

V4CP Annual Report

2017



SNV

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1. Introduction & overview

Funded by the Dutch Directorate-General for International Cooperation (DGIS), SNV Netherlands Development Organisation leads the Voice for Change Partnership (V4CP) in close collaboration with the International Food Policy research Institute (IFPRI). By increasing the capacities of local actors to advocate for an enabling environment, we contribute to embedding the interests of low-income and marginalised communities into the policies and practices of government and businesses.

The V4CP programme is implemented in a strategic partnership of SNV, IFPRI, DGIS (and EKNs) and 52 civil society organisations (CSOs). The V4CP programme addresses 4 themes: Food & Nutrition Security (FNS), Renewable Energy (RE), Resilience, and Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH), and is implemented in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya and Rwanda.

The inception phase of the Voice for Change Partnership (V4CP) programme ended in October 2016, and thereafter full implementation took speed throughout 2017.

The main achievements in 2017 are summarised below:

- 52 CSOs participated in the capacity development which included on job support, training, coaching and peer to peer learning.
- All six countries organised a capacity development workshops and learning events.
- "Outcome Harvesting" was introduced as a new tool for CSOs to collect concrete results related to the Theory of Change (ToC), and to analyse the project's contribution to these achievements.
- CSOs, SNV and IFPRI have reviewed, updated, and/or adjusted the context analysis, their ToCs and their advocacy plans in line with new developments, specification of advocacy topics, and capabilities of the involved parties.
- CSOs, IFPRI and SNV have created evidence, through data collection, analysis, literature review and commissioning of studies [for Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and for Energy]. A total of 129 evidence products were produced by the project. Furthermore, 142 themed portals and websites were shared with the CSOs.
- Innovative activities have taken place such as media training, budget tracking, working with local champions, and setting up of national and local coalitions.;
- The advocacy initiatives undertaken by the CSOs resulted in increased participation, influence, improved collaboration, enhanced accountability and stronger political will (see chapter 3).
- Global advocacy plans were finalised for each of the 4 themes, and were discussed with sector experts from DGIS. SNV and IFPRI participated in relevant (international) meetings and events.
- 11 CSOs representing V4CP advocacy issues participated in 6 international events (such as the Clean Cooking Forum, the European Development Days and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) conference)
- A partnership meeting with IFPRI, SNV, and DGIS was organised in May 2017 to evaluate cooperation between the partners, assess the progress, share research highlights, and to align planning.
- The Annual Plan and budget for 2018 were submitted and approved.
- The V4CP website was updated, regular newsletters have been sent out, brochures created and support provided to participation in international events

2. Three intervention strategies to support CSOs

The V4CP programme supports CSOs through three intervention strategies

- Capacity development;
- Evidence generation and dissemination;
- Support to the design and implementation of advocacy plans.

The implementation of the three intervention strategies is explained below.

2.1 Capacity development trajectory

Capacity development for CSOs focuses on five capabilities: leadership, advocacy, evidence, thematic knowledge and organisational sustainability.

Two workshops were held with the CSOs in 2017:

- A capacity development workshop on strengthening leadership and organisational sustainability (March 2017);
- A learning event, in which partners reflected on achievements and external results (Sept 2017).

The Capacity Development workshop in March 2017 built on the previous two workshops in 2016, and refreshed on the tools and skills in advocacy, monitoring & evaluation (M&E), as well as exchanging first experiences in advocacy activities. V4CP country project managers participated in workshops in another country to allow for cross-country exchanges. IFPRI representatives joined the workshops in each of the countries specifically supporting the FNS and resilience groups on the use of evidence, and the focus of advocacy. External speakers were invited to provide inspiration to the CSOs in advocacy. The sessions on personal leadership and organisational sustainability were practical, and were often led by the coaches who work with the CSOs.

The Learning Event was an important moment of reflection, during which the CSOs collected results achieved and linked these to their ToC. They critically reflected on the appropriateness and effectiveness of their activities, and evaluated changes in the external context (and their contributions to them). The Context Analysis, Theory of Change and Advocacy Plans were adapted to incorporate learnings, and to adjust to the changing environment.

In addition to the workshops, the CSOs were also supported through:

- Coaching (personal and team);
- Mini-workshops on specific subjects;
- On-the-job support.

Coaching focussed on personal leadership and organisational sustainability, while mini-workshops and on-the-job support addressed evidence creation and dissemination, updating, reviewing and adjusting of the ToCs and advocacy plans, and implementation of advocacy activities. The capacity self-assessment, completed by all participating CSOs and their leaders in 2016 was used as input to develop future coaching. Results of the capacity self-assessment can be found in Annex 4.

Examples of additional capacity development activities:

- In **Rwanda**, in partnership with IFPRI, CSOs were trained on qualitative research methods and budget tracking and analysis, which allowed for the identification and monitoring of budget lines related to Food and Nutrition Security from different ministries.
- In **Ghana** and **Honduras**, sector mini-workshops were organised for CSOs to adjust and finalise their Advocacy Plans and ToCs for 2018, and to assess the need for additional evidence. These were good learning sessions providing a common understanding of the plans and a solid basis for CSOs to develop their individual workplans.
- In **Burkina Faso**, effective management of time and energy was identified as a fundamental need of the CSOs, and a training (CiEP) was organised to provide necessary tools for more fluid and efficient management of information (mails, letters, and archives) and realistic planning.

