



2024 Results Report

BFA22005 Digital for Girls and Women
(D4GW)

Burkina Faso, Uganda, Belgium

Table of contents

1	ABBREVIATIONS.....	6
2	SUMMARY OF THE INTERVENTION.....	7
2.1	INTERVENTION FORM	7
2.2	SELF-EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE	8
1.1.1	<i>Relevance</i>	8
1.1.2	<i>Effectiveness</i>	9
1.1.3	<i>Efficiency</i>	9
1.1.4	<i>Potential sustainability</i>	10
1.1.5	<i>Conclusions</i>	11
3	MONITORING OF RESULTS	13
3.1	EVOLUTION OF THE CONTEXT	13
3.1.1	<i>General and institutional context</i>	13
3.1.2	<i>Management context</i>	14
3.2	PERFORMANCE OF OUTCOME	17
3.2.1	<i>Progress of indicators</i>	17
3.2.2	<i>Analysis of progress made</i>	17
3.3	PERFORMANCE OF OUTPUT 1.1 (OUTCOME I).....	19
3.3.1	<i>Progress of indicators</i>	19
3.3.2	<i>State of progress of the main activities</i>	20
3.3.3	<i>Analysis of progress made</i>	20
3.4	PERFORMANCE OF OUTPUT 1.2 (OUTCOME I).....	21
3.4.1	<i>Progress of indicators</i>	21
3.4.2	<i>State of progress of the main activities</i>	22
3.4.3	<i>Analysis of progress made</i>	23
3.5	PERFORMANCE OF OUTPUT 1.3 (OUTCOME I).....	24
3.5.1	<i>Progress of indicators</i>	24
3.5.2	<i>state of the progress of the main activities</i>	25

3.5.3	<i>Analysis of progress made</i>	25
3.6	PERFORMANCE OF OUTPUT 1.4 (OUTCOME I).....	25
3.6.1	<i>Progress of indicators</i>	26
3.6.2	<i>State of the progress of the main activities</i>	26
3.6.3	<i>Analysis of progress made</i>	27
3.7	PERFORMANCE OF OUTPUT 2.1 ⁷ (OUTCOME II).....	27
3.7.1	<i>Progress of indicators</i>	27
3.7.2	<i>State of progress of the main activities</i>	28
3.7.3	<i>Analysis of progress made</i>	28
3.8	PERFORMANCE OF OUTPUT 2.2 (OUTCOME II) ⁹	30
3.8.1	<i>Progress of indicators</i>	30
3.8.2	<i>State of progress of the main activities</i>	31
3.8.3	<i>Analysis of progress made</i> Erreur ! Signet non défini.	
3.9	PERFORMANCE OF OUTPUT 2.3 (OUTCOME II) ¹¹	32
3.9.1	<i>Progress of indicators</i>	32
3.9.2	<i>State of progress of the main activities</i>	33
3.9.3	<i>Analysis of progress made</i>	33
3.10	PERFORMANCE OF OUTPUT 2.4 (OUTCOME II).....	35
3.10.1	<i>Progress of indicators</i>	35
3.10.2	<i>State of the progress of the main activities</i>	36
3.10.3	<i>Analysis of progress made</i>	36
3.11	PERFORMANCE OF OUTPUT 2.5 (OUTCOME II).....	36
3.11.1	<i>Progress of indicators</i>	36
3.11.2	<i>State of the progress of the main activities</i>	37
3.11.3	<i>Analysis of progress made</i>	37
3.12	PERFORMANCE OF OUTPUT 1	ERREUR ! SIGNET NON DEFINI.
3.12.1	<i>Progress of indicators</i>	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.12.2	<i>State of progress of the main activities</i>	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
3.12.3	<i>Analysis of progress made</i>	Erreur ! Signet non défini.

3.13	PERFORMANCE OF OUTPUT 2	ERREUR ! SIGNET NON DEFINI.
3.13.1	Progress of indicators	<i>Erreur ! Signet non défini.</i>
3.13.2	State of progress of the main activities.....	<i>Erreur ! Signet non défini.</i>
3.13.3	Analysis of progress made.....	<i>Erreur ! Signet non défini.</i>
3.14	PERFORMANCE OF OUTPUT 3	ERREUR ! SIGNET NON DEFINI.
3.14.1	Progress of indicators	<i>Erreur ! Signet non défini.</i>
3.14.2	State of progress of the main activities.....	<i>Erreur ! Signet non défini.</i>
3.14.3	Analysis of progress made.....	<i>Erreur ! Signet non défini.</i>
4	BUDGET MONITORING.....	38
5	RISKS AND ISSUES.....	39
6	SYNERGIES AND COMPLEMENTARITIES.....	42
6.1	WITH OTHER INTERVENTIONS OF THE PORTFOLIO	42
6.2	WITH THIRD-PARTY ASSIGNMENTS	43
6.3	OTHER SYNERGIES AND COMPLEMENTARITIES	43
7	TRANSVERSAL THEMES	44
7.1	ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE.....	44
7.2	GENDER	44
7.3	DIGITISATION	44
7.4	DECENT WORK	ERREUR ! SIGNET NON DEFINI.
8	LESSONS LEARNED.....	45
8.1	THE SUCCESSES.....	45
8.2	THE CHALLENGES.....	46
8.3	STRATEGIC LEARNING QUESTIONS	47
8.4	SUMMARY OF LESSONS LEARNED	47
9	STEERING.....	47
9.1	CHANGES MADE TO THE INTERVENTION	47
9.2	DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE STEERING AND MONITORING COMMITTEE.....	49
9.3	CONSIDERED STRATEGIC REORIENTATIONS	50
9.4	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	50

10	ANNEXES	51
10.1	QUALITY CRITERIA.....	51
10.2	UPDATED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK AND/OR THEORY OF CHANGE	56
10.3	MONITORING OF CHANGE MANAGEMENT PROCESSES FORMS (OPTIONAL). ERREUR ! SIGNET NON DEFINI.	
10.4	SUMMARY OF MORE RESULTS	62
10.5	‘BUDGET VERSUS ACTUALS (Y – M)’ REPORT.....	62
10.6	RESOURCES IN TERMS OF COMMUNICATION	62

1 Abbreviations

Draw up an (alphabetical) list of all abbreviations used in the Results Report (see examples below)¹

AI	Artificial Intelligence
D4D	Digital for Development
D4GW	Digital for Girls and Women
FIFAfrica	Forum on Internet Freedom in Africa
GoU	Government of Uganda
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ISOC	Internet Society Chapter
IDP	Internally displaced persons
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoICT&NG	Ministry of ICT and National Guidance
NDP	National Development Plan
NITA-U	National Information Technology Authority Uganda
NTCs	National Teachers' Colleges
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
SP/CONASUR	Conseil National de Secours d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation
ToTs	Training of Trainers
ToC	Theorie of Change
UCC	Uganda Communications Commission
UIW	Uganda Innovation Week
UIGF	Uganda Internet Governance Forum
VR	Virtual Reality

¹ Do not forget to delete all instructions in italics provided for your convenience in this template.
Results Report

2 Summary of the intervention

2.1 Intervention form

Title of the intervention	Digital for Girls and Women
Code of the intervention	BFA22005
Location	Belgium, Burkina Faso and Uganda
Total budget	2 250 000 €
Partner institution	Ministry of ICT & National Guidance (MoICT&NG) Ministry of Digital Economy Ministry of Digital Transition, Posts, and Electronic Communications (MTDPCE)
Start date of the Specific Agreement	10 of December 2021
Start date of the intervention/ Opening steering committee	
Expected end date of execution	31st July 2025
End date of the Specific Agreement	July 2025
Target groups	People, in particular Girls and Women in Burkina Faso and Uganda; Belgian D4D Community; European member states of the D4D Hub, D4D Hub Sub-Saharan Africa partner countries
Impact²	Equal opportunities for women and men to participate in and contribute to an inclusive digital rights-based digital transformation /economy.
Outcome	Outcome 1: Women are economically empowered through increased access and better use of digital technologies Outcome 2: People, especially women and girls, are empowered to claim their digital rights

² Impact regards the general objective; outcomes regard the specific objective; output regards the expected result
Results Report

Outputs	Output 1.1: Women have an increased access to digital technologies through a shared and adapted infrastructure
	Output 1.2: Women have the skills needed to participate in the digital and digitally enabled economy
	Output 1.3: The expertise of national stakeholders, and Belgian and international development actors to contribute to closing the gender divide in the digital and digitally enabled economy has been strengthened
	Output 1.4: The D4D Hub Africa has adopted and operationalised a joint approach to contribute to closing the digital gender gap in the digital and digitally enabled economy
	Output 2.1: Women and girls' (targeting both students and teachers) knowledge and understanding on their digital rights is enhanced
	Output 2.2: People in Burkina Faso and Uganda are aware of digital rights and understand gender specific issues
	Output 2.3: Women and girls have access to support services to assert their digital rights
	Output 2.4: The expertise of national, as well as of Belgian and international development actors to promote digital rights has been strengthened
	Output 2.5: The D4D Hub Africa has adopted and operationalised a joint approach to promote a human rights-based digital transformation
Year covered by the report	2024

2.2 Self-evaluation of performance

1.1.1 Relevance

	Performance
Relevance	A

The intervention has been highly relevant as it directly addressed identified gaps and risks in digital inclusion, gender equity, digital rights and digital skills, which have only become more critical since the formulation of the project. The strong alignment with national policies (Uganda's Digital Uganda Vision 2040), Burkina Faso's National Strategy for Digital Development (SN@DEN)) and international frameworks (European Union's Gender Action Plan III (GAP III)) reinforced its pertinence. The project's strategic priorities are consistent with two of Uganda Vision 2040's key pillars: a) fostering innovation and entrepreneurship and c) empowering through digital skills and literacy. The project further aligns with pillar 3 of Burkina Faso's Digital Transformation Roadmap 2023-2027: Pillar 4: Digital skilling. There is also alignment with the priorities of the D4D Hub within the framework of the Global Gateway strategy, while strengthening digital cooperation between the European Union and its Member States (Team Europe) and African partners. The enablers that is consistent with our project focuses on inclusion of marginalised groups, such as Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) and the girl child.

The initiative adopted a participatory approach by involving key stakeholders — public institutions, civil society organizations, and private companies — which helped firmly embed it within the multi-stakeholder ecosystem of the D4D Hub, both locally and internationally.

1.1.2 Effectiveness

	Performance
Effectiveness	A

The intervention successfully built digital skills, increased awareness of digital rights, and enhanced participation of women and youth in digital ecosystems. Training sessions exceeded initial targets, and engagement with policymakers helped influence digital governance discussions. Despite these successes, some planned outputs, such as the full operationalization of mentorship programs and digital hubs, faced delays due to logistical and administrative constraints (output 1.1 and output 1.2). challenges to set up follow-up mechanisms and at the same time accelerate the implementation also hindered the measurement of long-term skill retention and application. Strengthening post-training support and tracking systems could help to better measure long-term effectiveness.

1.1.3 Efficiency

	Performance
Efficiency	B

Resource utilization was generally efficient, with a clear delegation of tasks among implementing partners, ensuring a smooth execution of most activities. Budget management was sound, with cost-effective solutions adopted where possible. A key outcome of the organizational changes introduced through the amendment was a significant reduction in human resource costs, allowing for a more efficient redistribution of funds toward project activities. Initially, the project had planned to recruit two experts focusing on digital rights and the gender divide; however, a strategic decision was made to expand the team to three experts, the third expert's cost is shared with the EU funded D4D Hub MPCA incorporating additional expertise in gender and digital skills. This adjustment allows the project to significantly reduce the

amount of external expertise contracts and ensured a more holistic approach to addressing the project's objectives.

