

**Governance and transparency Fund (GTF) big meeting  
ACCRA Feb 16<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> 2009  
Draft Workshop report**

**Workshop Aim**

To build a common understanding of the GTF programme: building a shared vision, what needs to be achieved and how, and agreed indicators for success

**Workshop objectives**

1. Develop a common vision within which each country can work
2. Identify synergies and linkages
3. Clarify the roles and responsibilities
4. To align the WA/FAN GTF log frame with the DFID log frame
5. To prepare for the regional meetings

**Workshop Expected Outputs**

1. Shared vision
2. Revised log frame
3. Agree indicators for success and evidence based

***Day one: Where are we now?***

**Monday Morning Session one**

- Ways of working together, setting the ground rules, expectations, home groups.
- Expectations:
  - Learning mechanism in place
  - Understanding GTF
  - Regional understanding and learning
  - Knowledge synergies
  - Clarity on roles and responsibilities
  - Tools for regional workshops
  - A smart implementation plan
  - How, What, Where, When, Why, Who
  - Revised log frame
  - Agreed timelines
  - Meta Objectives agreed
  - Integrating into present work
- Fears
  - Consensus may be difficult
  - Language barrier to understanding
  - Too theoretical
  - Objectives may be too large
  -
- Home groups established: (1)VOICES (2)GATWASH (3)KABI (4)GTUB
- We all developed boats carrying our expectations at the start of the river hopefully they will move along the river as they are met.

## Monday morning session two

Nash, Mary Power Point Presentation: **overview of advocacy**

- Participants from around the room presented some of the issues raised in their own Countries/Regions related to people lack access to services because of:
- Defining what we mean by advocacy – bringing about change at all levels – targeted change
- Advocacy is influencing a moving target
- We need clarity about what GTF will target in advocacy
- Finishing with the principles of good advocacy work

Tom Power Point Presentation: **principles of governance and accountability (CAR Framework)**

- Definitions of governance (formal and informal)
- Importance of governance (growing interest- understanding the bigger picture)
- Dimensions of governance (CAR framework – how GFT fits)
- Governance principles (Participation, Inclusion, Transparency, Accountability, Equity, Efficiency, Responsiveness, Sustainability)
- Challenges working on governance (need to be- Focused, Pragmatic, Realistic, Sensitive)

Questions Answers and comments from the floor

- We need to ensure good practice in our own work
- How can we build in civil society accountability
- In order to be credible we need to be good role models
- Principles for FAN is more about linkages with decision makers not water and sanitation provision
- Equity links to recognition of the differences between sectors i.e. sectors in society such as between women and men
- Non Academic definition needs to include CAR definition.
- Not only distribution of services but equity of distribution
- Diversity - Minority groups – Age
- Our own credibility
- We need to interact with the political environment (interest and will)
- Issue of ideology problem with using the word consumer
- Decline in the belief in the market
- Water and sanitation are human rights
- Governance linked to the global aid industry including power structures and how can we link that to country level strategies
- We need to understand how we can implement how we can monitor how we can manage, the GTF Umbrella is huge we need to focus down to our definitions and how!!
- Issue of Capacity and capabilities is as important as principles and values

- Governance structures in Africa: rights in the North is backed by ability to deliver – In South we need to understand willingness to deliver.
- Ability of CSOs to deliver on Governance and transparency – how strong a leverage to we have to hold Governments to account. We must ensure we do not undermine rights citizens already have
- Who defines rights and for whom? We should not make assumptions!
- How do illiterate communities address their rights
- If national Governments are willing to address rights they often do not have the capabilities or resources to address those rights.

### **Monday afternoon session three**

Papa/ Anne Power point presentation – overview of GTF programme including stakeholder map, and timeline

- **DFID GOAL**

Governments are more capable, accountable and responsible to meet the needs of poor people

- **DFID PURPOSE**

Strengthened civil society to help citizens effectively represent their views and interests and hold governments to account for their actions – at different levels in the government system.