Lessons learned

- In the baseline capacity assessment **(1)** conducted in 2016, several CSOs scored themselves relatively high on their capabilities. We expected these scores to possibly decrease for some CSOs in next reporting period(s) as they would become more aware of additional capabilities needed to remain relevant, leading to a more critical assessment of their own capacities. The 2017 data indeed shows a decrease in scores across one or more capacities in several cases, though the capacity results differ per country. Several CSOs in Burkina, Indonesia, and Rwanda assessed their capacities as rather strong at the start of the project, while their current scores are slightly lower. The current scores might better reflect the CSO capacities than the baseline scores did. Another reason for a decrease in scoring mentioned is due to employee turnover. New CSO leaders have not yet benefited from project outputs such as capacity building and evidence, possibly explaining a lower score. On the other hand, in Ghana and Honduras we see the opposite: the initial capacity scores were somewhat low and they increased in the first year of implementation. See **Annex 4** for more information.
- Cross-partnership learning: many of the country sector groups consist of a combination of 'weaker' and 'stronger' CSOs, or CSOs with different backgrounds and skills. Workshops are a perfect opportunities for CSOs to learn from each other. In Honduras and Rwanda, working together in the implementation of advocacy activities, has allowed the CSOs to learn from each other, specifically about their advocacy experiences, and how practises can be complimentary to their own work. In Ghana and Honduras, the CSOs shared experiences through social media (WhatsApp), which also allowed them to raise questions and share approaches. It is important that these sharing and learning mechanisms are developed further in the other countries, to stimulate mutual learning and collaboration in advocacy efforts beyond workshops.
- The mix of CSOs also stimulates the weaker CSOs to work harder in order to catch up with the stronger CSOs, while the stronger CSOs in turn learn from taking a leading role in the partnership. Stronger CSOs in Indonesia are reported to now focus on transferring skills to their junior staff members, resulting in increased organisational sustainability and learnings.
- Thematic discussions on inclusiveness/gender and climate were facilitated in each of the workshops, leading to more explicit references to gender and climate relevant evidences and activities throughout the advocacy strategies (see for inclusiveness, section 5). However, regular attention to these focus points will be needed throughout the project.
- In the course of the project, the workshops have become increasingly participatory thanks to a more interactive set-up of the sessions and an increased understanding and confidence of the participants. The participants have become more active and vocal, which has also increased the learning across the partnership. The participatory nature was very much appreciated by the CSOs, and increased learning across the partnership.

(1) The capacity assessment is based on guided self-assessment, i.e. a capacity assessment survey is filled in by the CSOs, followed by a reflective discussion with SNV in which scores can still be adapted.

“The knowledge gained in the area of advocacy and use of evidence strengthened our interventions, and we became confident and able to convince decision makers at all levels. Additional to this, we have been able to position ourselves and recently won a 1 million euros European Union grant”.

Musine Juvenal, Program Manager, IMBARAGA, Rwanda.

2.2 Evidence generation & dissemination

The second intervention strategy of the V4CP programme focuses on the creation and dissemination of evidence in support of the advocacy efforts. IFPRI supports the CSOs in the Food & Nutrition Security and Resilience themes. For Energy and WASH, national research institutions and consultants have been actively engaged in assisting CSOs in accessing, packaging and using relevant evidence. At the start of 2017, specific information and evidence gaps were identified by the CSOs, resulting in an overview of data needed to support their advocacy activities. This formed the basis for activities related to generation and dissemination of evidence.

Based on lessons learned in 2016, the emphasis on capacity development of CSOs on the generation and dissemination of evidence has increased in 2017, in both capacity development workshops and in separate meetings on selected evidence products. These activities addressed both the content of the evidence products as well as their effective use for policy influencing. By actively involving the CSOs in the drafting and implementation of the research, we hope to establish a (stronger) collaboration between research partners and CSOs.

During 2017, in total 129 evidence products have been produced by the project. Furthermore, 142 theme related portals and websites have been shared with the CSOs, which they consult for additional theme related information. Both numbers are close to the targets set at the end of 2016. An overview of evidence products developed in 2017 by country and theme is included in **Annex 2**.

Examples of evidence provided

The boxes below give an extract of evidence provision to date (full list available in Annex 2):

Food and Nutrition Security

- A review of public investments in Family Farms in Burkina Faso was used by CSOs to influence the design of the National Agricultural Investment Program (NAIP) in meetings with officials from the Ministry of Agriculture. Their suggestions regarding enhancing smallholders' access to inputs have been taken into account in the final document.
- The policy briefs on food safety in Kenya's dairy and horticulture sectors prepared by IFPRI provided a basis for stakeholder engagement and concrete recommendations on policies and practices to enhance food safety.
- The compilation of evidence on post-harvest losses in Ghana provided information on post-harvest loss estimates of various crops, available technologies and policy recommendations.
- The CSOs in Indonesia disseminated the study on "analysis of food consumption patterns and food security indicators" prepared by IFPRI through the FNS forum that they established to increase awareness among government, communities, CSOs and academics.
- An inventory was made of the health and nutrition status of vulnerable populations in Honduras as a basis for advocacy strategy planning.
- The IFPRI supported development of a budget tracking tool in Rwanda will enable CSOs to monitor all government budget allocation and expenditures related to Food & Nutrition Security. This will make government budget allocation and expenditures more transparent and will enable CSOs to hold governments at national and sub-national level accountable. It will also serve as an input for dialogue on (geographical) prioritisation on Food & Nutrition Security in policies and programs.

Resilience

- The report and policy brief on the “The Role of Pastoralists’ Traditional / Cultural Institutions in Climate Change Resilience” helps CSOs in Kenya to better understand how they can strengthen the role of traditional institutions in climate-related policies.
- The review of public expenditures on pastoralism in Burkina Faso enables CSOs to monitor the progress of government expenditures and make a plea for enhanced investments in infrastructure, marketing and service delivery in pastoral settings.
- In Burkina Faso, the policy brief on pastoral resilience and climate change in Sub-Saharan Africa by IFPRI enhanced CSOs’ understanding of the implications of climate change on pastoral communities.

Renewable Energy

- In Burkina Faso, a study was published on opportunities for financing educational institutions (technical or professional) for the creation of renewable energy training, which provided key arguments in the advocacy activities.
- In Ghana, the advocacy work on off-grid electrification was supported by the “Analysis of policies and regulatory framework governing the deployment of off-grid based mini grid electrification systems in Ghana”. This report will be validated with stakeholders early 2018.
- In Kenya, a bottom-up approach was applied through a community survey, resulting in the report on “Community Led Mapping on The Health Impact of Unclean Cooking Technologies and The Suitable Clean Cooking Technologies in Kitui County”. This report is planned to be launched at the Council of Governors in 2018.
- In Honduras, a survey was conducted in five regions on the perception of quality and access of clean stoves services.