However, administrative bottlenecks in procurement and coordination between multiple actors led to delays in deploying certain interventions. The fragmentation of efforts in some regions also led to overlapping initiatives. Improved synchronization and streamlined decision-making processes is now possible with the project management based in Burkina and the coordination dynamic through monthly coordination meetings and bilateral meetings between project manager and teams in Brussels and Kampala which allowed to enhance efficiency in the project.

1.1.4 Potential sustainability

	Performance
Potential sustainability	A

While initial capacity-building efforts were successful, long-term financial sustainability remains uncertain due to constraints and the reliance on external funding. Some local organizations have begun integrating digital literacy components into their programs, but the absence of a structured exit strategy raises concerns. Ensuring sustainability would require a more deliberate transition plan, including partnerships with local businesses, governmental institutions, and donor agencies to secure continued support for digital inclusion initiatives.

In Uganda, the digital ecosystem is relatively more developed, presenting opportunities to strengthen organizations already addressing the digital gender divide. The project has minimized reliance on external consultants, instead prioritizing local organizations to foster greater ownership and long-term engagement. This approach has also proven to be cost-effective, as it ensures that a larger portion of resources is directed toward directly impacting the lives of women and girls in target communities. The project has received strong institutional backing from the Ministry of Information and Communications Technology and National Guidance (MoICT&NG), with the Permanent Secretary actively supporting its launch and implementation. Several activities have been co-organized or endorsed by the Ministry, reinforcing the project's credibility and enhancing resource efficiency through institutional collaboration.

In Burkina Faso, sustainability has been ensured through a multifaceted approach tailored to the country's digital landscape. Recognizing the limited local expertise in digital skills training, the project has collaborated with experienced external consultants for a train the trainer approach with local stakeholders. This knowledge transfer strategy ensures that capacity-building efforts remain embedded within communities, with a focus on beneficiaries who are already engaged in women's and girls' empowerment. Institutional integration has also been a key component of the sustainability strategy. Partnerships have been established with traditional chiefdoms, youth and women's associations, and educational institutions, ensuring that selected training centers are deeply rooted within their respective communities. These centers maintain administrative and financial autonomy, allowing them to adapt to evolving circumstances and sustain access to digital resources.

1.1.5 Conclusions

The intervention has been well integrated within existing initiatives, whilst also complementing national digital strategies and regional programs. It leveraged synergies with partner organizations, reinforcing collective efforts rather than duplicating them. However, some coordination gaps were noted between implementing actors outside of the projects, leading to isolated interventions in certain regions. This could be fixed by establishing a multi-stakeholder coordination framework which would ensure better alignment and coherence across similar projects, maximizing impact and resource efficiency.

- The intervention successfully addressed digital inclusion and gender equity challenges, demonstrating strong alignment with national and international priorities.
- Key achievements in digital skills training and behaviour change communication (women access to digital tools and the internet) were notable, though gaps in follow-up mechanisms limit our ability to measure long-term impact.
- While financial and resource management was effective, administrative delays and a few coordination gaps reduced a bit the overall efficiency.
- The positive impact on beneficiaries was evident, since the focus was put on women entrepreneurs and the developed topics were chosen based on the findings of the need assessment realized in 2023. It has allowed the trainings to give some fast actionable skills and tools for women (on digital marketing, content creation, etc.). However sustainability remains a concern due to reliance on external funding.
- Strengthening local partnerships and institutional anchoring is essential to ensure the durability of results and continued progress in digital empowerment.

Intervention Manager Enabel

A handwritten signature in blue ink on lined paper. The signature is written in a cursive style, starting with a large loop for the letter 'L' and ending with a long horizontal stroke for the 'A'. The letters 'T', 'I', 'E', 'N', 'T', 'E', 'G', 'A' are written in a more upright, blocky style.

Lionel Tientega

3 Monitoring of results³

3.1 Evolution of the context

3.1.1 General and institutional context

Uganda has made significant progress in its digital transformation, with the adoption of the Digital Transformation Roadmap 2023-2027, which aligns with the project's objectives. This roadmap builds upon Uganda's Digital Vision 2040 and emphasizes three key pillars:

- Fostering innovation and entrepreneurship
- Enhancing cybersecurity, data protection, and privacy
- Promoting digital skills and literacy

The project continues to build digital rights capacity in four regions across Uganda, focusing on freedom of expression online, data protection, digital literacy, and gender inclusion. The efforts align with the roadmap, particularly through:

- Pillar 3 (Cybersecurity & Data Protection): Training sessions on online safety and digital security, incorporating scenario exercises and discussions.
- Pillar 4 (Digital Skilling & Inclusion): Prioritizing marginalized groups (e.g., Persons with Disabilities and young women) to ensure equitable digital education access.
- Pillar 5 (Innovation & Entrepreneurship): Supporting women-led SMEs in leveraging digital tools for business expansion.

Emerging technologies like AI, blockchain, drones, and IoT are reshaping Uganda's economy. The 4th Industrial Revolution Strategy highlights AI-driven solutions in agriculture and healthcare, such as drones for precision farming and machine learning for diagnostics. However, these advancements raise governance and regulatory concerns, particularly regarding data privacy and security. The project will support Uganda in aligning AI policies with national laws, regional regulations, and international frameworks (e.g., ICCPR Article 17).

Despite this positive alignment, implementation delays have affected project timelines. A no-cost extension has been proposed and approved to ensure successful outcomes.

Burkina Faso's digital landscape is evolving amid opportunities and persistent challenges. The security crisis has deepened gender inequalities in digital access, disproportionately affecting internally displaced persons (IDPs). As of March 2023, over 2.1 million IDPs were recorded, including 23% women and 58.5% children (SP/CONASUR). This crisis has worsened the digital divide, particularly for vulnerable populations.

³ 'Results' means 'development results'; Impact regards the general objective; outcomes regard the specific objective; output regards the expected result; intermediate outcomes regard changes resulting from the achievement of the outputs allowing progress towards the outcome of the intervention, at a higher level.
Results Report

Despite these challenges, Burkina Faso's National Digital Development Strategy (SN@DEN) 2018-2027 offers strategic opportunities for digital inclusion. The D4GW project aligns with this strategy, fostering socio-economic resilience for communities hosting IDPs. Past initiatives such as Paas-Panga and entrepreneurship programs provide a solid foundation for scaling digital access initiatives.

The 2023-2027 national portfolio prioritizes socio-economic resilience and access to essential services, creating synergies with the D4GW project. Strengthening Government, civil society and other agencies partnerships will amplify its impact. However, persistent security challenges hinder digital access, especially among women and children.

3.1.2 Management context

The project's collaboration with government stakeholders is currently based on mutual interest rather than formalized agreements. While no official letters of understanding or operational agreements have been signed, discussions are informally maintained with the Ministry of Digital Transition, Posts, and Electronic Communications in Burkina Faso to keep them informed on the project highlights.

Burkina Faso's project regulations do not require a joint decree or steering committee since funding comes from Belgium's Art. 6 modality rather than bilateral Belgium-Burkina Faso cooperation.

3.1.2.1 Partnership modalities

In Burkina Faso, collaboration with the Ministry of Digital Transition was consolidated through support for the organization of National Digital Week at both central and decentralized levels. These efforts have increased the visibility of the project and strengthened institutional anchoring within national digital priorities.

In addition, strategic contracts and agreements were signed to amplify the impact of the D4GW project. These agreements specifically promote digital rights and digital literacy for women and young girls, contributing directly to inclusive digital transformation.

Digital Skills Training

A key partnership was established with BIMADES for the delivery of digital skills training. The initiative targeted women and girls, equipping them with:

- Basic digital and ICT competencies,
- Tools for digital entrepreneurship,
- Awareness of cybersecurity risks.

The training is aligned with the national digital strategy and aims to enhance the digital inclusion of marginalized communities, with a focus on gender equality.

National Communication Campaign on Digital Rights

A comprehensive communication strategy was implemented to promote awareness on digital rights, including freedom of expression, privacy, and digital safety. This campaign, executed by the communication agency MASSAKA, mobilized:

- 7 major national TV channels, and
- The leading regional radio stations in the project's areas of intervention.

Through radio, social media, and local engagement, the campaign ensured tailored outreach to women and other vulnerable groups.

In Uganda, meaningful collaborations were expanded through:

- Co-organization of the Uganda Internet Governance Forum in partnership with ISOC Uganda,
- Support to the Uganda Innovation Week, a flagship national event led by the Ministry of ICT, Ministry of Trade, NITA-U and key ecosystem actors,
- Implementation of a gender and ICT training program in collaboration with WOUGNET, a civil society organization specializing in women's empowerment through digital tools.

These efforts contributed to fostering a conducive environment for inclusive digital policy dialogue and innovation.

Existing partnerships with vocational training schools were maintained and further leveraged as key implementation platforms. These institutions continue to play a critical role in the localization and sustainability of project activities, particularly in delivering digital skills training and follow-up support.

To ensure wide dissemination of key messages, a communication partnership was established with NBS Television and regional radio stations in Central, Albertine, Rwenzori, and Karamoja. This media engagement strategy supported the promotion of digital rights and helped ensure strong community-level engagement.

3.1.2.2 Operational modalities

To ensure compliance, coherence, and effective delivery of the D4GW project, several administrative and operational mechanisms were adopted in both Burkina Faso and Uganda. To promote transparency and learning, monthly coordination meetings were established. These meetings ensure that project activities, achievements, and lessons learned are shared regularly among the project teams in all three countries, contributing to stronger cross-country synergies.

The first Project Steering Committee was held in July 2024, with participation from the Directorate-General for Development Cooperation (DGD). The meeting allowed for:

- A review of key achievements to date,
- A presentation of the new human resources setup,
- Agreement on the next strategic and operational steps to improve performance and inter-country coordination.
- Introduction of the new PjM

Following this, stronger coordination frameworks were put in place, including:

- Systematic involvement of staff from all countries in major project activities,

- Clear communication channels to enhance responsiveness and collaboration.

In Burkina, the project partnered with Simplon and Pépité d'Entreprise (2 initiatives that support entrepreneurship) to increase visibility and impact within the national digital and entrepreneurial ecosystem. These collaborations supported the digital upskilling of SMEs and local entrepreneurs, contributing directly to project outcomes related to digital transformation and economic inclusion.

In Uganda the D4GW project was actively involved in two major national digital events:

- The Uganda Internet Governance Forum, co-organized with the Uganda Internet Society (ISOC), providing a platform for multi-stakeholder dialogue on digital rights and governance.
- The Uganda Innovation Week, supported by national institutions and private sector actors, where D4GW contributed to promoting inclusive digital innovation and entrepreneurship.

These events have served as effective entry points for positioning the project within national policy discussions and the startup ecosystem.

The current operational modalities — a mix of formal agreements, dynamic partnerships, and regular coordination mechanisms — remain fit for purpose given the expected results and the need for flexibility in the fast-evolving digital sector.

The project's ability to adapt its collaboration model to national contexts, while ensuring cross-country coherence, has proven to be a strong operational asset.

3.2 Performance of outcome



This part reports about progress made in achieving the outcome targeted by the intervention (specific objective) in view of contributing to the impact (general objective). Progress made in achieving the outcome taking into account the intermediate results (intermediate outcomes) as well as the use of results (outputs).