- WA/FAN project in 16 countries 29 local partners
- **Central America**
- Costa Rica ♦ Guatemala
- Honduras ♦ Nicaragua
- **Africa**
- Burkina Faso ♦ Ethiopia
- Ghana ♦ Kenya
- Madagascar ♦ Zimbabwe (Malawi/Zambia)
- Mali ♦ Nigeria
- Uganda
- **Asia**
- Bangladesh ♦
- India
- Time line introduced:
  - Accra workshop 16-20 Feb
  - Regional meetings 2-6 March
  - Baseline indicators data collection 6-16 March
  - Revised budgets 6-16 March
  - Submission of inception report 30 March
- Clarification questions from the floor aimed at Papa regarding how the project will be managed and where resources will come from.

## **Monday afternoon session four**

- Interview exercise including all participants working in regional groups to explore added value synergies and linkages.
- Each group interviewed another region and was interviewed themselves
- Interview questions:
  - What do you bring to the WA/FAN GTF programme?
  - Do you have any 'success stories' from your work which illustrates the added value you bring to the project?
  - What are the challenges and opportunities in being part of this programme?
  - What are you hoping to achieve within the GTF programme?
- The feedback from these interviews was the starting point of day two after the review of day one.

## ***Day 2: What is our vision?***

### **Tuesday morning session one Feedback on interview findings**

Initially the regional groups summarised their interviews onto a large template that is attached at annex 1

- Q2** Do you have any success stories from your work which illustrates the added value you bring to the project?

#### *Added value summarised:*

- Approaches/methodologies
- Breadth and depth of experience
- CS Influence on Governments
- Nice People
- Sound influencing experience
  - Bringing stakeholders together
- Creating a collective platform
- Strong networking experience
- CS Network of 200 CSOs
- Ability to push WASH agenda forward
- Experience in making Government more accountable
- Grassroots experience
- Networks of many types of organisations
- Recognised voice
- Reputation and capacity
- Work with local government experience (National level)
- Regional experience – common approaches
- Central American Experience

- Networking and consensus at national and regional levels
- Representing grass roots
- CS space within Government platforms (CAR)
- Experience in debt network
- We have learned from previous experience
  - i.e. Governments not facing confrontation

**Q3** What are the challenges and opportunities in being part of the programme?

**Challenges summarised:**

- How do we ensure we all work together at 1 level?
- How can we ensure those not included in the programme are included?
  - Benefits will trickle down
- How do we make information more accessible?
- Linkages between regional and national levels may be a challenge
- Level of resources may be limited
- Diversity of partners
- We need tangible outputs/outcomes
- Need methods for showing success
- Need to be clear on what we are going to do
- Different political environments
- How do we measure our success (Attribution)
- Organisations are not homogenous – how can we build linkages
- How to build linkages between ALL stakeholders not just WA/FAN GTF project

**Synergies and linkages**

- We could build a forum – across regions – learning + solidarity platform
- Collective actions
- Case studies on good practice – best practice – to learn and replicate
- FAN brings strong synergies – world forums – GTF provides opportunities to develop common goal and objectives
- GTF Offers opportunity to build on synergies to engage with the media
  - Build on communications
- Explore scaling up the learning across regions (PAN AFRICAN Level)
- Build on thematic areas of work to broaden out wider knowledge
- Principles of successful network experiences
  - Build capacity of networks
- GTF could be the centre for sharing and learning experiences.

**Tuesday morning Session two Setting objectives**

**Q4** What are we hoping to achieve within the GTF programme?

Initial objectives (outcomes) summarised:

1. Increased legitimacy
2. Strong National offices

3. Strong FAN/WA relationships
4. Stronger CS Networks
5. Improved sector governance
6. Use CAR framework to engage with citizens
7. Improve capability in governance and transparency
8. Improved co-ordination and cooperation
9. Stronger CS in WASH sector (IWRM)
10. Improved use of tools and resources
11. Sustained voice of the poor through capacity building
12. Contribute to MDGs
13. Governments take serious action for WASH
14. Improved governance
15. Stronger CS incl. linkages between Local, national and regional CSOs
16. Extending our influence – stronger ‘maybe’ common voice
17. Network serve as a hub for learning
18. More recognition of water as a right
19. Sustainability of our actions beyond the 5 years
20. Systematic engagement of CS with Policy Processes
21. Influencing wider sectors than WASH (broader development debate)
22. Governments will function better in the WASH sector
23. Developed model for influencing and replication
24. Strong linkages between policy and practice
25. Sharing lessons learned with all stakeholders
26. Established standards for good governance
27. Identify common themes wider than GTF