WASH

- In Ghana, citizen engagement in the sanitation and hygiene decision making process at district level was assessed. This was done by CSOs in order to define specific advocacy activities towards district government.
- In Indonesia, a Sanifoam research was conducted to analyse the sanitation and hygiene behaviours around open defecation. This was done to identify areas for development or improvement of behavioural change and communication strategies of the district government.
- In Kenya a study is currently undertaken on the effects of poor sanitation on the health and wellbeing of communities in three counties, and provides an advocacy package for the CSO(s) to use in their efforts to improve policies.

Lessons learned

- **Potential to increase civic space:** Civic space is narrowing in some countries, see chapter 8. High quality evidence has the potential to increase civic space, improve awareness of stakeholders, and increase credibility and influence of CSOs.
- **Gainers and losers:** stakeholders have their own agenda and evidence alone cannot easily change that. It is important to have a clear understanding of the motives/drivers of the various actors, identify gainers and losers of the advocated change, and clarify the solution/arguments that the evidence offers. This needs to be taken into account during evidence generation and dissemination.
- **Capacity development for use of evidence:** use of evidence is an important dimension of capacity development, as CSOs currently do not have the capacity to define research questions and/or make effective use of evidence in their advocacy agenda.
- **Packaging and communication:** for effective use of evidence, packaging and developing targeted communication messages for the target audience is key, and increased emphasis on media engagement and communication in support of advocacy strategies is needed in the project.

- **Credible and solution oriented:** credibility of evidence (scientifically sound, verifiable) is a precondition for use in advocacy. This requires credibility of the researchers/institution, and the methods used. Also evidence needs to be solution oriented as this helps to create advocacy space and open dialogue.
- **Collective approach and coalition building:** to increase effectiveness of advocacy efforts, CSOs need to build coalitions with like-minded stakeholders. This also applies to the process of evidence generation and dissemination.
- **Connecting research agenda with advocacy agenda:** it is important that CSOs co-own the research agenda to ensure that research supports CSOs advocacy efforts in the best possible way. It is important to realise that research organisations –like the CSOs– are also not always neutral and may have a political agenda as well.

2.3 Support to Design and Implementation of Advocacy Plans

The third intervention strategy is the support to the design and implementation of advocacy plans. In response to the changing environment, the advocacy plans jointly drafted by the CSOs, SNV, and IFPRI in 2016 were adapted at the end of 2017 - and became the basis of the individual CSO action plans.

In 2017, the Global Advocacy plans were finalised for each of the 4 themes, and implementation has taken off. The plans were discussed with the various sector experts from DGIS, and opportunities for joint activities were explored. SNV, IFPRI and CSOs have participated in 13 relevant (international) meetings and events. Please see Annex 3 for more detailed information regarding these events.

Examples of support to advocacy activities:

- In [Burkina Faso](#), SNV supported the CSOs in organising meetings with the ministries and the national assembly. Clear advocacy messages were formulated in advance. The national assembly found the first meeting very useful, and proposed to repeat them every 6 months.
- In [Rwanda](#), SNV linked a CSO to the Ministries of Health and of Trade and Industry through an advocacy event on food fortification. Also, SNV has introduced the CSOs to the FNS technical working group chaired by the national FNS secretariat under the Ministry of Local Government.
- SNV [Indonesia](#) has worked together with the CSOs on developing action plans with government representatives towards achieving open defecation free districts in 2019. For FNS, SNV has been supporting CSOs in playing an active role in establishing and managing Food & Nutrition Security forums at the district level, in which they work closely with the government to jointly address stunting, develop policies and prioritise programs.
- In [Kenya](#), IFPRI in collaboration with SNV organised a discussion forum for actors focusing on the dairy sector, bringing together CSOs, researchers and industry players. This informed CSOs about research findings especially with regards to the quality based milk payment system as an input to their advocacy plans.
- The Resilience CSOs in [Kenya](#) attended a workshop at SNV on climate smart agriculture, where CSOs were introduced to important stakeholders such as the national Climate Change Unit. As a result CSOs were able to provide critical inputs to the National Climate Smart Agriculture Framework.
- In [Ghana](#), V4CP supported the agenda setting for the Upper West Regional Nutrition Coordinating Body meeting on the implementation of the National Nutrition Policy. In Tamale, the CSOs, IFPRI and SNV jointly organized a regional nutrition forum to share research and issues in nutrition in the region.
- In [Honduras](#) SNV took the initiative to create an inter-institutional platform for improved cookstoves, as the NAMA Committee set by government stagnated. SNV helped CSOs to visit potential partners, organise meetings, prepare a draft agreement and facilitate the platform.
- In the framework of the [global](#) advocacy on energy, two CSOs from Kenya (CCAK, GROOTS) and two from Ghana (GHACCO and ORGIIS) were supported to participate in the Clean Cooking Forum in India, October 2017. Two partners were speaker on the session "The Role of National Alliances in Building Markets for Clean Cookstoves and Fuels".

Lessons learned

- **Building coalitions** is very effective in strengthening the voices of CSOs and in building a critical mass to influence local policies. CSOs have started to work together with other CSOs to share information, to jointly organise activities and to advocate for common goals. In Burkina Faso, 19 CSOs formed the renewable energy (RE) coalition, which was instantly invited to join a commission on RE standards. In Rwanda, joint CSO advocacy events helped to strengthen the capacity and actions of the National Fortification Alliance. In Kenya, engagement with other civil society actors in the counties resulted in a rapid increase in support for improved sanitation, leading to access to information in the budgeting process.
- In several countries, **budgetary analysis** has initiated a process of enhanced transparency and accountability of government actors. In Rwanda for example, IFPRI, SNV and the CSOs have involved the Ministries of Finance, Health, Agriculture and Education in the design of a budget tracking tool that will provide insight into budget flows related to food security.
- The **use of evidence** is vital in strengthening the credibility and the impact of the CSOs' advocacy efforts. For example, in Honduras, the joint and public presentation of evidence by CSOs, SNV and IFPRI to presidential candidates and their teams has led to a high level of exposure, with CSOs being invited to television debates.
- **Media** has proven to be an effective medium to convey advocacy messages and to gain public support. As a result of media coverage in Ghana, the CSOs and SNV were invited by the government to present at the West African workshop on energy access. In Kenya, the CSOs initiated the social media campaign #SafeFoodSecureKenya, which has provided an avenue for direct consumer engagement at events and contributed to an online and media buzz on food safety.
- The CSOs have built a more **direct engagement with policy makers**, enabling them to table key issues. In Honduras, CSOs managed to engage government representatives in the RE platform, and this accelerated efforts towards a national strategy on improved cookstoves. In Indonesia, CSOs are now working directly with government representatives to develop action plans on achieving Open Defecation Free districts by 2019.