3.2.1 Progress of indicators

Progress indicators/markers	Base value	Value preceding year	Value reporting year	Final target
Number of women that have increased their income	N/A	-		775
Number of women making use of digital technologies for their economic activities	N/A	-		1 925
Number of women who are active in the digital economy (entrepreneurial or employee)	N/A	-		2 000
Number of people (gender-disaggregated) active in digital rights events / movements/ organizations	N/A	-		3 000
Number of people (gender disaggregated) reporting digital rights issues on the online platform (month per month) - Only for Uganda	N/A	-		2 000

The monitoring and evaluation process is in construction and did not allow us to have figures to show, this is something we are working on in 2025.

3.2.2 Analysis of progress made

The reporting period marked a phase of effective implementation and roll-out of activities for Burkina Faso, while implementation activities were gaining further momentum in Uganda. Although data collection on indicators has only just begun - due to the late start of the intervention and a need to define targets following the rider - clear signs of progress have emerged for both outcomes. These initial results reflect a consolidating process of change, particularly in terms of capacity-building, local partnerships and awareness-raising.

Outcome 1: Digital skills and women's economic empowerment

In both countries, the first steps towards this result focused on creating an enabling environment for digital inclusion and women's economic empowerment. This began with identifying target beneficiaries, forming operational partnerships and equipping learning spaces.

Next, the team focused on designing a training program, based on the real needs of the target groups. A capacity-building plan and communication strategy were drawn up in consultation with local stakeholders. Training modules in basic digital literacy and entrepreneurship were launched in the second half of 2024.

In Burkina Faso, an initial framework contract for training courses for women, education and civil society players in the Centre-Est region has been implemented. These training sessions follow a diagnostic study that led to the development of a digital skills training program and a communication plan aimed at promoting digital rights for women and girls in the Centre-Est region.

The study highlighted how digital tools are used, notably to:

- Access information
- Maintain or create social connections
- Seek entertainment
- Learn
- Conduct business.

The needs identified were carefully analyzed based on their relevance and feasibility. They were then grouped into three main categories:

- Basic digital literacy
- Digital entrepreneurship
- Digital rights (awareness-raising and communication)

A total of 17 training courses were implemented on digital entrepreneurship and basic IT skills. Two train-the-trainer sessions were carried out following a call for applications, and will help consolidate a pool of digital marketing trainers.

In Uganda, the implementation of this outcome focused on the implementation of sessions for the International Computer Driving Licence Training, and the onboarding of Digital Entrepreneurship Skills Academy E-Learning Course stakeholders. The implementation of train-the-trainer sessions for the Digital Entrepreneurship Skills academy and the ToTs with CSOs working on entrepreneurship also enabled us to consolidate our expertise in these key digital skills-building themes. A greater emphasis was placed on digital rights (linked to result 2) in the previous years, but 2024 saw a shift towards the development of digital skills. A partnership with WOUGNET was instrumental in this shift. Using a train-the-trainer model, the project launched a series of sessions aimed at women and girls, covering:

- basic computer skills and ICDL certification
- entrepreneurship,

Whilst maintaining a clear link to digital rights and gender equality by covering also:

- cybersecurity and secure online behaviour
- online gender-based violence and the intersection of gender and technology.

One of the most creative results was the development of a comic strip illustrating how technology can transform the lives of girls and women entrepreneurs. These stories are now being used in community outreach activities.

As part of the implementation of these various sessions, participants have been selected through CSOs active in women's entrepreneurship, to ensure greater representativeness.

The final stage, scheduled for 2025, will enable women to apply what they have learned. The aim is not just to acquire skills, but to ensure that they are used in real economic activities.

In both countries, the first steps along the path of change - access, knowledge and trust - are being put in place, laying the foundations for a more measurable impact over the coming year.

Outcome 2: Digital rights awareness and capacity

At the same time, the project has advanced digital rights awareness efforts, using culturally-based and media-rich approaches.

In Burkina Faso, the strategy combined traditional media with creative formats. Ten rural communities and two towns hosted public screenings of a filmed theatrical performance on digital rights. The project also involved school actors and teachers through targeted awareness-raising sessions, and reached a wider audience through TV broadcasts, local radio and short inspirational videos. These platforms addressed key issues such as :

- online freedom of expression
- misinformation and fake news
- the risks of cybercrime
- digital protection and security.

In Uganda, similar tools were used: radio debates, national TV segments and a workshop dedicated to online expression and misinformation, which brought together key players from civil society and government. In addition, a training of trainers was organized to equip community leaders with knowledge on the following topics

- online freedom of expression
- data protection and privacy
- identifying and combating online misinformation.

These efforts have created a network of informed actors who are now equipped to disseminate knowledge within their communities. The process of change is clearly visible: we're seeing growing public awareness, stronger local partnerships and a more confident commitment to online rights discourse.

3.3 Performance of output 1.1 (Outcome I)



3.3.1 Progress of indicators

Output 1.1: Women have an increased access to digital technologies through a shared and adapted infrastructure

Indicators	Base value	Value preceding year	Value reporting year	Target reporting year	Final target
Number of women accessing / making use of	0	-	249	<u>1 000</u>	

the connected shared space during the intervention					
--	--	--	--	--	--

3.3.2 State of progress of the main activities

State of progress of the <u>main</u> activities ³	State of progress			
	The activities are:			
	Ahead of time	Within deadline	Delayed	Seriously delayed
Uganda				
1 Digital literacy and skills for entrepreneurs in innovation hubs		X		
Burkina Faso				
1 Digital literacy and skills for entrepreneurs		X		
2 Establishment of Internet Connectivity for IT hubs Receiving beneficiaries		X		

3.3.3 Analysis of progress made

Uganda

All planned activities have been successfully implemented as scheduled. Some sub-activities were integrated into broader interventions—for example, digital rights training, which includes key topics such as freedom of expression online, data privacy and protection, and internet access, is embedded within the broader digital skills development strategy.

Other efforts to enhance skills and employability have also been carried out, notably through sessions delivered as part of the Digital Entrepreneurship Skills Academy.

To date, all activities have contributed to the expected outcomes.

One key challenge identified is the limited use of digital centers by the community, despite being equipped with computers and internet access. This is often due to the absence of a coach or trainer, which is directly linked to the issue of financial sustainability mentioned earlier — namely, the lack of resources to fund a dedicated center manager. Ensuring continued community engagement with these spaces is crucial to build on the skills developed over time.

At the same time, there is a promising opportunity in the commitment of local digital center leaders, who are actively raising awareness and promoting these hubs. Their efforts can help increase community participation and support ongoing learning and digital inclusion.

Burkina Faso

The project component focused on expanding digital access for women and girls has been successfully completed. This included the installation of solar power systems to address the lack of electricity access and to support financial sustainability—by eliminating electricity costs as an operational burden. Additionally, the official launch of the digital centers was successfully carried out.

- *Equipment and Connectivity*

Procurement and distribution of IT equipment have been finalized. The two selected centers—Collège Marie Reine and Maison de la Femme—are now equipped with:

- *40 desktop computers,*
- *10 tablets,*
- *2 projectors,*
- *2 multifunction printers,*
- *and all required accessories.*

Internet connectivity was established in both centers in January 2024, enabling beneficiaries to access online resources. A symbolic handover ceremony was held on January 23, 2024, at Collège Marie Reine, marking a key milestone in the project's implementation.

- *Energy Sustainability*

The solar power systems are fully operational, and beneficiaries were trained in basic maintenance during the first quarter of the year.

- *Expected Impact*

The establishment of these centers represents a major opportunity to improve digital literacy and access for women and girls in the region. Strong collaboration with partners like Moov Africa (Internet provider) and responsive procurement processes have enabled smooth implementation.

In conclusion, the full completion of infrastructure, combined with energy autonomy, ensures 100% operational capacity, significantly facilitating the rollout of training sessions using the digital centers as dedicated venues.

3.4 Performance of output 1.2 (Outcome I)



3.4.1 Progress of indicators

Output 1.2: Women have the skills needed to participate in the digital and digitally enabled economy

Indicators	Base value	Value preceding year	Value reporting year	Target reporting year	Final target
Number of women who have completed digital skills trainings (digital literacy, digital entrepreneurship, advanced digital skills for employment in the digital economy) disaggregated by age and type	0	152	720	720	

3.4.2 State of progress of the main activities

State of progress of the <u>main</u> activities ⁴	State of progress			
	The activities are:			
	Ahead of time	Within deadline	Delayed	Seriously delayed
Uganda				
Virtual reality trainings for women and girls in X Innovation Hubs				
Digital safety and security trainings		X		
Advanced social media trainings for women entrepreneurs		X		
ICDL training courses for women and girls		X		
Digital entrepreneurship and skills training		X		
Burkina Faso				
1 Recruitment of firms for the implementation of the training plan on basic IT skills		X		
2 Organize training sessions for the implementation of the basic computer skills training plan		X		
3 Recruitment of a firm for the implementation of the digital entrepreneurship training plan for women		X		

4 Organize training sessions for the implementation of the digital entrepreneurship training plan for women		X		
---	--	---	--	--

3.4.3 Analysis of progress made

Uganda

In Uganda, several initiatives have been implemented to strengthen the digital skills of women and girls:

- *More than 500 individuals participated in digital entrepreneurship training sessions.*
- *Over 270 individuals benefited from digital safety and security training.*
- *More than 120 community-based organizations were sensitized to online gender-based violence and the support mechanisms available.*

All remaining sub-activities under this output are scheduled for implementation throughout the year.

In Burkina Faso, the capacity-building component—a key element to equip beneficiaries with basic digital skills and promote digital entrepreneurship—has progressed as follows:

A comprehensive capacity-building plan was developed by the consultancy firm BIMADES and was reviewed and validated by the project team during a dedicated session held on January 17, 2024, at Enabel's premises.

The selection of training providers and the organization of training sessions took place in the second semester, between September and November 2024.

In total, 17 training sessions were organized, reaching 173 participants across the following themes:

- *Digital Entrepreneurship*
 - *Introduction to digital marketing (for literate women)*
 - *Introduction to digital marketing (for illiterate women)*
 - *Training on managing new businesses*
 - *Training of trainers in digital marketing*
- *Basic Computer and Digital Skills*
 - *Practical use of social networks and email tools (WhatsApp, Facebook, TikTok, Gmail)*
 - *Introduction to office tools for beginners*
 - *Data management using Excel spreadsheets*

The development of a structured capacity-building plan provided a clear framework for selecting targeted training sessions, ensuring focused and effective learning outcomes.

While the implementation of the capacity-building activities experienced slight delays due to the extended selection process for training providers, proactive measures have been taken to maintain momentum. The commitment to launching preliminary training and awareness sessions reflects the project's flexibility and dedication to achieving the objectives of this component.

Despite the minor delays, the risk to achieving the annual targets is considered moderate and manageable. The teams on the ground remain fully engaged, and corrective actions are in place to ensure timely implementation moving forward. Continued monitoring will be essential to mitigate any further delays.

3.5 Performance of output 1.3 (Outcome I)



3.5.1 Progress of indicators

Output 1.3: The expertise of national stakeholders, and Belgian and international development actors to contribute to closing the gender divide in the digital and digitally enabled economy has been strengthened					
Indicators	Base value	Value preceding year	Value reporting year	Target reporting year	Final target
Number of knowledge products and/or capitalisation documents created made openly available	0		12		
Number of participants in events / trainings/ online webinars organised	0		125		200
Study / consultancy on closing the gender digital divide for the digital economy	0		0		1

Development of a guidance tool to mainstream gender	<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>		<u>1</u>
---	----------	--	----------	--	----------

3.5.2 state of the progress of the main activities

State of progress of the <u>main</u> activities ⁵	State of progress The activities are:			
	Ahead of time	Within deadline	Delayed	Seriously delayed
Support action-research to identify best practices		X		
Identify lessons learned and develop knowledge products			X	
Gender & digital expertise staff (Brussels)		X		

3.5.3 Analysis of progress made

A Gender and Digital expert were recruited in September 2023, starting to work on the D4D Hub Gender & digital rights Working Group (WG), as well as the Digital skills Working Group under Enabel's lead. Playing a key role supporting exchanges and proposing contents to be addressed and discussed by the D4D Hub members at the WG meetings.