### **Selected objectives (outcomes) prioritised**

Participants were given the DFID GTF Programme Goal and Purpose and the FAN/WA Goal and purpose from the initial log frame. It was explained these were givens and that they could not be altered that much. Each home group was asked to prioritise three objectives for the overall GTF programme this provided eleven prioritised objectives:

1. To see an improved and effective civil society engagement with Government and SP at different levels.
  - Voice of civil society and citizens
  - Evidence based
  - Well researched
2. Strong Civil Society Networks are in place and effectively engaging to improve sector performance in 16 Countries
3. Stronger and well functioning civil society organisations and CSO networks that influence WASH sector and other sectors effectively
4. Strong and sustainable platforms that are capable of engaging in a systematic process of achieving good Governance

5. Governments in focal countries more accountable for the decisions they make
  - Sector co-ordination
  - Inclusive decision making processes
6. Recognition of Water and Sanitation as a Human Right (needs clarification)
7. Governments in focal countries and regions demonstrate improved performance in WASH sector.
8. Informed and empowered people to pressurise their Governments to be CAR
9. Improved learning and sharing between local / national and regional level plus inter-regional linkages
10. Developed Central America, Asia and African learning and solidarity platform in place setting the sector agenda
11. Civil society and citizens use CAR framework effectively to engage Governments for accountability and improved governance in the WASH sector

During the afternoon one facilitator and the head of Programme effectiveness Unit took the eleven objectives away grouped them and developed four new objectives (outcomes) to consider for inclusion in the FAN/WA GTF overall Log frame:

### **Tuesday afternoon session three: External environment presentations**

***External speaker***

### **Tuesday afternoon session four:**

***External speaker***

## ***Day 3: What changes do we want to make?***

### **Wednesday Morning session one: Agreeing and sharing understanding of the Four Outcomes of the overall project.**

The first session was spent in home groups clarifying the four outputs we are all going to deliver towards. Great debates around what each outcome means to each of us and how we understand the meanings. Some groups altered some of the words other added clarifying points that would help with the understanding.

At the end of the session it was agreed we would appoint a writing team to finally pull together the four outcomes that would belong to the project and feed into the Purpose and Goal.

**Wednesday Morning session two: Defining the risks for both the overall project outcomes and the regional outcomes.**

**Risks for overall programme (UK):**

	External Risks	Internal risks
In our control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country Programme active support for GTF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear responsibilities on different WaterAid departments and FAN in relation to the project</li> <li>Clarity on role of programme manager function</li> <li>Effective learning mechanisms in place</li> <li>Integrated system for PME</li> </ul>
In our influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DFID do not engage (HQ and country offices)</li> <li>DFID accept inception report and revised proposal, log frame and objectives</li> <li>Difficult to leverage additional funds from donors at regional and national levels</li> <li>Other GTF project holders unwilling or unable to engage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAN becoming independent and leaving the programme</li> <li>WaterAid/FAN staff inputs (eg., % staff time, budgets for GTF activities)</li> </ul>
No Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DFID pulling out because of economic situation</li> <li>Exchange rates</li> <li>Changing of government and their policies (new)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budget cuts</li> <li>Key staff leaving</li> </ul>

**Risks for regional programme (West Africa):**

	External Risks	Internal risks
In our control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak Partner capacity - 1<sup>st</sup> exposure to Governance &amp; Accountability</li> </ul>
In our influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak capacities of government agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possibility of some partners losing interest</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate collaboration and co-ordination of agencies at national level</li> <li>• Proliferation and non-adherence of local NGOs to national water policy and implementation guidelines</li> </ul>	<p>in the GTF (size of fund)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unwillingness of Govt. agencies to provide information eg., budget</li> <li>• Implementing partners not yet fully recognised – difficult to unlock doors (Newsan)</li> <li>• High expectations of partners vs budget available under GTF (but – first proposal vs changed/ GTF seen as new and stand alone \$ / size of budget vs expectations</li> </ul>
No Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WaterAid budget cut</li> <li>• Inflation and exchange rate</li> <li>• Political instability eg., civil strife</li> <li>• Possibilite de recuperer des activites par d'autres organisation internationals</li> <li>• Credit crunch</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power and capacity imbalances (+ hijacking and monopoly)</li> <li>• L'instabilite des persons implique dans GTF (focal point manager etc)</li> </ul>