3. Monitoring and Evaluation - Key Results and Lessons Learnt

In 2016 each country theme developed its own contextualised M&E framework, based on the generic M&E framework. Between the second half of 2016 and the end of Q1 2017, CSOs and SNV collected baseline data. In the first half of 2017, the monitoring method 'outcome harvesting' was introduced in all countries; and CSOs and SNV staff have since recorded observable changes to which the project has contributed either directly or indirectly. These outcomes were used in learning events (see section 2.1) to inform the review and adjustment of ToCs and advocacy plans.

The regular harvesting of outcomes, the reflection sessions as well as the bi-annual quantitative and qualitative reporting on the identified indicators provide good insight into the progress of the country themes to date.

All aggregated result data on outcome and output indicators can be found in Annex 4. This includes the harmonised project indicators as well as the DGIS core indicators. The complete overview of the results achieved on country level and aggregated level can be found in IATI.

“The use of Theory of Change (ToC) in the development of advocacy plans is the most fascinating experience I had in the capacity development trajectory. I now see more clarity in linking different levels of outcomes to project goals. In 2017, the ToC made Grameen Ghana’s activities more coordinated than ever.”

Mugmin Musah, Head of Programmes of Grameen, Ghana.

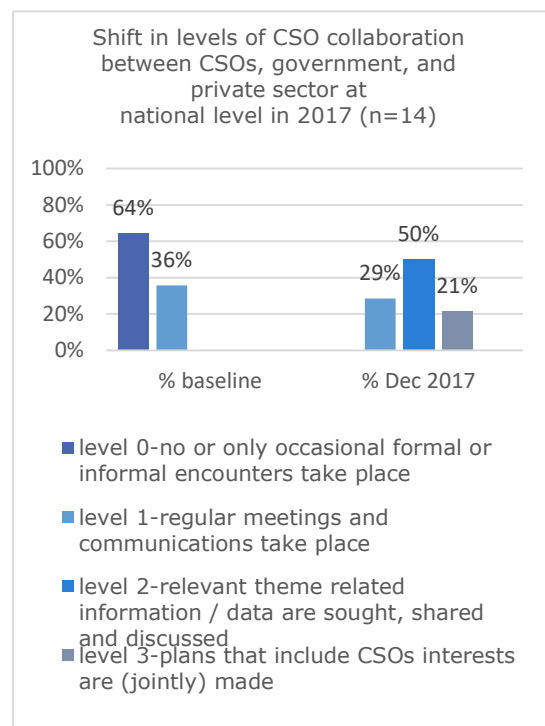
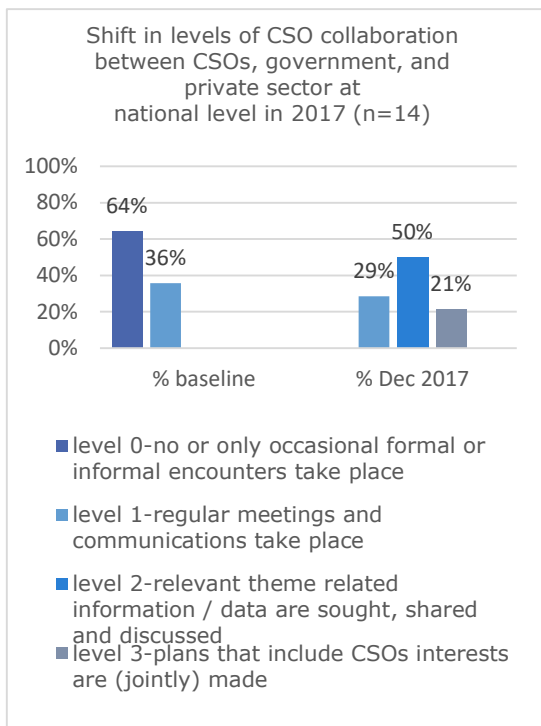
Key outcomes

Advocacy initiatives

Together, CSOs have developed over 1000 advocacy initiatives in 2017. This is a combination of the number of evidence products shared with stakeholders, and the informal and formal encounters with government and/or businesses. In 2017, the CSOs had a relatively high number of encounters with stakeholders. Through these encounters, the CSOs aimed at building personal relationships with targeted stakeholders, who can help their advocacy activities in the longer run. It is expected that in 2018, the CSOs will be more selective in attending meetings, and the focus will shift towards the content, quality of meetings, and follow-up processes thereafter.