Coordination exchanges with the other components of the D4GW project (in Uganda and Burkina) were made, to seek for complementarities and synergies, planning activities to be conducted in 2024. The gender and digital expert worked at full speed between January and July 2024, to develop a gender strategy for the D4D Hub until she moved to a new position outside Enabel. This resulted in another delay in the expected activities (with a new Gender & digital expert starting in November 2024).

A series of 5 workshops was started in 2024, though not completed yet (just 2 organised in 2024, with 3 additional ones foreseen in 2025). This was complemented by the Gender training organised in Brussels (using the gamification technique).

At the end of 2024 the procurement of an interactive video to disseminate the D4D Hub's Gender strategy has been launched.

The preparation of the study on gender and digital skills started by end 2024, and the procurement has been launched in 2025.

3.6 Performance of output 1.4 (Outcome I)



3.6.1 Progress of indicators

Output 1.4 : The D4D Hub Africa has adopted and operationalised a joint approach to contribute to closing the digital gender gap in the digital and digitally enabled economy

Indicators	Base value	Value preceding year	Value reporting year	Target reporting year	Final target
Number of joint strategies / approaches developed and / or adopted	<u>0</u>		<u>10</u>		<u>1</u>
Number of D4D Hub Africa projects supported with expertise support provided to European and African partners	<u>0</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2</u>
Number of side events and annual events and dialogues in which the gender advisory board has participated	<u>0</u>		<u>1</u>		<u>2</u>
Gender advisory board established with African representatives as part of the outreach platform			<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>

3.6.2 State of the progress of the main activities

State of progress of the <u>main</u> activities ⁶	State of progress The activities are:			
	Ahead of time	Within deadline	Delayed	Seriously delayed
D4D Hub / Africa branch Coordinator (Brussels)		X		
Facilitate collaboration and coordination of EU and African dev. actors		X		
Provide expertise to support D4D Hub partners			X	

Establish a gender advisory board (<u>digital skills</u>)		<u>X</u>		
---	--	----------	--	--

3.6.3 Analysis of progress made

The recruitment of the Africa Branch Coordinator was finalized in July 2023, marking the start of initial efforts to establish collaborative platforms between EU and African development actors. The first step focused on improving coordination among EU development actors throughout 2023. This coordination was effectively put into practice in 2024 during a major continental multi-stakeholder event – the Connected Africa Summit – where members of the European D4D (Digital for Development) network engaged in exchanges with African development actors.

The creation of a Gender Advisory board was discussed among the leads of the D4D Hub Africa branch in 2024, as a body within the Africa branch, but it was finally decided to link it to the Advisory Groups already part of the D4D Hub (on Private Sector and CSO and Academia). In practice, it has been functioning as a “Gender network” that will not only contribute to the D4D Hub, but also to other Gender and digital related projects where Enabel is playing a significant role, such as the Women in ICT leadership initiative (now under preparation). This group of African Digital and Gender experts also participated in the Connected Africa Summit, participating as valuable speakers and moderators in the 3 gender sessions supported by the D4GW project in close collaboration with D4D Hub.

3.7 Performance of output 2.1⁷(Outcome II)



3.7.1 Progress of indicators

Output 2.1: Women and girls’ (targeting both students and teachers) knowledge and understanding on their digital rights is enhanced					
Indicators	Base value	Value preceding year	Value reporting year	Target reporting year	Final target
Number of people (gender-disaggregated) who have attended the training on digital rights	0	60	120		
% of girls reporting a higher understanding of their rights after the training	0	90%-	95%		
Number of gender-specific digital rights issues	0	-	20		

identified and shared through awareness raising campaigns					
---	--	--	--	--	--

3.7.2 State of progress of the main activities

State of progress of the <u>main</u> activities ⁸	State of progress The activities are:			
	Ahead of time	Within deadline	Delayed	Seriously delayed
1 Digital rights and gender awareness workshops	X			
2 Intersection of gender and technology trainings		X		
3 Advanced trainings on freedom of expression online	X			
4 Advanced trainings on Privacy, data protection online		X		
5 Trainings on Disinformation, misinformation and fake news online		X		
Burkina Faso				
1 Recruit a firm to implement the digital rights training plan for education stakeholders		X		
2 Organize training sessions on digital rights for education stakeholders		X		
3 Organize discussion workshops, focus groups and competitions on digital rights		X		

3.7.3 Analysis of progress made

During the reporting period, significant progress was made in Uganda and Burkina Faso to advance digital rights, particularly for women and girls.

In Uganda, awareness of digital rights and online safety has grown considerably. Thanks to targeted media campaigns - including radio broadcasts, TV debates and awareness-raising on social media - gender-related digital challenges have gained public visibility. Capacity-building workshops with civil society actors and tailored train-the-trainer sessions have created a growing network of local advocates who are now actively defending safer digital spaces.

The project has also enabled deeper community engagement through the innovative use of comics, X-Chat sessions and awareness-raising materials tailored to local contexts.

These approaches demystified digital safety issues and made them accessible to women and girls unfamiliar with digital tools. A major advance has been the creation of a platform dedicated to combating gender-based violence online, which is becoming a point of reference for victims and stakeholders seeking information, support and advocacy spaces.

In Burkina Faso, the Ministry of Digital Transition organizes the Digital Week (Semaine du Numérique – SN) each year to promote digital inclusion and innovation. However, the majority of activities are traditionally concentrated in the major urban centers of Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso, limiting accessibility for populations in other regions. In 2024, as part of its commitment to bridging the digital divide, the Digital for Girls and Women (D4GW) project took a strategic step by supporting the decentralization of Digital Week to the Centre-East region, ensuring that women, students, and local entrepreneurs could benefit directly from its initiatives.

The decentralization effort focused on two major activities, carefully designed to empower women and promote digital security among youth.

The first key activity focused on cybersecurity awareness for students and teachers, ensuring that young women are equipped with the necessary knowledge to navigate the internet safely and responsibly. The objective was to provide practical tools to help students and educators contribute to a more secure and rights-respecting digital environment. This initiative reached over 600 students and teachers through a series of interactive sessions, where experts in cybersecurity and digital rights provided insights on online safety, privacy protection, and responsible digital behavior.

The second activity was a comprehensive training program in business management, leadership, and fundraising, specifically targeting women entrepreneurs. This initiative was tailored for the winners of the national Pépites d'Entreprises de BF1 competition, which recognizes and supports women-led businesses, as well as for women incubated in Simplon Burkina's entrepreneurship programs. Through this effort, 50 women from multiple regions across Burkina Faso received hands-on training in modern business management techniques, digital tools for entrepreneurship, and content production strategies. By equipping these women with practical skills in digital marketing, financial management, and strategic leadership, the project has strengthened their ability to grow and sustain their digitally enabled businesses.

The successful implementation of these activities aligns directly with Output 2.1: Enhancing women's and girls' knowledge and understanding of their digital rights, as well as Output 1.2: Equipping women with the necessary skills to participate in the digital and digitally enabled economy. By decentralizing Digital Week, the D4GW project has significantly expanded access to key digital learning opportunities for women and young people who might otherwise have been excluded.

This initiative has not only reinforced digital education and entrepreneurship in the Centre-East region but has also paved the way for future collaborations between national institutions and local communities to ensure sustained digital inclusion and capacity-building.

Alongside a series of themed conferences were organized for students from secondary schools in the region. These events featured renowned experts in digital rights, fake news, and cybersecurity, who shared essential information on how to navigate the digital space safely and responsibly. Topics covered included personal data protection, cybercrime, the impact of mobile phones and the internet on personal and professional life, as well as relevant laws and institutions that individuals can turn to in case of difficulties — such as the BCLCC. Special attention was given to raising awareness among students about misinformation, online safety, and the shared responsibility of fostering a respectful and secure digital environment. The initiative reached over 1,500 students, the vast majority of whom were girls, reinforcing the project's commitment to gender mainstreaming in digital education.

The successful implementation of this awareness campaign has significantly strengthened digital rights education in the Central East region, equipping community members and students with the knowledge and tools they need to navigate the digital world safely. By combining multimedia content, interactive discussions and expert-led conferences, the D4GW project has created a sustainable model for digital rights advocacy, ensuring that women and girls are empowered to participate fully in the digital ecosystem.

The process of change in both countries is moving steadily along the identified paths of change. In Uganda, the combination of public discourse, local capacity building and the establishment of support structures (such as the OGBV platform) is reinforcing sustainable community-led action. The increased visibility of women's digital rights and the empowerment of local actors indicate that key intermediate outcomes are contributing effectively to the achievement of the targeted result.

3.8 Performance of output 2.2 (OUTCOME II) ⁹



3.8.1 Progress of indicators

Output 2.2: People in Burkina Faso and Uganda are aware of digital rights and understand gender specific issues					
Indicators	Base value	Value preceding year	Value reporting year	Target reporting year	Final target
Number of people (gender-disaggregated) reached through communication campaigns conducted on	0	0	14 500	5000	10000

gender specific digital rights issues					
---------------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--

3.8.2 State of progress of the main activities

State of progress of the <u>main</u> activities ¹⁰	State of progress The activities are:			
	Ahead of time	Within deadline	Delayed	Seriously delayed
1 Recruit a communications firm for the implementation of the national communications plan on digital rights		X		
2 Acquire goodies on digital rights		X		
3 Organize thematic conferences toward young women		X		

3.8.3 Analysis of progress made

In Uganda to contribute towards the realization of digital rights and addressing the barriers, the project conducted a nationwide media campaign. This activity aimed to develop nationwide communication campaigns on digital rights issues to create awareness on gender-specific digital rights issues and the importance of women's participation in decision-making about how the internet is shaped and governed. The media campaign was implemented with the following materials and communication channels:

- Television talk show

The aim of the talk show is to highlight the key digital rights issues that women and girls face and how these can be overcome. The team held a television talk show on NBS television due to their large viewership and country-wide reach. It was held during peak hours where the panel discussed emerging digital rights issues (gender based violence enforced by internet) in Uganda. The talk show had nationwide coverage and reached approximately 1 million people in Uganda.

- Radio talk shows

The team hosted two radio talk shows in each of the regions; Central, Albertine, Rwenzori, and Karamoja. The purpose of the radio shows is to raise awareness on digital rights and the barriers that women and girls face in the protection and promotion of their digital rights. The radio shows were done by a team of experts and project beneficiaries who highlighted the key digital rights issues. The radio talk shows reached approximately 10,000 people in Uganda.

In Burkina Faso, the project's component focusing on a national communication campaign to raise awareness of digital rights is progressing as outlined below. The recruitment of a communications firm to implement the national communication plan on

digital rights has been finalized by the end of August 2024. The acquisition of promotional goodies related to digital rights is currently delayed. This is primarily due to logistical constraints, particularly the lack of adequate storage space. As a result, the project team has implemented a phased acquisition approach, aligning with the schedule of campaign activities. This initiative was carried out in three key phases, ensuring an effective and impactful awareness campaign.