### Risks for regional programme (East Africa)

	External Risks	Internal risks
In our control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of partners to deliver output</li> <li>• Coordination of WaterAid and ANEW at regional and national</li> <li>• Limited fund to achieve the output/demand</li> </ul>
In our influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political dynamics of CSOs and networks</li> <li>• Limitation of thinking 'in the box'</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Late reporting and accountability of partners</li> <li>• Conflicting approach of advocacy</li> <li>• Partners progressing at different rates/speed</li> <li>• Fear of CSOs to hold governments accountable</li> </ul>

No Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial crisis</li> <li>• Changes in CSOs regulation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timely release of fund from WaterAid in UK</li> <li>• Staff turnover – 5 years</li> </ul>
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### Risks for regional programme (ANEW)

	External Risks	Internal risks
In our control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cumbersome monthly reporting for the project</li> <li>• Managing competing funding sources from different donors</li> </ul>
In our influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in policy in the sector/nationally</li> <li>• Conflicting approaches by different donors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustaining commitment of member organisations to governance work</li> <li>• Delayed disbursement of funds and reporting</li> </ul>
No Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change of government</li> <li>• Fluctuating exchange rate</li> <li>• Conflict and war</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in leadership and staff among member organisations</li> </ul>

### Risks for regional programme (Madagascar)

	External Risks	Internal risks
In our control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information sharing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CSO capacity building and coaching</li> <li>• GTF project management</li> <li>• Reliable and up-to-date data</li> <li>• Inclusion [presence] of poor people in GTF project</li> <li>• Information sharing with GTF stakeholders</li> </ul>
In our influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Watsan policies and programmes formulation</li> <li>• Analamanga region having right information</li> <li>• Involvement of civil society in decision making processes</li> <li>• Learning and sharing activities</li> <li>• Regional WASH network involvement</li> <li>• Private sector participation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CSO advocacy activities</li> <li>• [support to] CSO networks</li> <li>• Civil society participation</li> <li>• Local government buy-in GTF project</li> <li>• Updated data and information agreed by local government</li> <li>• Participation of poor people</li> <li>• Community Based Organisations (CBOs) consulted</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence and participation of CBOs in GTF projects</li> <li>• Strengthened CSOs [organisational aspects.....]</li> </ul>
No Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Watsan advocacy prioritised by poor people</li> <li>• Sustainability of CSO networks</li> <li>• Government decisions</li> <li>• Legal frameworks (watsan decentralisation)</li> <li>• Analamanga region priorities</li> <li>• Sustained “receptivity” of local government</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CSO “internal” incentives</li> <li>• Advocacy activities impact</li> <li>• Civil society performance [efficiency]</li> <li>• Poor people raising their voice in watsan debates</li> <li>• Local government more “receptive”</li> <li>• CBOs consulted after GTF project end</li> </ul>

### Risks for regional programme (Central America/FAN-CA)

	External Risks	Internal risks
In our control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To not have enough economical and human resources and time to attend all meetings and spaces of negotiation with governments, cooperation agencies , etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The CSOs involved in the GTF project can't manage on time the reporting process</li> <li>• The GTF project is not a priority for our national partners, considering the complexity of its implementation process</li> </ul>
In our influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Central American Governments and the C.A.I.S. (SICA) don't accept easily our proposals because they could feed that it implicates to lose power</li> <li>• Environment and Water resources issues don't be a political priority for the Central American Governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The GTF project, DFID and WaterAid absorbs the FANCA dynamics and concentrates the majority of activities and attention and FANCA leaves out our other programmes</li> <li>• Other FAN-CA members outside the GFT projects could feel excluded from the whole of FANCA's advocacy</li> </ul>
No Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central America is not a priority for the international cooperation</li> <li>• International economic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The GTF project language is English so it could be difficult for some of our groups to share their experiences</li> </ul>