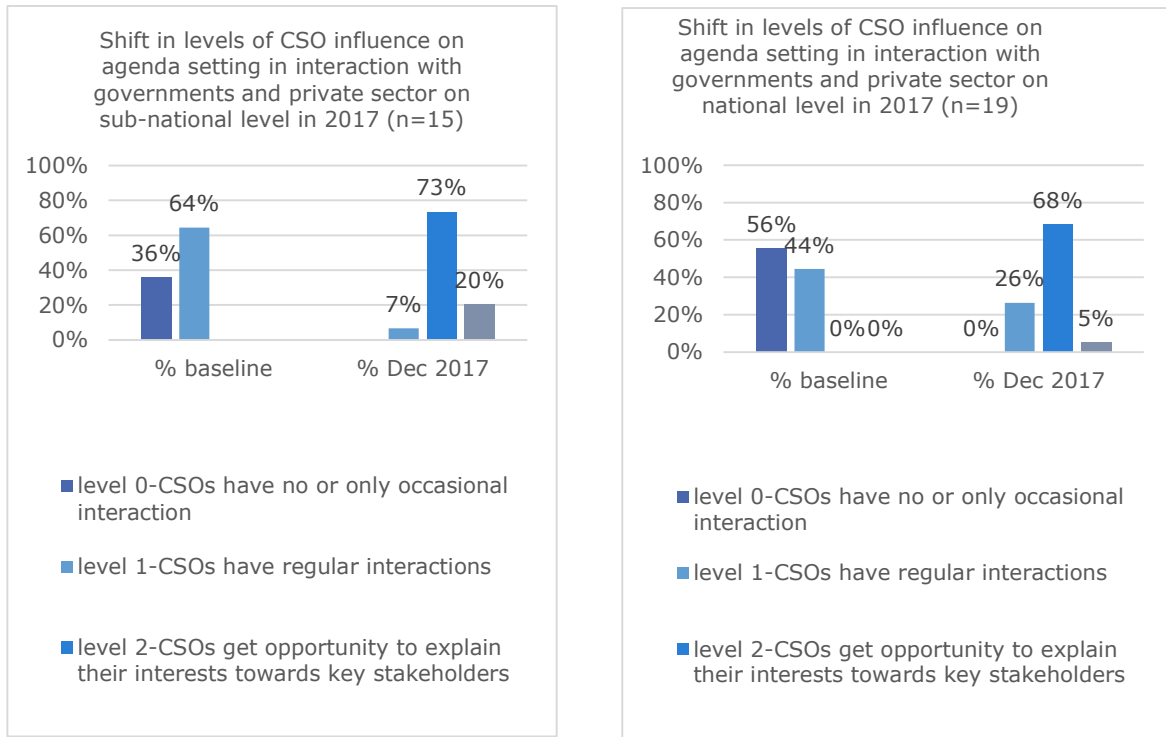
Collaboration

Both at national level and at local level the collaboration between CSOs, government and private sector improved considerably over the past year, as is shown in the graphs 3.1 below. This was measured at the sub-national level in 11 occurrences, and at the national level in 14 occurrences (within the 18 themes). Whereas end 2016 the interactions between CSOs, government and private sector were still limited (level 0) or not specific (level 1), during 2017 the frequency of meetings, the sharing and discussion of theme related information amongst stakeholders (level 2) as well as the inclusion of CSOs’ interests in (joint) action plans (level 3) increased significantly in most thematic areas across all six countries.



Influence of CSOs on agenda setting

Similar to collaboration, the CSOs made significant steps in influencing the policy agenda in 2017, as the graphs below show. More interaction between CSOs and government institutions took place and the opportunities to defend their interests increased considerably in 2017. This was measured at the sub-national level in 15 occurrences, and at the national level in 19 occurrences (within the 18 themes).



Examples of increase in CSO influence on agenda setting and improved collaboration

The CSOs involved in the energy sector in [Honduras](#) had more frequent meetings and communications with the government in 2017 compared to 2016, which increasingly opened the space for discussing their interests. Relevant information was generated, analysed and shared with key actors. The CSOs involved in FNS in Honduras also increased the frequency of meetings with government institutions in 2017.

In [Rwanda](#), CSOs worked amongst other things on influencing the agenda related to food fortification at national level. One CSO organised a meeting in partnership with the Ministry of Health and presented the status of fortification in Rwanda and its challenges. The CSO also suggested several ways to accelerate changes and led discussions on speeding up the formalisation of the National Food Fortification Alliance. Together this shows that CSOs maintained their influence on agenda setting (versus July 2016), being that they get the opportunity to explain their interests towards the key stakeholders.

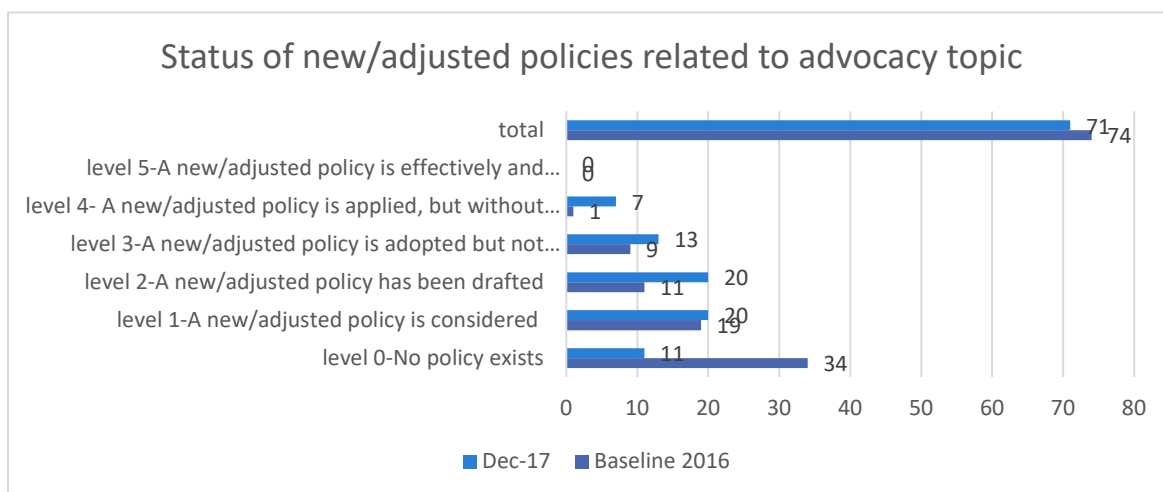
During 2017, the CSOs working on Renewable Energy (RE) in [Burkina Faso](#) formed a coalition with other CSOs aimed at promoting renewable energy. The coalition made a contribution note aimed at improving the RE access to the poorest households and presented the note to the assembly's Commission for Environment and Climate Change Development as input to the examination of the draft energy law. Also, the CSO coalition was invited by the Ministry of Energy to contribute to the text relating to the establishment of an Energy Council, and to have a seat (with voting power) in the working committee on the regulation of quality of RE products. Together this shows that the influence of CSOs on agenda setting by the national government has improved since the end of 2016 (baseline).