- The first phase involved selecting a communications company in accordance with Enabel's procurement procedures. After a rigorous evaluation process, Massaka was awarded the contract on the basis of its extensive digital communications expertise, the proven experience of its consultants and the relevance of the proposed methodology.
- The second phase involved developing communication and awareness-raising materials specifically designed to promote women's digital rights during the communication campaign. A variety of multimedia tools were produced to maximize engagement and reach. One of the flagship productions was a video theater show, highlighting the importance of digital inclusion for women and girls in rural areas. In addition, a short promotional video was created, featuring prominent female figures in the digital sector, serving as role models to inspire wider participation in the digital economy. To extend the campaign's impact beyond visual content, interactive radio programs were also produced, leveraging radio's broad accessibility to foster dialogue and engagement on key digital rights issues. These broadcasts enabled constructive conversations on the digital divide and highlighted the specific challenges faced by women, particularly in rural areas. The discussions underscored the need for greater involvement of families and local authorities, as well as the implementation of tailored training programs to help bridge this digital gap.
- The third phase saw the implementation of outreach activities on the ground, ensuring direct engagement with target communities. The campaign began with a series of community discussions in 10 localities in the Centre-Est region, where the theatrical video performance was screened, followed by open discussions with participants. These interactive sessions provided a platform for dialogue, enabling participants to voice their concerns, share their experiences and exchange views with facilitators on digital rights issues. Thanks to these activities, more than 3,000 people were sensitized, focusing on the role of digital tools in empowering women and girls.

3.9 Performance of output 2.3 (OUTCOME II)¹¹



3.9.1 Progress of indicators

Output 2.3: Women and girls have access to support services to assert their digital rights

Indicators	Base value	Value preceding year	Value reporting year	Target reporting year	Final target
Number of women and girls benefiting from digital rights support services	0	-	0	<u>6000</u>	
Number of CSOs digital rights support services enhanced	0	-	0	<u>134</u>	

3.9.2 State of progress of the main activities

State of progress of the <u>main</u> activities ¹²	State of progress The activities are:			
	Ahead of time	Within deadline	Delayed ¹³	Seriously delayed ¹⁴
1 A human centred design thinking workshop		x		
2 Hiring of consultant to develop and online digital rights platform		X		
3 Capacity building on the usage of the online digital rights platform by women and girls		X		
4 Awareness raising, information and communication materials on the digital rights' online platform		X		
Burkina Faso				
1 Recruit a firm to implement the training plan on digital rights for civil society actors			X	
2 Organize training sessions on digital rights support services for civil society actors			X	

3.9.3 Analysis of progress made

WOUGNET, a non-governmental organization in Uganda that resulted from a meeting with several women's organizations held in the year 2000, successfully developed a one stop online gender-based violence platform which was integrated into WOUGNET's website. This initiative aimed at providing a centralized and accessible digital platform where women and girls can obtain critical information on digital rights, report OGBV incidents, and access support services. The portal was officially launched at an event

attended by government representatives, civil society organizations, digital rights activists, and the media. During the launch, stakeholders emphasised the urgent need for digital solutions to combat the rising cases of OGBV and promote safer online spaces for women and girls. The portal features resources on digital safety, legal frameworks, psychosocial support services, and reporting mechanisms, making it a vital tool in the fight against OGBV. the platform is crucial in empowering women and girls to navigate the digital space more confidently, seek help when necessary, and connect with organisations that offer legal and psychosocial support. This portal's successful development and launch marked a significant milestone in bridging the gender digital divide and strengthening digital inclusion efforts under the D4GW project. Link <https://ogbv.wougnet.org>

WOUGNET, successfully conducted four regional workshops on exploring the intersection of gender and technology, targeting civil society organisations (CSOs) and key stakeholders. These workshops were held in Hoima, Kabale, and Fort Portal and Kampala. The workshops fostered a deeper understanding of the gendered challenges and opportunities within the technology sector. 134 participants (96 females and 38 males) attended the workshops, reflecting strong community interest and engagement from diverse sectors. The workshops were organised strategically to enhance reach, with participants representing various regions including the Central, Albertine, Rwenzori, and Kabale areas, ensuring that insights gathered represented a wide geographical and contextual range.

Throughout the workshops, participants engaged in hands-on sessions, group discussions, and other sessions that unpacked critical issues such as gender concepts, the gender digital divide, online safety, and barriers to technology access and usage amongst women and girls. WOUGNET facilitated dialogues on how CSOs and stakeholders can collaboratively advocate for policies and practices that support gender equity in digital spaces.

WOUGNET then conducted a comprehensive two-day training workshop for 20 Trainers of Trainees (TOTs). This workshop equipped 16 females and 4 males from the Central, Albertine, Rwenzori, and Southwestern regions with essential digital skills and knowledge to effectively advocate for and implement digital inclusion initiatives in their communities. The TOTs engaged in practical sessions that developed their capacity to bridge the gender digital divide by understanding and applying concepts related to digital literacy and the intersection of gender and technology. These sessions emphasised the ways gender and technology interact, particularly highlighting the unique barriers and opportunities women face in digital spaces. A core component of the training was the discussion on Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV), an area of concern in the digital space that directly impacts women and girls. The workshop covered digital safety and security practices, helping TOTs understand how to protect themselves and others against OGBV, and it included identifying and addressing online harassment risks. The workshop also covered best practices for community sensitisation, empowering TOTs to carry out impactful outreach initiatives in their respective regions. By the end of the workshop, these TOTs were well-prepared to support and train other community members, promoting digital inclusion and gender equity through an informed, hands-on approach.

WOUGNET also successfully conducted an X-Chat session focusing on the intersection of gender and technology using the hashtag #D4GW. This interactive dialogue brought together participants from civil society organizations, technology experts, gender advocates, and community stakeholders to discuss the barriers women and girls face in accessing and utilizing digital tools. The session highlighted critical issues such as the gender digital divide, online gender-based violence (OGBV), and the lack of inclusive digital policies. Through panel discussions and Q&A segments, participants explored actionable strategies to promote equitable digital access, enhance digital literacy, and create safer online spaces. This X-Chat provided a platform for collaborative exchange of ideas and contributed to building momentum toward addressing systemic challenges in the gender and technology landscape, aligning with the objectives of the grant. A total of 50 participants, including 38 Females and 12 Males, took part in this Xchat.

3.10 Performance of output 2.4 (OUTCOME II)



3.10.1 Progress of indicators

Output 2.4: The expertise of national, as well as of Belgian and international development actors to promote digital rights has been strengthened					
Indicators	Base value	Value preceding year	Value reporting year	Target reporting year	Final target
Number of knowledge products and/or capitalisation products created made openly available	0		0		
Number of participants in trainings events / online webinars organised	0		0		
Study/ consultancy report on women-specific digital rights issues	0		0		1
Development of guidance tool to mainstream digital rights in D4D projects	0		0		1

3.10.2 State of the progress of the main activities

State of progress of the <u>main</u> activities ¹⁵	State of progress The activities are:			
	Ahead of time	Within deadline	Delayed	Seriously delayed
Support action-research to identify best practices BF				
Identify lessons learned and develop knowledge products BEL				x
Expertise staff BF/UG				
Expertise staff BF/UG				

3.10.3 Analysis of progress made

The activities actually started by the end of 2024 with a heavy delay. The drafting of a Manual on digital rights for beginners actually started at the event FifAfrica, and will be completed in 2025, with contributions from the gender network and project staff from Uganda and Burkina Faso components

3.11 Performance of output 2.5 (OUTCOME II)



3.11.1 Progress of indicators

Output 2.5: The D4D Hub Africa has adopted and operationalised a joint approach to promote a human rights-based digital transformation

Indicators	Base value	Value preceding year	Value reporting year	Target reporting year	Final target
Number of joint strategies or approaches developed and adopted	0		0		1
Number of D4D Hub Africa projects supported with Expertise provided	0		0		1

to European and African partners					
Number of side events and annual events in which the gender advisory board has participated organized by the gender advisory board	0		3		4
Gender advisory board established with African representatives as part of the outreach platform			1	1	•

3.11.2 State of the progress of the main activities

State of progress of the <u>main</u> activities ¹⁶	State of progress The activities are:			
	Ahead of time	Within deadline	Delayed	Seriously delayed
D4D Hub / Coordinator Africa branch		<u>X</u>		
Facilitate collaboration and coordination of EU and African dev. actors		<u>X</u>		
Provide expertise to support D4D Hub partners			<u>X</u>	
Establish a gender advisory board (<u>digital rights</u>)		<u>X</u>		

3.11.3 Analysis of progress made

The creation of a Gender Advisory board was discussed among the leads of the D4D Hub Africa branch in 2024, as a body within the Africa branch, but it was finally decided to link it to the Advisory Groups already existing at the D4D Hubs (on Private Sector and CSO and Academia). In practice, it has been functioning as a “Gender network” that will not only contribute to the D4D Hub, but also to other Gender related projects where Enabel will play a significant role. As such, a group of African experts were brought to Kenya, to the Connected Africa Summit, and additional ones were associated to the FifAfrica event organised in Senegal, with valuable contributions on digital rights within a group of experts that also included European actors. Some of them are already part of the D4D Hub PSAG and CSAG, but the goal is to encourage their integration in those Advisory Groups in 2025.

4 Budget monitoring

As of the reporting date, the overall budget execution rate of the intervention stands at 55.8%. This indicates a moderate level of financial absorption, with just over half of the total planned budget utilized.

A detailed review of the budget monitoring table reveals a varied execution performance across different components:

- *Component A: Economic Empowerment of Women through Digital Access*

Execution rates across activities under this component range from 30.1% to 95.8%. Some activities, particularly those related to shared digital infrastructure, show a high level of budget consumption, demonstrating significant progress.

- *Component B: Empowerment on Digital Rights*

Execution rates within this component vary between 43.5% and 72.7%. Specific outputs, such as support services to assert digital rights (only in Uganda), have shown steady progress, though some areas still lag behind.

- *General Means and Operational Costs (Z)*

The execution rate for general means and operational costs is mixed. While certain budget lines, such as office consumables and communication activities, show reasonable progress (up to 72.8%), others like investments and audits currently show zero execution, indicating implementation that will take place in last year of the project.

During the reporting period, several significant budget adjustments were made with the approval of the DGD through and avarant. These changes include:

- *Reallocations across budget lines to support higher-than-planned expenditures for key activities but also achieve more impact.*
- *Certain budget lines exceeded their initial allocations, indicating flexible financial management and responsiveness to evolving implementation needs.*
- *Negative balances on some lines suggest that funds are redirected from underutilized budget items to areas requiring additional resources.*

These adjustments have played a crucial role in accelerating the project's implementation, particularly following a delayed project start.

The moderate execution rate observed is essentially due to the delayed start of the project. Both the Belgian and Burkina Faso components required considerable time to become fully operational.

In Belgium, there was instability in the gender expert position, which affected continuity and implementation capacity.

These structural limitations at the onset of the project significantly slowed down the initial phases.

However, the budget reallocations and management adjustments made during the reporting period have effectively accelerated implementation. As an illustration of this improvement:

- *In 2022-2023, total expenditures amounted to €126,960.*
- *In 2024 alone, expenditures more than doubled, reaching €307,604, which clearly demonstrates the acceleration of project activities following the organisational adjustments. One of the main reason here is that there was no project manager until the avenant was approved and the project was therefore only able to really start in July 2024 again*

The intervention is now progressing at a satisfactory pace, supported by active budget management and strategic adjustments by the Steering Committee. While key results are on track, special attention is required to address low execution rates in specific areas (capitalization and learning) to ensure full achievement of the intervention's objectives within the remaining project timeframe.