	<p>crisis increases the operative costs of the GTF project and reduces the budget, so it could have an impact in the project activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neither Central America nor Latin America is a priority for the international cooperation agencies and International Financial Institutions</li> </ul>	<p>and lessons learned with other partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The GTF project does not have enough resources to have a closer and more direct relation of our national partners with the global dimension of the project and it affects their understanding of the project</li> </ul>
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### Risks for regional programme (South Asia)

	External Risks	Internal risks
In our control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced motivation level due to non-tangible results in a short term</li> <li>• Perceived differential access to resources may create tension between funded and non-funded members</li> <li>• Non compliance of local partners to project demands of PME/ financial management</li> </ul>
In our influence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergencies/disasters making GTF work so relevant</li> <li>• Anti-CSO moves of the National Governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inconsistent organisation focus on GTF project due to changes</li> <li>• Partners may drop out due to challenging nature of the project</li> <li>• Ongoing partnership with Governments may get adversely affected</li> </ul>
No Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unable/cannot catch up with frequently changing policies and priorities</li> <li>• Exchange rate fluctuations</li> <li>• Regional political tension may affect ability to work at</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued project management support may cease to exist</li> <li>• Lack of collective ownership of vision objectives due to varied socio-political context</li> <li>• May end up in conflicts</li> </ul>

	regional level	with governments – service providers etc
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## ***Day 4: How do we make it happen?***

### **Thursday morning session one discussing Risks and finalising outcomes**

Discussions around risks and how we will deal with risks/Assumptions it is important to remember we need to put all risks on the table (or our onion pictures) and explore which risks we will be able to address in our activities and which ones we are going to have to accept as killer risks or assumptions that are totally outside the projects control.

Part two of the first session was used to present the Final **OUTCOMES** presented by the writing team:

#### **OUTCOME 1**

- Strong and well-functioning CSOs and CSO networks capable of influencing the design, implementation and evaluation of effective WASH policies at **All levels** –

##### **NOTE**

Indicators to be related to the 16 focal countries

#### **OUTCOME 2**

- CSOs (including those representing marginalized groups) are effectively engaging in decision making processes affecting the WASH Sector

#### **OUTCOME 3**

- Informed and empowered people are better able to demand accountability and responsiveness from Governments and service providers in the WASH sector

##### **NOTE**

Indicatore for Poor, Rural Marginalised etc.

#### **OUTCOME 4**

- Governments and service providers are more accountable to (i.e. willing and able) citizens and end users in the WASH sector

##### **NOTE:**

- Indicators to focus on building capacity of the the government where appropriate (national/sub-national/local)

Discussions followed by all participants and agreement was had that all participants agreed these would be the four outputs (DFID outcomes) the GTF partners within FAN and WA would contribute towards. This will follow on at the regional meetings.

### **Thursday morning session two: developing Indicators for each Outcome**

In Regional Groups: participants developed two indicators for each outcome. These are listed below:

#### **INDICATORS for outcome one:**

- 4 national CSO's networks in the Central American Region with their own staff and workplans
- Regional CSO's Networks strengthened with a common work plan, communication strategy, extended national focal points, new members and new more effective advocacy and influencing skills in all 16 countries
- Degree of functionality of WATSAN CSO Networks
- Number of CSOs able to Influence WATSAN Policies
- Number of CSOs and CSO networks established across all the 16 countries
- Number of networks having and effectively implementing strategic advocacy action plans

#### **INDICATORS for outcome two:**

- No of policy decisions reflecting CSO changes and recommendations from CSO Submissions
- Increase from X to Y (number of organisations carrying out effective) (evidence of analysis) Policy and budget analysis
- Pro-people changes incorporated in the policies and practices of governments and donors due to CSO Advocacy action
- National networks participating in the elaboration process of water law and policies in their countries to achieve the recognition of right to water and civil society participation principles on those instruments
- Increased number of dialogues/meetings between CSOs and Government
- Increased impact to decision making (increase by X to Y in number of CSOs participating and or influencing)
- Increased number of Dialogues/meetings between CSOs and Government
- Number of CSO's putting their WATSAN advocacy plan into practice
- Number of CSO's/networks that demonstrated success in addressing the felt needs of marginalised groups/sections of societ