Another illustration are the CSOs working on sanitation in [Kenya](#). While at the end of 2016, the CSOs had no regular interaction with the local governments about their advocacy topic, at the end of 2017 this has changed drastically. The CSO influenced the sanitation planning agenda at county level by participating and providing verbal and written

input in the formulation of the new county integrated development plans and related budgets, as well as doing an analysis of the previous period plans to see whether project implementation actually took place over the reported period of time. It is expected that the new five year plan will have an increased sanitation focus, while the budgets will have clearer allocations for sanitation specific activities, with CSOs keeping the county government accountable for their actions. See chapter 4 and annex 4 for more collaboration examples.

New/adjusted policies

The below graph shows the progress in terms of the development, adoption and application of theme-related policies in 2017 compared to 2016.



Examples of new/adjusted policies

In [Ghana](#) two new energy policy frameworks have been drafted related to mini grids with one more under development. These are the renewable energy master plan, the mini-grid regulatory framework and the mini-grids licensing regime. The national energy policy, currently under review, will highlight mini-grids as part of the rural electrification process. V4CP has been instrumental in the drafting of the mini-grid regulatory framework and has been given the privilege to make input before it was made public for stakeholder consultation. In addition, V4CP has participated in both the review of the renewable energy master plan and the revised national energy policy.

In [Indonesia](#), CSOs were engaged in discussion and consultation meetings to draft several frameworks, and to advocate for their adoption and implementation. These include three new frameworks developed to support the implementation of the gender and climate change sensitive food and nutrition flag-ship program. It includes the Mid-Term Village Development Plans with planning on food and nutrition security in Lombok Utara District, a framework for the establishment of a flag-ship program with a focus on food and nutrition issues in Lombok Timur District, and a framework to revitalise the food forum into food and nutrition forum that will deal with climate change issues in Flores Timur. The three frameworks have been adopted, but not enforced yet.

Lessons learned regarding the V4CP M&E System

- Appreciation M&E system:** CSOs are increasingly appreciating and internalising monitoring and evaluation within the advocacy process. Planning and regular critical reflection on activities and progress was not an instilled practice in the CSOs, but after the learning events organised in September, CSOs began to reflect on outcomes. They have used the learnings to become more strategic in advocacy and to develop better targeted advocacy plans. As advocacy is an iterative process, M&E represents the backbone of the project and helps with monitoring and understanding how change happens.
- Added value ToC approach:** In the beginning, the process for establishing the ToCs was quite a challenge because CSOs were unfamiliar with the approach. However, after one year of using the ToC, CSOs feel the approach is very suitable for their advocacy programmes and activities. The ToC provides direction while at the same time it gives space for flexibility, and adjustments gained through changing contexts and new insights. The ToC also helps the CSOs to explain the process of expected changes to relevant stakeholders.

- **Review of the ToC:** Linking harvested outcomes to the ToC during the learning events helped the CSOs to better understand and appreciate the ToC approach, and the progress made so far in achieving their goals. These reflections helped in further sharpening the ToCs, by for e.g. making actors and policies more specific, and (in some cases) adjusting results pathways. In Burkina for example increased coalition building between the CSOs was added as a condition for better collaboration with the government and private sector, as well as for more effective influencing of their agendas. Several assumptions were sharpened as well (for more details on the adjusted assumptions see V4CP annual plan 2018).
- **Creation ownership:** CSOs appreciate the fact that they were involved in the development of the country context analysis and their project's ToC. This has enabled them to better understand the essence of the project and has increased their ownership for the project's objectives and achievements.
- **Upscaling M&E learnings:** CSOs' increased capacities in the field of M&E contributed to their other activities outside this project and in their respective organisations. Several CSOs have adopted the ToC approach and outcome harvesting method in other projects, as effective ways to give direction to projects, to get information beyond the output level as well as to reflect on the projects' contribution to observed changes.
- **Required resources and capacity:** While the project's M&E system is generally valued by the CSOs, they also perceive the system as demanding and time consuming and as an add-on to their daily advocacy activities. Also capacities in analysing data for some CSOs is to be further developed.
- **Use monitoring data:** The V4CP programme should continuously support the CSOs in making optimal use of the collected monitoring data to allow for effective steering of their advocacy activities, and to improve their visibility and accountability towards key stakeholders.
- **Access to data:** For several indicators, and in particular budget and expenditure related indicators, it appeared to be challenging if not impossible for the CSOs to get access to reliable data in their countries.

"The monitoring and evaluation tools such as report canvas and the logbook inspire us. We introduced these tools within our organisation for data collection and for our reporting."

Representative AGEREF, Burkina Faso

4. Partnerships with CSO's and Other Stakeholders.

The partnership between SNV, IFPRI, the CSOs and other partners and stakeholders has developed further through the workshops and joint advocacy activities. The relevance and benefits of the partnership have now been confirmed by the first successes in external engagements.

Connection between CSOs, SNV, IFPRI

The partnership with CSOs, IFPRI and SNV further intensified during the workshops. The organisations jointly defined the targets and content of the program, explored areas of collaboration and identified synergies. IFPRI has played a key role in providing evidence for FNS and Resilience themes, and in demonstrating practical examples on use of evidence for advocacy in order to influence policy. This has enabled the CSOs to better define current information gaps, and the need for additional evidence.

CSOs, SNV and IFPRI have joined forces in advocacy activities both at national and international level. In Honduras for example, CSOs, SNV and IFPRI joined hands in various forums to present evidence to all presidential candidates and their technical teams to raise awareness and create interest on FNS and RE related topics. In support of the global advocacy agenda, joint events were organised e.g. at the meeting of the Committee on World Food Security in Rome and at the ReSAKSS Conference in Maputo.

Connection with EKNs and DGIS

The partnership continuously collaborates with the EKNs and the responsible departments within DGIS (DSO and IGG). Alignment was sought through frequent communication during the year, including a partnership meeting with IFPRI, SNV, and DGIS in May 2017 to evaluate cooperation between the partners, assess the progress being made, share research highlights, and align planning. This resulted in positive endorsements of EKNs for the V4CP country plans, as well as appreciation by DSO and IGG.

In Indonesia and Ghana, a representative from DGIS joined the learning event. In Ghana, SNV has been providing half yearly updates through the Dialogue and Dissent meetings organised by the Embassy. In Rwanda, the Embassy linked the V4CP programme with UNICEF which is implementing a nutrition program (funded by EKN), and this action enabled CSOs to create additional partnership opportunities in the area of food and nutrition security.

