&A with expert panel	**Olle Castel,** Regional Disaster Risk Manager, Plan International Asia Catherine Ransquin
12.00-13.00	SRHR issues in humanitarian crises worldwide – key facts, figures and evidence; Insights into advocacy for SRHR in humanitarian responses Q&A	**Sandra Krause** Reproductive Health Program Director, Women's Refugee Commission
13.00- 14.15	LUNCH & GROUP PICTURE	
Technical background		
	Energizer	Catherine Ransquin
14.20-15.00	Gender and SRHR in ECHO's humanitarian responses	**Hanna Persson**, Policy Officer Gender, Children and Education in Emergencies, ECHO
15.00-15.30	Q&A – discussion	
15.30-15.50	BREAK	
15.50-16.10	Gender in European humanitarian advocacy - key actors, challenges and gaps	**Inge Brees**, Advocacy officer with Care International
16.10-17.25	Interactive role play exercise – putting our advocacy into practice	Moderated by Olle Castel
17.25-17.30	Wrap-up	Catherine Ransquin

DAY 2 - Moving forward: putting SRHR into Humanitarian responses		
Learning objective: In an interactive way, workshop participants gain knowledge and commitment to advocate for the inclusion of SRHR in humanitarian responses.		
9.00-9.40	Meteo and Recap of day 1 Feedback role play (day 1)	Catherine Ransquin
Policy-making on humanitarian assistance → Explore spaces & opportunities for advocacy (targets, policy-making spaces, strategies, messages & asks, materials)		
9.40 -11.00	**Zoom in on some specific initiatives (good practices to share, case study, advocacy campaign underway by a EuroNGO member, etc.)** 1. Case study from advocacy work around the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) in Eastern Europe 2. Opportunities around transcending humanitarian-development divide (the 'crunch model') 3. Learning from another sector on their advocacy - Sharing reflections on successes, challenges and learning of putting age on the humanitarian aid agenda 4. Approach to SRHR in crisis settings: learnings from ongoing pilot projects in Ukraine and Central African Republic and advocacy opportunities and challenges	 **Nesrine Talbi,** IPPF European Network **Olle Castell**, Plan International Asia **Marcus Skinner**, HelpAge International **Aurélie Leroyer and Anne Sinic**, Médecins du Monde
11.00-11.20	BREAK	
11.20-11.50	Open Café: part 2 (3rd and last round)	
11.50-12.20	Plenary: feedback from the World café	
12.20-13.30	LUNCH	
13.30-15.30	Group exercise on advocacy influencing for SRHR in Humanitarian response – Opportunities and potential role of our community and network Map out the way forward	Catherine Ransquin
15.30-16.00	Wrap up and Evaluation of the workshop Closure	Catherine Ransquin EuroNGOs

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This report was prepared by Fiona Coyle, Helena Szczodry and Joke Lannoye, the EuroNGOs secretariat.

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For more information on the workshop, please visit: www.eurongos.org/we-do/learning-training.html.

DISCLAIMER:
This report is a synthesis of the capacity building workshop held by EuroNGOs in association with our partners IPPF EN and Countdown 2030 in June 2016. It is produced for information purposes only and is not recognised as an official document. Quotes, data, interpretations and findings do not necessarily reflect the policies or views of the network.