#### **INDICATORS for outcome three**

- No of collective peoples platforms evolved with strong leadership and organisational capabilities
- Number of citizen groups that are effectively engaging with Government and service providers
- No of peoples platforms engaging with local governments and service providers for improved accountability
- No of mechanisms established by CSOs for informing and empowering citizens

- A communication strategy with the aim of enhancing the capabilities of the poor rural and marginalised communities in Central America region to demand responsiveness from Governments and service providers in the WASH sector.
- Availability and accessibility of appropriate user friendly information on WASH and related advocacy tools
- No of citizen engagement platforms and interface meetings established

#### **INDICATORS for outcome four**

- Number of Gov't /SP responses to civil society concerns on wash
- Increased availability of sector information at all levels (esp. local level)
- Degree of openness of local government to involve civil society in decision making
- Governments and service providers report on their plans, successes and failures/challenges
- Communal water boards enhanced the accountability and responsiveness instruments in 4 countries of Central American region
- Number of Government and CSO partnerships evolved to enhance Gov't's capacities for better accountability
- No of frameworks to Facilitate Gov't's SPs to be responsive to CSOs concerns
- Accountability standards and instruments introduced and institutionalised by Governments and service providers
- Water laws and regional policies of central American Region incorporate instruments to promote the civil society participation accountability and responsiveness

#### **Thursday afternoon Session three: defining two indicators per outcome**

The home groups then worked on one outcome each developing two indicators the final indicators (in draft form) have been agreed by all participants.

#### **FINAL DRAFT INDICATORS FOR OUTCOME ONE**

- X number of CSO and CSO Networks have organisational structures and systems in place (advocacy strategies, plans, capacity assessments etc.)
- At least X number of CSO and CSO networks have developed skills to implement their advocacy agenda

#### **FINAL DRAFT INDICATORS FOR OUTCOME TWO**

- Evidence of policies and practice reflecting pro-poor changes and recommendations due to CSO advocacy actions (WASH specific, marginalised)
- At least X number of CSOs are participating consistently and adding value to dialogue and decision making platforms/processes at their intervention level

#### **FINAL DRAFT INDICATORS FOR OUTCOME THREE**

- Evidence of people (including poor and marginalised) being informed and better able to demand accountability from Governments and service providers in WASH
- Evidence of citizens (pressure groups/platforms etc) able to demand accountability and responsiveness from Governments and service providers

#### **FINAL DRAFT INDICATORS FOR OUTCOME FOUR**

- Evidence of increased availability and access to sector information at appropriate levels (in 16 focal countries)
- Governments systematically involve citizens in constructive decision making processes resulting in legal regulatory frameworks in accountability and responsiveness. (joint planning, implementation and evaluation – standards for accountability)

#### **Thursday afternoon Session four: Beginning to explore what was needed to gather baseline information for each region**

The regional groups looked at each indicator when they were all fresh in their minds and began to explore how they will collect baseline information that would help with measuring the indicators. How they will collect the information and who will collect it and what information they will collect.

#### ***Day 5: How can we get the most out of the regional meetings?***

Session 1: GTF – the contract

The GTF manager introduced the contract and its requirements to the participants for a better understanding.

#### *Roles and responsibilities*

Three key tasks were identified from the GTF programme and its contract: Reporting – Communication – Monitoring. The home groups were asked to identify the key roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders. Find below the summary of the different groups:

#### **FANCA**

Activities	Stakeholders
Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FANCA's secretariat officer project and partners' officer project</li> <li>• Papa, Emma and Jorge</li> <li>• FANCA regional committee</li> </ul>
Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FANCA's communication officer</li> <li>• Jorge, Vanessa, Papa and Emma</li> <li>• Partner officer project</li> </ul>

Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Papa, FANCA regional committee, FANCA secretariat, Fudeu</li> </ul>
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Remark: detailed a bit more the roles and responsibilities to avoid any confusion