5 Risks and Issues

Update your risk management matrix in Pilot on the basis of the analysis carried out. For more details on risks and their analysis: See MoRe Results Guide.

Identification of risks			Risks analysis		
Risk description	Period of identification	Risk category	Likelihood	Potential impact	Total
Delay on implementation period	2024	medium	Moderate	Delay on implementation period	

Risk mitigation			Follow-up of risks	
Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Preparation and signature of an amendment to formalise certain corrective measures (HR set-up, results framework, implementation period)	Management team	May 2024	the amendment is being prepared and most of the elements have been finalised. The content still needs to be validated before being presented to the steering committee.	Done
Recruitment of the staff according to the new HR setup	Management Team	July 2024	The staff has been recruited for the implementation of the project. All the staff members are experimented with a good knowledge of Enabel's procedures	Done

			and good experience with the project stakeholders	
strategic planning of activities to be executed within the new deadlines with the same quality	Experts in the implementing countries	Feb 2024	The activities have been planned to be implemented in the new timeframe of the project	Done
Implementation of all activities on schedule and implementation of the project closure process	Management Team	July 2025		In progress

6 Synergies and complementarities

6.1 With other interventions of the Portfolio

In Uganda, the Digital Innovation Officers of the country portfolio continue to support the project based on their professional expertise.

The different projects under the new portfolio, especially those with prior responsibility for setting up the digital innovation hubs across the project locations continue to support activities and events organised in these project locations.

A new Financial Controller has been specifically assigned by the Finance Manager in Uganda, and this is expected to speed up execution of financial obligations under the project hence contributing to fast tracking implementation.

In Burkina Faso, the D4GW project effectively builds upon and complements the previous Paas-Panga and Entrepreneurship interventions, leveraging their achievements in capacity building in the digital and entrepreneurship domains to empower women. This foundation has not only made the region's ecosystem more receptive to new initiatives but has also familiarized it with Enabel's mode of intervention, facilitating the implementation of D4GW activities.

Key Synergies with the 2023-2027 bilateral Portfolio:

Socio-Economic Resilience: Both the new portfolio and the D4GW project focus on building the socio-economic resilience of local populations. While the portfolio addresses resilience in the face of various crises, including the ongoing security and humanitarian crises, D4GW specifically empowers women and girls in the Center East region to use digital technology to enhance their socio-economic activities.

Reducing Inequalities: The new portfolio's goal of reducing inequalities through improved access to basic social services like health and education aligns with D4GW's objective of addressing the digital divide. By focusing on women and girls in rural areas, D4GW complements the portfolio's broader inequality reduction efforts.

Conflict Prevention and Digital Rights: Both initiatives integrate conflict-sensitive approaches. The D4GW project extends this by promoting peaceful digital cohabitation and educating populations about digital rights, thus contributing to overall peace and stability in the region.

Effects on the Change Process:

- *Enhanced Impact: The synergy between the D4GW project and the new portfolio amplifies the impact of both, leading to more comprehensive development outcomes, especially in terms of women's empowerment and digital inclusivity.*
- *Strategic Consistency: This complementarity ensures strategic consistency within the sector, aligning with the broader objectives of the country's development framework.*
- *Evolution of Strategies: As the new portfolio is in its initial phase, these synergies are expected to evolve and become more pronounced, particularly from the second half of 2024.*

In conclusion, the D4GW project and the 2023-2027 portfolio demonstrate significant complementarity, each reinforcing the other's efforts towards socio-economic resilience,

inequality reduction, and conflict prevention in Burkina Faso. This strategic alignment not only strengthens the individual interventions but also contributes to a coherent and impactful country portfolio.

6.2 With third-party assignments

In Burkina Faso, as of the current reporting period, specific details regarding third-party donor interventions that directly complement the D4GW project in Burkina Faso are not fully visible. However, considering the widespread focus on gender mainstreaming across various international donors, it is reasonable to anticipate inherent synergies with our initiatives.

6.3 Other synergies and complementarities

We actively promote collaboration between project teams across countries to foster shared learning and maximize the impact of our interventions. This includes encouraging close cooperation between experts in Burkina Faso and Uganda, through joint activities and regular exchange of knowledge and expertise. Such collaboration strengthens the quality and effectiveness of our initiatives.

International conferences have proven to be valuable platforms for building synergies and strengthening partnerships:

- *Connected Africa Summit, Nairobi, Kenya (April 2024): The project teams participated jointly to showcase their work and build networks.*
- *FIFAfrica Conference, Dakar, Senegal (September 25–27, 2024): The project supported the establishment of the Gender Network during this event.*
- *Internet Governance Forum (IGF), Uganda (August 2024): The Burkina Faso team played an active role in supporting and organizing this regional forum, providing a unique opportunity to exchange knowledge and present project outcomes to a broader audience.*

In line with our cross-country learning approach, joint session proposals were submitted by team members including Moses Owiny (Uganda), Malick (Digitization Expert, Burkina Faso), and Cristina from D4D Hub Brussels. These collaborative efforts reflect our commitment to fostering knowledge sharing and leveraging diverse experiences within the project.

The continuous exchange of experiences and lessons learned between Burkina Faso and Uganda has enriched the project's implementation strategies and contributed to improved results within the Digital for Girls and Women (D4GW) project.

Participation in high-profile international forums such as the African Internet Governance Forum has significantly raised the visibility of the project and provided opportunities to learn from global best practices.

Moving forward, we are committed to deepening partnerships not only between the Burkina Faso and Uganda teams but also with other Belgian and international stakeholders. We will continue to explore new collaboration opportunities to further amplify the impact and outreach of the D4GW project, contributing meaningfully to the advancement of digital empowerment across the region.

7 Transversal themes

7.1 Environment and climate change

Environment and climate change measures are taken internally during implementation. For instance, the project minimises on use of printed materials and instead uses digital formats, as part of the efforts to reduce waste and preserve the environment.

We also promote sustainable energy use, renewable energy by implementation of standalone photovoltaic systems in digital spaces for rural women in Burkina Faso. This action mitigates electricity breakdowns and promotes aligning with environmental and climate change considerations. While ensuring continuous digital learning, the project learned the importance of integrating sustainable energy solutions in digital infrastructure development.

7.2 Gender

The intervention places a strong emphasis on several cross-cutting priorities—particularly gender equality, social inclusion, innovation, and digitalisation—recognising them as key enablers of sustainable and inclusive development.

As a Gender Marker 2 project, gender equality is not only mainstreamed but actively pursued through targeted actions aimed at dismantling the structural barriers that contribute to the digital gender divide. The intervention specifically raises awareness about the unique challenges women face regarding digital rights and tackles technology-facilitated gender-based violence (GBV) particularly.

At the national level, the project focuses on empowering women and girls to help them access safely to digital tools and use them, while also engaging men and boys as critical allies in the fight against gender discrimination, harmful norms, and stereotypes. A deliberate effort is made to promote women's leadership in the digital space—for instance, through training and outreach events intentionally designed to include up to 70% female participants, creating safe and supportive environments where women can express themselves and take initiative.

The inclusion lens extends beyond gender to encompass other vulnerable and underrepresented groups, including youth, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and persons with disabilities (PWDs). Participatory formats and tailored, accessible content were used to ensure these groups are meaningfully involved in the project's digital empowerment activities.

7.3 Digitalisation

Digitalisation is transforming all aspects of life—from education and entrepreneurship to access to services and civic participation. In this context, empowering women and girls through digital inclusion has a powerful multiplier effect on gender equality and societal progress more broadly.

This intervention is our first project entirely focused on closing the gender digital divide in Uganda and Burkina Faso—not just by mainstreaming gender in digital work, but by intentionally addressing the structural barriers that limit women's and girls' access, participation, and leadership in a rights-based digital economy.

To this end, we place strong emphasis on capacity building in digital literacy, digital skills, digital rights, and digital entrepreneurship. These areas are central to enabling women, girls, men, and boys to engage fully, safely, and meaningfully in the digital transformation underway.

8 Lessons learned

National Outreach Campaigns Require Contextual Adaptation : Outreach activities targeting women and girls need to be tailored to the local realities and communication habits of each region. The project learned that simply promoting digital rights or access is not enough—messages must be localized, and community engagement must be deliberate to effectively reach and empower target groups, particularly in underserved or rural areas.

Effective national outreach campaigns benefitted from using multiple communication channels (radio, social media, in-person events, and community networks). This diversified approach was critical to reaching a broader audience and addressing digital literacy gaps among women and girls.

We have learned that building strong partnerships and fostering multi-stakeholder collaboration with like-minded civil society organizations and other relevant actors is essential for advancing an inclusive, digital, rights-based economy where women and girls can fully participate and contribute.

Strategic collaborations, particularly through joint activities and co-organized events, have proven to be an effective way to maximize limited resources, leverage diverse expertise, and accelerate the achievement of project outcomes.

Strengthening visibility and outreach efforts is a powerful strategy to not only amplify the voices of women and girls but also to inspire them to seize the opportunities offered by digitalization. Through targeted engagement, we can encourage women and girls to learn, develop new skills, and positively empower themselves in the digital space and assert their rights to be free from online violence.

We have also learned that utilizing existing ICT infrastructure across regional locations is a smart and efficient approach. It reduces resource wastage, builds on previous investments, and supports the sustainability of development initiatives. Leveraging established platforms can ensure continuity, optimize costs, and enhance the long-term impact of digital empowerment efforts.

8.1 The successes

One of the major successes of the project has been the ability to create both formal and informal collaboration opportunities with a diverse range of stakeholders, including civil society networks, government institutions, academia, and members of the technical community.

These partnerships have been essential in ensuring local ownership and long-term sustainability of the project's initiatives. Every stakeholder within the digital ecosystem has a unique and valuable role to play in closing the digital gender gap.

Working with them in a respectful, inclusive, and collaborative manner has not only strengthened trust but has also deepened relationships that are critical for advancing development efforts and empowering communities.

The active engagement of local actors around women's digital empowerment and digital rights has been another key achievement. Their strong involvement highlights the local relevance of the project's objectives and provides a solid foundation for achieving meaningful and lasting impact.

The commitment of these local partners demonstrates that digital inclusion is not just a project priority, but a shared community goal.

A concrete success story is the transformation of two centers into fully operational digital safe spaces for women in the Central East region of Burkina Faso.

This achievement illustrates the power of targeted investment in key community infrastructure as an effective strategy for promoting digital skills among women and girls. These hubs now serve as accessible entry points for learning, empowerment, and broader community engagement in the digital space with a strong focus on women.

8.2 The Challenges

One of the major challenges faced by the project teams is the pressure to deliver quality results and demonstrate tangible impacts despite significant delays in project start-up. Catching up on planned activities within the remaining timeframe requires strategic prioritization, effective resource management, and sustained coordination across all levels.

In Burkina Faso, a key challenge lies in the institutional and organizational weaknesses of some local partners designated as digital hubs. These partners sometimes lack the capacity, systems, or resources to fully assume their roles. The D4GW project is actively providing tailored support to strengthen their operational and institutional capabilities. This capacity-building effort is critical to ensuring the long-term sustainability and functionality of the digital hubs.

The deteriorating security situation in certain regions of Burkina Faso presents another major challenge. In this fragile environment, it becomes increasingly difficult to mobilize communities and sustain the interest of both local populations and authorities in discussions around digital rights and women's digital empowerment.

Ensuring that digital rights remain a relevant and prioritized topic in the face of competing security and humanitarian concerns requires innovative, context-sensitive outreach strategies and close collaboration with trusted local actors.