Even though collaboration among the parties is good, there is still potential for greater involvement and alignment. EKNs could play a bigger role in creating support and civic space for CSOs and their advocacy issues, mostly through diplomatic channels and government to government discussions.

Connection and collaboration between CSOs

The interaction through the V4CP has further strengthened collaboration between CSOs that previously were not that well connected, which has resulted in joint action, also outside the V4CP framework.

In Burkina Faso, CSOs strengthened collaboration between themselves and other CSOs, by developing and implementing joint advocacy activities. V4CP CSOs increasingly get invited by other CSOs to join hands on their advocacy activities. In Ghana, CSOs working on WASH have started coordinating a joint CSO-led process of engagements with key duty bearers at the national level.

Connections with government at various levels

In 2017, connections between CSOs and the various governments at national and sub-national level have intensified in all countries. Amongst others, this is illustrated by an increased number of meetings between CSOs and government officials, increased participation and contributions to (sub-)national working groups and committees to develop and monitor implementation of policies, and the emerging change in government perception of CSOs (see chapter 3).

In Ghana, SNV and the CSOs organised a mini-grid symposium, where the Energy Commission informed stakeholders of governments' plans for electricity extension to island communities. In Kenya, CSOs in all four thematic areas got buy-in for advocacy issues from nine out of ten targeted county governments. In Honduras, CSOs presented evidence on FNS and RE to local authorities and major candidates in the regions, and as a result two partner CSOs have become members of FNS regional committees. In Rwanda, strong connections with the government at national and district level resulted in the nomination by the ministry for SUN Alliance to lead the technical team reformulating the FNS Policy and Strategy. In Burkina CSOs, Ministry of Economy and Ministry of Agriculture, SNV and ReSAKSS organised a panel on the weak budget allocation of government for the modernisation of family farms.

"The capacity development trajectory has enhanced our understanding of the workings of the district assembly to the extent that UCSOND now holds membership positions on the District Planning and Coordination Unit and attends heads of department meetings. UCSOND is now strategically placed to advocate for quality service delivery to its constituents."

Rebecca, United Civil Society Organisations for National Development (UCSOND), Ghana

Connection with private sector

Though the main focus of advocacy activities was at various levels of government, some engagement with private sector took place, where this was important in achieving the objectives laid out in the ToC.

In Burkina Faso a workshop was organised with private sector companies in solar energy, and regular interactions between CSOs and private sector actors are taking place. CSOs also advocated with banks to develop financial products and services for FNS, to adapt to the needs of family farms. In Ghana, the CSOs collaborate with value chain actors to strengthen their roles in market development and distribution of clean cooking stoves. In Rwanda, CSOs engaged in advocacy efforts with food processing companies and promoted the accessibility and use of fortified products. In Kenya, the Dairy Processors Association involved one of the CSOs (CUTS) to represent the voice of the consumer in the process of developing an industry strategic plan thereby engendering food safety as a critical issue for the industry association.

Lessons learned

- **Government relations:** in most countries, stakeholders are very open to engage with strong and vocal civil society representatives, but at the same time there are worries about the shrinking space for civil society in Honduras and Kenya.
- **Coalition building beyond partnership:** connections among CSOs and between CSOs and other stakeholders are strengthening. More structured forms of collaboration are emerging, and there is scope to further strengthen this. This will be a point of attention in 2018.
- **Changes in leadership:** changes in government can be challenging as relations with new duty bearers have to be built up again. In Rwanda for instance, the Minister who demonstrated political will in supporting food fortification was replaced. Also in Kenya and Honduras, elections resulted in change of key staff in the government.
- **Private sector engagement:** In most countries, collaboration with private sector has been limited. This will be expanded on as engagement is key to ToC achievements.

5. Inclusiveness

Attention to and inclusion of the views of vulnerable and marginalised groups continued to be of key importance, during the review and adaptation of the ToCs and advocacy plans. The following examples highlight attention for inclusion in the various ToCs, advocacy plans, activities and/or researches done.

Burkina Faso: The rights of pastoralists are insufficiently safeguarded and pastoralists' involvement in decision-making processes is limited, despite several supportive laws at national and local level. The Resilience CSOs advocated to parliamentarians to ensure implementation of these laws at the local level. The FNS CSOs, concerned about the majority of smallholder farmers living below the poverty line, had several meetings with the Ministry of Agriculture and Finance in which they advocated for enhanced budget allocation to ensure better access to improved seeds, fertilizers, equipment and technical advice to enable the farmers to improve their production.

Ghana: The Sanitation ToC aims at strengthening capacities of communities to demand for improved, equitable and sustainable service provision. The adoption and implementation of inclusive policies and regulations will benefit all marginalised groups. The advocacy also focuses on the involvement of women and people with disabilities in policy and decision making at the district level. One of the CSOs, consisting of physically challenged members, specifically focusses on the position of people with disabilities.

Honduras: Both for FNS and RE, inclusiveness is covered in the ToC, and a study was done specifically focusing on the perception of rural poor people on the quality of and access to FNS and RE services, to help shape the advocacy strategy. The focus of the RE advocacy agenda is intrinsically gender sensitive as it is influenced by women, and these efforts to enhance clean cooking will significantly improve the livelihoods of both children and women.

Indonesia: Sanitation CSOs have informed the government on the importance of reaching vulnerable groups (poor people, disabled people) to achieve the target of universal access to sanitation. All government levels were aware, and plan to present actions to reach vulnerable groups in the additional action plan to the ODF roadmap, to be drafted in 2018. One FNS CSO is successfully advocating for the integration and inclusion of gender in the village development plan, aimed at reaching the vulnerable community.

Kenya: Both the Resilience and RE CSOs work at county level with women and youth groups. The promotion of clean cookstoves in Kitui County is largely steered and championed by women. The new governor of Kitui County is a woman and the champion RE CSO have been able to capture her attention, resulting in environmental management being a leading agenda topic in her manifesto.