### WaterAid West Africa

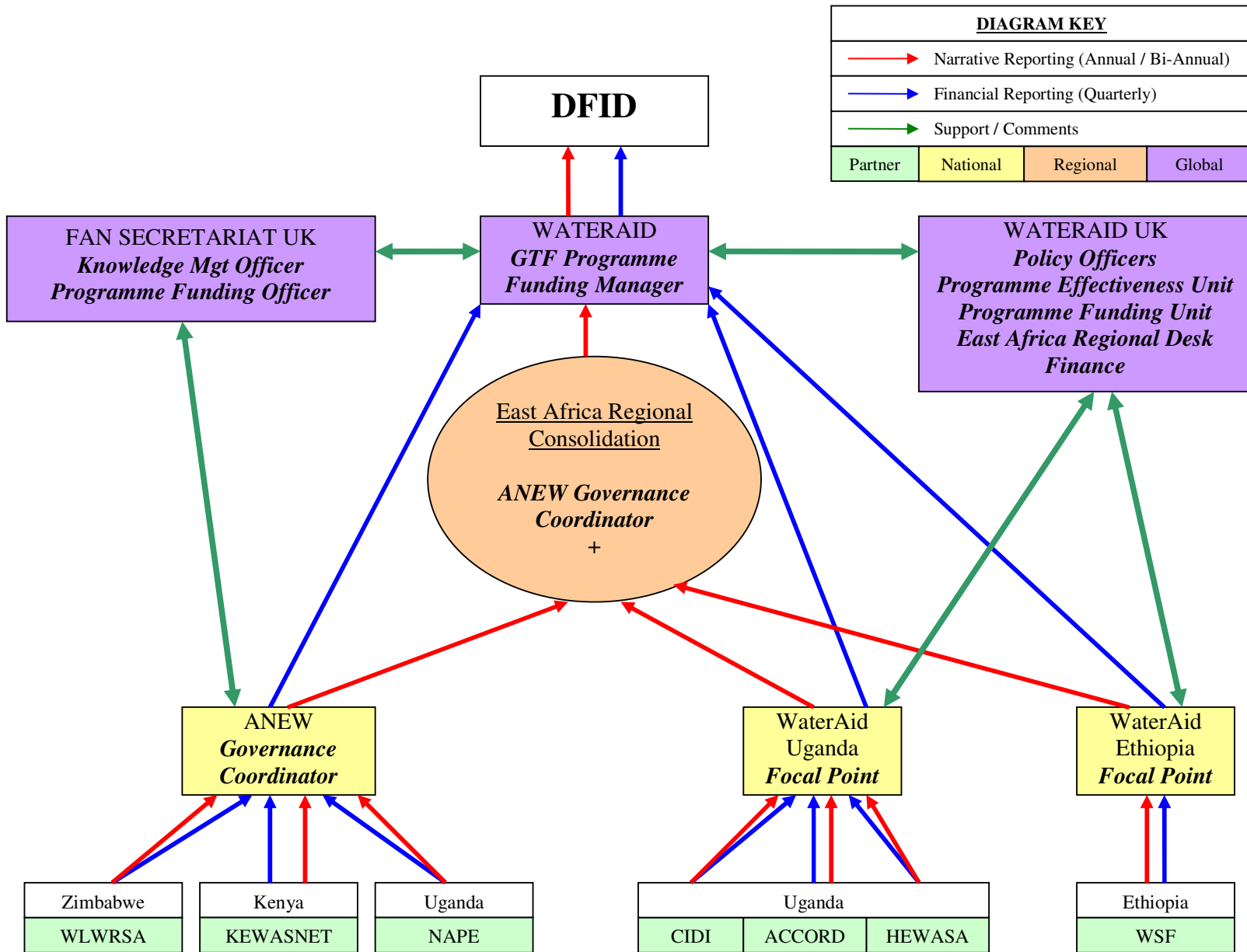
Person	Reporting	Communication	Monitoring
RAPA	Collate summary of CP reports	Be kept in the loop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update on progress and technical support</li> <li>• Attend CP meetings if necessary</li> </ul>
Focal person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collate partner reports for submission to GTF manager</li> <li>• Updating policy teams and CR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Networking with GTF partners through a list serve</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate monthly/quarterly meetings with partners</li> <li>• Provide technical support on implementation</li> <li>• Participate in SCO engagement processes</li> </ul>
Fundraising and donor contract manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate and give technical support towards reporting</li> <li>• Analysis of reports</li> </ul>	Put in all communication processes	Reminders on deadlines
Finance team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analyze partner reports</li> <li>• Generate finance reports on GTF</li> </ul>	Be part of the communication loop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Address issues identified in reports</li> <li>• Participate in review meetings</li> </ul>
Policy team and CR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support in reviewing partner reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be part of all relevant communication</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attend GTF review meetings</li> </ul>
GTF Fund manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide guidance and technical support on reporting issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Send and receive regular updates on GTF programme</li> <li>• Share best practices and success stories</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receive and send feedback on 6 monthly and annual reports</li> <li>• Participate in review meetings</li> <li>• Coordinate “peer” visits for focal points and partners</li> </ul>