8.3 Strategic learning questions

- N/A

8.4 Summary of lessons learned

Lessons learned	Target group
Partnership and collaboration amongst stakeholder groups is key	Civil society and other external stakeholders
Strengthening outreaches and visibility is a clarion call to amplify voices of women in closing the gender digital gap	Project team
Utilising existing infrastructures to conduct events, minimises wastage of resources, supports synergistic relationship, complementarity and project sustainability	Project Team and Stakeholders

9 Steering

9.1 Changes made to the intervention

During the reporting period, the D4GW project underwent significant changes in order to better adapt to the evolving context and improve the efficiency of its implementation. These changes should have a positive impact on the achievement of the project's objectives and results. The main changes are as follows:

The Ministry of ICT and National Orientation (MoICT&NG) has been proposed as the technical supervisory ministry for the D4GW project in Uganda.

This choice is based on the relevance of this ministry's mandate to the project's areas of intervention, particularly with regard to digital transformation and women's empowerment in the digital space.

Alignment with MoICT&NG should facilitate smoother collaboration, effective policy integration and stronger support for project activities, thus improving the project's effectiveness in achieving its digital transformation objectives.

In Burkina Faso, the project team has decided, in agreement with the ministry in charge of the digital economy, to share information regularly, even informally, with the ministry, to involve it in the various events and to consult it on the major stages of the project. This enables more flexible and responsive project management, faster decision-making and adaptation to changing project needs. This approach should contribute to more effective monitoring and implementation of project activities.

These actions are important as they lay the foundations for a solid and effective implementation of the D4GW project, ensuring that it is well positioned to achieve its objectives and have a significant impact in the field of digital empowerment of women and girls. Another risk as digital rights issues are sometimes sensitive with governments is mitigated by using a more accurate wording that doesn't point government actions.

In terms of human resources, some changes have been made within the team. From now on, instead of the national teams, the Brussels team will work on the D4D Hub, bringing greater coherence and efficiency.

9.2 Decisions taken by the Steering and monitoring committee

The steering committee held its inaugural meeting in July 2024. This first-of-its-kind gathering offered a comprehensive overview of the project's major achievements to date, while also providing a platform to discuss the critical next steps ahead. The meeting enabled the DGD to highlight key areas of focus, particularly regarding the selection of training stakeholders, the development of training content, and the involvement of Belgian companies and non-profit organizations in building partnerships—strengthening the connection with the Belgian component of the project.

9.3 Considered strategic reorientations

In light of the significant delay in project commencement, measures were taken to mitigate its impact on achieving the D4GW project's objectives. An amendment request was submitted and approved by the donor, DGD, extending the project's end date from december 2024 to July 2025. Additionally, a modification was made to relocate the intervention manager before July 2024 from Belgium to Burkina Faso, alongside budgetary adjustments to support these changes and ensure successful project delivery.

9.4 Recommendations

To ensure the effective execution of the project, the following actions have been taken:

- *Budget Revision:*

A budget revision was approved to align with actual expenditures, reallocating underutilized staff salary funds towards project activities and operational costs.

The budget was adjusted to reflect the transfer of specific activities from Belgium to Burkina Faso. With project Management and Implementation based in Burkina Faso, capitalization and closure activities originally planned for Belgium are now conducted locally.

- *Project Duration Extension:*

The project duration was extended to July 2025 to address delays exceeding one year and to enable the completion of closure activities. Employment contracts across project teams were harmonized, resolving disparities between Uganda (contracts until May 2025) and Burkina Faso (contracts previously expiring end of 2024), ensuring continuity and secure implementation.

- *Indicator Revision:*

Project indicators were revised to meet SMART criteria (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound), improving data collection and accurately measuring progress and outcomes.

10 Annexes

10.1 Quality criteria

For each of the criteria (Relevance, Efficiency, Effectivity and Potential sustainability) several sub-criteria and statements regarding the latter have been formulated. By choosing the formulation that best corresponds to your intervention (add an 'X' to select a formulation) you can calculate the total score applicable to that specific criterion (see infra for calculation instructions).

1. RELEVANCE: The extent to which the intervention is in line with local and national policies and priorities as well as with the expectations of the beneficiaries.				
Do as follows to calculate the total score for this quality criterion: At least one 'A', no 'C' or 'D' = A; two 'B's = B; at least one 'C', no 'D' = C; at least one 'D' = D				
Appraisal of RELEVANCE: Total score	A	B	C	D
	X			
1.1 1.1.1. What is the current degree of relevance of the intervention?				
X...	A	Clearly still anchored in national policies and the Belgian strategy, meets the commitments on aid effectiveness, extremely relevant for the needs of the target group.		
...	B	Still embedded in national policies and the Belgian strategy (even though not always explicitly so), relatively compatible with the commitments on aid effectiveness, relevant for the needs of the target group.		
...	C	A few questions on consistency with national policies and the Belgian strategy, aid effectiveness or relevance.		
...	D	Contradictions with national policies and the Belgian strategy, the commitments on aid effectiveness; doubts arise as to the relevance vis-à-vis the needs. Major changes are required.		
1.2 Is the intervention logic as currently designed still the good one?				
X	A	Clear and well-structured intervention logic; vertical logic of objectives is achievable and coherent; appropriate indicators; risks and hypotheses clearly identified and managed; intervention exit strategy in place (if applicable).		
	B	Appropriate intervention logic even though it could need certain improvement in terms of hierarchy of objectives, indicators, risks and hypotheses.		
	C	Problems pertaining to the intervention logic could affect performance of an intervention and its capacity to control and evaluate progress; improvements required.		
	D	The intervention logic is faulty and requires an in-depth review for the intervention to possibly come to a good end.		

2. EFFICIENCY OF IMPLEMENTATION TO DATE: A measure of how economically resources of the intervention (funds, expertise, time, etc.) are converted in results.

Do as follows to calculate the total score for this quality criterion: At least two 'A's, no 'C' or 'D' = A; two 'B's = B, no 'C' or 'D' = B; at least one 'C, no 'D' = C; at least one 'D' = D					
Appraisal of the EFFICIENCY: Total score		A	B	C	D
			X		
2.1 To what extent have the inputs (finances, HR, goods & equipment) been managed correctly?					
	A	All inputs are available in time and within budget limits.			
X	B	Most inputs are available within reasonable time and do not require considerable budgetary adjustments. Yet, there is still a certain margin for improvement possible.			
	C	The availability and use of inputs pose problems that must be resolved, otherwise the results could be at risk.			
	D	The availability and management of the inputs is seriously lacking and threaten the achievement of the results. Considerable changes are required.			
2.2 To what extent has the implementation of activities been managed correctly?					
	A	Activities are implemented within timeframe.			
X	B	Most activities are on schedule. Certain activities are delayed, but this has no impact on the delivery of outputs.			
	C	The activities are delayed. Corrective measures are required to allow delivery with not too much delay.			
	D	The activities are seriously behind schedule. Outputs can only be delivered if major changes are made to planning.			
2.3 To what extent are the outputs correctly achieved?					
X	A	All outputs have been and will most likely be delivered on time and in good quality, which will contribute to the planned outcomes.			
	B	The outputs are and will most likely be delivered on time, but a certain margin for improvement is possible in terms of quality, coverage and timing.			
	C	Certain outputs will not be delivered on time or in good quality. Adjustments are required.			
	D	The quality and delivery of the outputs most likely include and will include serious shortcomings. Considerable adjustments are required to guarantee at least that the key outputs are delivered on time.			

3. EFFECTIVENESS TO DATE: Extent to which the outcome (specific objective) is achieved as planned at the end of year N

Do as follows to calculate the total score for this quality criterion: At least one 'A', no 'C' or 'D' = A; two 'B's = B; at least one 'C, no 'D' = C; at least one 'D' = D

Appraisal of EFFECTIVENESS: Total score		A	B	C	D
		X			
3.1 At the current stage of implementation, how likely is the outcome to be realised?					
X	A	It is very likely that the outcome will be fully achieved in terms of quality and coverage. Negative results (if any) have been mitigated.			
	B	The outcome will be achieved with a few minor restrictions; the negative effects (if any) have not had much of an impact.			
	C	The outcome will be achieved only partially, among other things due to the negative effects to which the management was not able to fully adapt. Corrective measures should be taken to improve the likelihood of achieving the outcome.			
	D	The intervention will not achieve its outcome, unless significant fundamental measures are taken.			
3.2 Are the activities and outputs adapted (where applicable) in view of achieving the outcome?					
X	A	The intervention succeeds to adapt its strategies/activities and outputs in function of the evolving external circumstances in view of achieving the outcome. Risks and hypotheses are managed proactively.			
	B	The intervention succeeds rather well to adapt its strategies in function of the evolving external circumstances in view of achieving the outcome. Risk management is rather passive.			
	C	The project has not fully succeeded to adapt its strategies in function of the evolving external circumstances in an appropriate way or on time. Risk management is rather static. A major change to the strategies seems necessary to guarantee the intervention can achieve its outcome.			
	D	The intervention has not succeeded to react to the evolving external circumstances; risk management was not up to par. Considerable changes are required to achieve the outcome.			

4. POTENTIAL SUSTAINABILITY: The degree of likelihood to maintain and reproduce the benefits of an intervention in the long run (beyond the implementation period of the intervention).					
<i>Do as follows to calculate the total score for this quality criterion: At least three 'A's, no 'C' or 'D' = A; maximum two 'C's, no 'D' = B; at least three 'C's, no 'D' = C; at least one 'D' = D</i>					
Appraisal of POTENTIAL SUSTAINABILITY: Total score		A	B	C	D
			X		
4.1 Financial/economic sustainability?					
	A	Financial/economic sustainability is potentially very good: Costs related to services and maintenance are covered or reasonable; external factors will have no incidence whatsoever on it.			
X	B	Financial/economic sustainability will most likely be good, but problems may arise in particular due to the evolution of external economic factors.			

	C	The problems must be dealt with concerning financial sustainability either in terms of institutional costs or in relation to the target groups, or else in terms of the evolution of the economic context.
	D	Financial/economic sustainability is very questionable, unless major changes are made.
4.2 What is the degree of ownership of the intervention by the target groups and will it prevail after the external assistance ends?		
	A	The Steering Committee and other relevant local instances are strongly involved at all stages of execution and they are committed to continue to produce and use the results.
X	B	Implementation is strongly based on the Steering Committee and other relevant local instances, which are also, to a certain extent, involved in the decision-making process. The likelihood that sustainability is achieved is good, but a certain margin for improvement is possible.
	C	The intervention mainly relies on punctual arrangements and on the Steering Committee and other relevant local instances to guarantee sustainability. The continuity of results is not guaranteed. Corrective measures are required.
	D	The intervention fully depends on punctual instances that offer no perspective whatsoever for sustainability. Fundamental changes are required to guarantee sustainability.
4.3 What is the level of policy support delivered and the degree of interaction between the intervention and the policy level?		
	A	The intervention receives full policy and institutional support and this support will continue.
X	B	The intervention has, in general, received policy and institutional support for implementation, or at least has not been hindered in the matter and this support is most likely to be continued.
	C	The sustainability of the intervention is limited due to the absence of policy support. Corrective measures are required.
	D	Policies have been and will most likely be in contradiction with the intervention. Fundamental changes seem required to guarantee sustainability of the intervention.
4.4 To what degree does the intervention contribute to institutional and management capacity?		
	A	The intervention is integrated in the institutions and has contributed to improved institutional and management capacity (even though it is not an explicit objective).
X	B	The management of the intervention is well integrated in the institutions and has contributed in a certain way to capacity development. Additional expertise may seem to be required. Improvement is possible in view of guaranteeing sustainability.
	C	The intervention relies too much on punctual instances rather than on institutions; capacity development has failed to fully guarantee sustainability. Corrective measures are required.
	D	The intervention relies on punctual instances and a transfer of competencies to existing institutions, which is to guarantee sustainability, is not likely unless fundamental changes are made.