### Southern Africa region – Madagascar

Reporting	Focal point leads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finance report : Contract manager, partner finance support officer</li> <li>• Narrative report: M&amp;E officer, partner staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fulfilment of DFID reporting standards (Quality of reports)</li> <li>• Merging GTF templates with existing ones</li> </ul>
Communication	Focal point leads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication officer</li> <li>• WASA RAPA</li> </ul>	Short budget for information sharing Development of sharing and cross learning with Malawi
Monitoring	Focal point (lead) M&E officer	GTF outcomes and indicators vs WaterAid Madagascar & WASA region indicators

Remark: WA Madagascar should be included in the East Africa region.

**East Africa**



## Regional meetings

It was agreed that the focal points/FAN regional coordinators under the coordination of the Regional advocacy and policy advisors (RAPA) would facilitate the regional meeting with the participants. Here are the key outputs for the regional meetings:

- The partners have a common and clear understanding of the GTF programme
- The GTF regional perspective is presented to the partners for their buy in
- Key programme and contract management issues are discussed
- Key synergies and linkages across the partners are identified
- The partners know each other's programme better
- The next steps and roles and responsibilities are clearly identified

This is below a standard template that can be used to facilitate the regional meetings – the methodology can be the same as the big Meeting.

Day 1	Day 2
Introduction to the CAR framework Presentation of the overall programme logframe Stakeholders map	Presentation of the regional perspective How will partners to fit into the overall programme?  Discuss on how to collect the baseline information
Added values - synergies and linkages (interview sheet)	Risks assessments
	Presentation of the contract and reporting requirements  Roles and responsibilities
	Action planning on data collection

It would be recommended to the focal points to use Day 3 to revise the proposals and budgets with the partners.

**Remark: It has to be made clear that any of the agreed overall outcomes and indicators will change. Each partner plan will have to fit into the agreed outcomes.**

### Indicators table for baseline data collection

	<b>What?</b>	<b>How? [include where to get the information?]</b>	<b>Who?</b>	<b>When?</b>	<b>Needs?</b>
Output 1	X number of CSO and CSO Networks have organisational structures and systems in place (advocacy strategies, plans, capacity assessments etc.)				
	At least X number of CSO and CSO networks have developed skills to implement their advocacy agenda				
	Evidence of policies and practice reflecting pro-poor changes and recommendations due to CSO advocacy actions (WASH specific, marginalised)				
	At least X number of CSOs are participating consistently and adding value to dialogue and				

Output 2	decision making platforms/processes at their intervention level				
Output 3	Evidence of people (including poor and marginalised) being informed and better able to demand accountability from Governments and service providers in WASH				
	Evidence of citizens (pressure groups/platforms etc) able to demand accountability and responsiveness from Governments and service providers				
	Evidence of increased availability and access to sector information at appropriate levels (in 16 focal countries)				
	Governments systematically involves				

Output 4	citizens in constructive decision making processes resulting in legal regulatory frameworks in accountability and responsiveness. (joint planning, implementation and evaluation – standards for accountability)				
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**Please note that the table is to be filled in and submitted to the GTF manager by Friday March 6<sup>th</sup> – after the regional meetings.**