10.2 Updated Logical framework

Include the updated Logical framework and/or the Theory of Change if it has been profoundly changed over the past 12 months. Profound changes must be understood as: Changes to the formulation of results, new indicators, adapted or dropped indicators.

Results chain		Beneficiaries	Impacts of the outputs on the African citizens, women and girls	Impl. Mod. ¹	Potential indicators ² reflected in initial CMO	Modifications / Final indicators proposed for avenant 2024
Impact						
General objective	Women and men have equal opportunities promoted by an inclusive and rights-based digital transformation / economy.	Women and girls in Burkina Faso (BF), Uganda (UG) and Africa CSOs (BF & UG) European development actors (D4D hub Africa) National counterparts (Ministry, embassy, EUD)	-	-	- Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, disaggregated by sex (SDG 5.b.1) - Proportion of young people and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill (SDG 4.4.1) - Proportion of youth (aged 15–24) employed within 6 months after training, by sex - Internet user gender gap per country	- Individuals using the internet, by gender (ITU)
Outcomes						
Outcome – Specific objective 1	Women are economically empowered through increased access and better use of digital technologies	Women and girls of working age (BF); women entrepreneurs (BF & UG) Indirect beneficiaries: men, boys, development agencies, public institutions, private sector, investors, innovation hubs	-	-	- Number of women making use of digital technologies for their economic activities - Number of women economically empowered (based on income generation) that have increased their income using digital technologies - Number of women with access to digital technologies for their work - Number of women-led businesses being digitally enhanced - Number of women who are working in a digital job (entrepreneurial or	- Number of women that have increased their income - Number of women making use of digital technologies for their economic activities - Number of women who are active in the digital economy (entrepreneurial or employee)

Results chain		Beneficiaries	Impacts of the outputs on the African citizens, women and girls	Impl. Mod. ¹	Potential indicators ² reflected in initial CMO	Modifications / Final indicators proposed for avenant 2024
					employee) after the trainings	
Outcome – Specific objective 2	People, especially women and girls, are empowered to claim their digital rights	Civil society, specifically women, and girls, CSOs (BF & UG) Indirect beneficiaries: citizens, development agencies, public institutions, ministries,	-	-	- Number of people (gender- and age-disaggregated) feeling more safe and secure in the digital space (GSMA measure) (access to support platform, knowledge, understanding) - Number of people (gender-disaggregated) women active in digital rights events / movements/ organizations - Number of people reporting digital rights issues on the online platform (month per month) (month per month)	- Number of people (gender-disaggregated) active in digital rights events / movements/ organizations - Number of people (gender-disaggregated) reporting digital rights issues on the online platform (month per month) - Only for Uganda
Outputs						
Output 1.1	Women have an increased access to digital technologies through a shared and adapted infrastructure.	Women using services from incubation and innovation centres (BF) Women and girls from NTCs and VTIs (UG)	Women and girls will be able to access the information they need on the Internet at an acceptable price and speed.	1, 4	- Number of women accessing making use of the connected shared space during the intervention - Number of new digital tools introduced to women - Number of women using the digital tools for their economic activity	- Number of women accessing and making use of the connected shared space during the intervention
Output 1.2	Women have the skills needed to participate in the digital and digitally enabled economy	Women from Tenkogodo (CIFEA; innovation center, university) (BF) Women, girls from the business incubators in Ouagadougou (BF) Women from NTCs and VTIs hubs (UG)	Women and girls use digital skills to improve their lives including with the aim of economic empowerment (through employment or	1, 2, 3	- Number of women who have completed digital literacy trainings - Number of women who have completed digital skills trainings - Measured or interview-based shown skills improvements of women and girls after completing the trainings - Number of digital tools	- Number of women who have completed digital skills trainings (digital literacy, digital entrepreneurship, advanced digital skills for employment in the digital economy) disaggregated by

Results chain		Beneficiaries	Impacts of the outputs on the African citizens, women and girls	Impl. Mod. ¹	Potential indicators ² reflected in initial CMO	Modifications / Final indicators proposed for avenant 2024
			entrepreneurship)		introduced to women and girls in trainings	age and type
Output 1.3	The expertise of national stakeholders, and Belgian and international development actors to contribute to closing the gender divide in the digital and digitally enabled economy has been strengthened	CSOs, Non-profit organizations European development actors (D4D hub Africa) National counterparts (Ministry, embassy, EUD) UG and BF development actors AEDIB partners Women and girls in Africa	Through action-research and workshops, women and girls participate actively in the process of improving the understanding of key barriers for them to make use of digital in support of their economic activities, as well as to fully participate as professionals in the digital economy.	1, 3, 4	Number of digitally enabled knowledge products created made openly available - Number of action research grants awarded - Number of participants in trainings / online webinars organised Study/ consultancy report on closing the gender digital divide for the digital economy - Number of capitalisation documents	- Number of knowledge products and/or capitalisation documents created made openly available - Number of participants (diasgregated by BE & general EU) in trainings/online webinars organised Study/ consultancy report on closing the gender digital divide for the digital economy - Development of guidance tool to mainstream gender
Output 1.4	The D4D Hub Africa has adopted and operationalised a joint approach to contribute to closing the digital gender gap in the digital and digitally enabled economy	D4D hub members Regional and national African partners Civil society, academia, private sector D4D hub projects D4D Hub Africa – African and European members and partners Global D4D Hub – African and European	Through participation in workshops and the gender advisory board, African women and girls will be able to ensure their voices are	1, 3, 4	- Number of joint strategies or approaches developed and adopted - Number of D4D Hub Africa projects supported with expertise support provided to European and African partners - Number of side events and annual events and dialogues in which the gender advisory board has participated	- Number of joint strategies or approaches developed and / or adopted - Number of D4D Hub Africa projects supported with expertise provided to European and African partners - Number of side events and annual

Results chain		Beneficiaries	Impacts of the outputs on the African citizens, women and girls	Impl. Mod. ¹	Potential indicators ² reflected in initial CMO	Modifications / Final indicators proposed for avenant 2024
		members and partners	heard within the D4D Hub Africa multi-stakeholder dialogues and contribute to Europe-Africa exchanges on digital cooperation.		- Number of African and European representatives in the gender advisory board	events and dialogues in which the gender advisory board has participated - Gender advisory board established with African representatives as part of the outreach platform
Output 2.1	Women and girls' (targeting both students and teachers) knowledge and understanding on their digital rights is enhanced	Girls from the lycée Marie Reine (BF) Women from NTCs and VTIs (UG)	Women and girls use their increased understanding of their digital rights to enhance their online activities (including for their economic empowerment) and contribute ideas leading to better promotion of their digital rights in society.	1, 2, 3	- Number of women and girls who have attended the training on digital rights - % of girls reporting a higher understanding of their rights after the training - Number of women using digital right tools after the training - Number of gender-specific digital rights issues identified	- Number of people (gender-disaggregated) who have attended the training on digital rights - % of women and girls reporting a higher understanding of their rights after the training - Number of gender-specific digital rights issues identified and shared through awareness raising campaigns
Output 2.2	People in Burkina Faso and Uganda are aware of digital rights and understand gender specific issues	CSOs, women, citizens, public institutions, private sector, public figures, social services (BF and UG)	Citizens and especially women and girls use their increased awareness on digital	1, 3	- Number of people (gender-disaggregated) that are aware of digital rights - Number of people (gender-disaggregated) that understand gender-specific digital rights issues	- Number of people (gender-disaggregated) reached through communication campaigns conducted on

Results chain		Beneficiaries	Impacts of the outputs on the African citizens, women and girls	Impl. Mod. ¹	Potential indicators ² reflected in initial CMO	Modifications / Final indicators proposed for avenant 2024
			rights to increase their participation in decision making on how the Internet is shaped and governed.		- Number of people reached through communication campaigns conducted - Number of people (gender-disaggregated) reporting attitude changes after the campaigns	gender specific digital rights issues
Output 2.3	Women and girls have access to support services to assert their digital rights	CSOs, women and girls CSO or service providers, social services, psycho, technical services, journalist, lawyers, women leaders (BF and UG)	Women professionals, members of CSOs, use their increased skills in digital rights advocacy and digital harm reduction to support women and girls in the broader society to assert their digital rights and overcome violations.	1, 3, 4, 5	- Number of women and girls benefiting accessing from digital rights support services - Number of CSOs digital rights support services enhanced after the trainings provided - Number of women and girls accessing and participating in online platforms for their digital rights	- Number of women and girls benefiting from digital rights support services - Number of CSOs digital rights support services enhanced
Output 2.4	The expertise of national, as well as of Belgian and international development actors to promote digital rights has been strengthened	CSOs, Non-profit organizations European development actors (D4D hub Africa) National counterparts (Ministry, embassy, EUD) UG and BF development actors IDEA civil society participants Women and girls in Africa	Through action-research and workshops, African women and girls participate actively in the process of improving understanding	1, 3, 4	- Number of digitally enabled knowledge products created made openly available - Number of action research action grants awarded - Number of action-research report reports on digital rights - Number of women-specific digital rights issues identified in the action-	- Number of knowledge products and/or capitalisation products created made openly available - Number of participants (disaggregated by BE & general EU) in trainings/online webinars organised

Results chain		Beneficiaries	Impacts of the outputs on the African citizens, women and girls	Impl. Mod. ¹	Potential indicators ² reflected in initial CMO	Modifications / Final indicators proposed for avenant 2024
			ng on digital rights issues. Outcomes can also be used during the communication campaigns targeting woman and girls in the wider society		research report reports on digital rights. - Number of participants in trainings / online webinars organised - Number of capitalisation documents	Study/consultancy report on women-specific digital rights issues - Development of guidance tool to mainstream digital rights
Output 2.5	The D4D Hub Africa has adopted and operationalised a joint approach to promote a human rights-based digital transformation	D4D hub members Regional and national African partners Civil society, academia, private sector D4D hub projects D4D Hub Africa – African and European members and partners Global D4D Hub – African and European members and partners	Through participation in workshops and the gender advisory board, African women and girls will be able to ensure their voices are heard within the D4D Hub Africa multi-stakeholder dialogues and contribute to Europe-Africa exchanges on digital cooperation.	1, 3, 4	- Number of joint approaches developed and adopted - Number of D4D Hub Africa projects supported with expertise - Number of events and dialogues in which the gender advisory board has participated - Number of African and European representatives in the gender advisory board - Number of expertise support provided to European and African partners - Number of side events and annual events organized by the gender advisory board	- Number of joint strategies or approaches developed and adopted - Number of D4D Hub Africa projects supported with expertise provided to European and African partners - Number of side events and annual dialogues in which the gender advisory board has participated - Gender advisory board established with African representatives as part of the outreach platform

10.3 Summary of More Results

Results or indicators of the logical framework changed during the last 12 months?	
ETR Planning (registered report)	07/2025 (estimate)

10.4 ‘Budget versus Actuals (y – m)’ Report

Deliver the ‘Budget versus Actuals (y – m)’ Report. » (It may be simply attached to this document and must not be part of the Report as such.)

10.5 Resources in terms of communication

https://enabelbe.sharepoint.com/:f:/r/sites/BFA/Public/BFA22005_D4GW-BFA/50_Communication/Plan%20de%20communication%20national%20BF%20VF?csf=1&web=1&e=eiunTA