Rwanda: The project aims to improve food and nutrition security for poor Rwandan households. In 2017, one of the CSOs was invited to provide input regarding gender-mainstreaming in the FSN to the District Development Strategy in Bugesera and Kayonza. Showing the key role women play in nutrition helps to achieve nutrition outcomes at district level.

Lessons learned

Despite the fact that all ToCs and advocacy plans are oriented to marginalised groups, there remains a need to increase systematic attention towards further inclusion. Consequently, special attention to gender and social inclusion was given in the third Capacity Development workshop held in March/April 2017. Based on the discussion, it was concluded that gender and social inclusion was further incorporated in the revision of ToCs and advocacy plans at the end of 2017.

6. Coherence Between Themes

Working in the same policy arena on themes that are often interlinked, it is important to identify and utilise those linkages to increase coherence and effectiveness of the advocacy efforts. The following examples highlight coherence between the different themes in selected countries.

Burkina Faso: All three themes (FNS, Resilience and RE) focus on rural development. A concrete example of coherence is that the nine CSOs jointly gave input on the elaboration of the next phase of the National Rural Sector Programme. During the capacity development workshops and the coaching sessions, horizontal learning was stimulated, and the thematic groups worked together and shared their experiences.

Honduras: There is a strong interdependence between the themes (RE and FNS), in light of increased demand for resources including water. On the one hand, RE competes with FNS for land and water resources, while on the other hand sustainable energy production can stimulate innovation and investment in the FNS sector. A systemic and integrated approach in the management of policies and strategies is needed to promote synergies and to reduce costs. Partner CSOs are aware of this and will work together in meetings and forums. Each team provides feedback to the other in terms of context analysis, main actors and advocacy tips.

Indonesia: The Indonesian government is committed to the issue of food and nutrition security, particularly in reducing the prevalence of malnutrition and awareness on stunting. For example at the Indonesia City Sanitation Summit in 2017, a government representative explained the strategy on how to reduce the stunting, and how the sanitation sector can support achieving this. The link between sanitation and FNS also became clear in the analysis by IFPRI of secondary information for FNS, where WASH CSOs and their government counterparts in West Sumatra have asked to also include sanitation related indicators in the analysis. This combined sanitation and nutrition data will help the WASH CSOs in convincing their local governments to invest in, and support the roll out of the STBM (Community Based Total Sanitation) approach.

Kenya: The Resilience and Energy (clean cooking) agendas are strongly linked, as they both address environmental and climate issues. The issue of charcoal burning and deforestation is a growing concern across counties, and it also affects the resilience of communities in pastoral areas. In addition, the CSOs partially target the same stakeholders in the Ministry of Environment and the National Climate Unit. Furthermore, CSOs also learn from each other about approaches that can be utilised for different ToCs; for example working with community champions by the RE CSO in Kitui County is now applied by the other sectors (FNS, Resilience and Sanitation) as well.

7. Implementation Challenges

While the Inception Phase was successfully implemented, and the support to the CSOs using the three intervention strategies (Capacity Development, Evidence, Advocacy plans) has taken off speedily, some implementation challenges were encountered as well. This paragraph summarises the main challenges that will have to be mitigated in the coming period.

- **Elections** in Kenya, Indonesia and Honduras made it impossible to engage effectively with government and government agencies for a prolonged period of time. Also in many cases, government officials changed positions, which meant additional time and efforts were needed to re-establish relationships. The CSOs tried to mitigate the challenges by engaging with technical officials that are often not affected by the elections.
- Finding or creating **advocacy space** was seen as a challenge in Burkina Faso and Honduras. In Burkina Faso, the challenge was to find the most effective way to engage in the advocacy process amongst other financial, technical and NGO stakeholders who also call for improved enabling environment. In Honduras, the political situation has polarised the CSOs and the population in general. The government seeks to co-opt organisations in a platform aligned with government, while on the other hand, officials accused CSOs of financing the opposition and threat to review their legal status. CSOs are currently repositioning themselves.
- **Change of officials** poses a continuous challenge in advocacy. Time is invested in building trusted relationships and convince officials to take action, and it can be a challenge to stimulate the successor to continue where the predecessor left off.
- **Low interest of key stakeholders** was encountered in Rwanda, where local leaders consider their interventions to be well-suited to the community's needs. CSOs tried to convince them with supporting evidence and by showing how business can create sustainable impact. In Indonesia, low political interest was encountered during the government planning phase in the first half of the year. As a result, CSOs used this period to build alliances with other stakeholders such as universities and media.
- **Lack of access to data** was a major challenge for example in Honduras and Ghana. In the latter country, team members had to meet in person with relevant authorities in order to obtain the necessary information. It is important for CSOs to recognise the limited access to data at a local level, and the resources needed to collect new data.
- **Institutional challenges** in CSOs were encountered in for example Kenya. These challenges include low capacities on project management and staff turnover. In one occasion, this has led to the CSO in question leaving the V4CP project. In other cases, the challenges are addressed with additional institutional capacity support provided by SNV.
- In some countries, advocacy activities were delayed at the start of the year, due to various challenges in the **signing of contracts** with the CSOs. Most issues were mitigated and the planning process was adapted in anticipation of internal processes, allowing for a smooth transition into 2018.

8. Enabling Environment and Space for CSOs

Through its activities, the V4CP programme aims to strengthen civil society and contribute to an enhanced enabling environment which allows CSOs to operate freely and to influence government policy. Even though the V4CP has contributed to enhancing civic space in all countries throughout 2017, the political context in which the CSOs operate

differs considerably between the different countries. The observations below illustrate the main developments in 2017:

Burkina Faso: due to the terrorist attacks in the northern part of the country, the government cut down the budget allocated to sectors like agriculture, livestock, energy and education, in favour of security. This also negatively affected the CSOs' work in these areas. Despite these developments, the general political environment is favourable for CSOs. Both the national and local authorities show a willingness to listen to CSOs, and are supportive of their advocacy activities.

Ghana: observations in Ghana are in line with CIVICUS' monitor, which rates Ghana's civic space among the highest in West Africa. The role of CSOs as development partners is fully recognised and CSOs are seen not only as service providers in achieving the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda II, but critical in enhancing transparency and accountability. CSO involvement however is still unstructured and there are no formal procedures for inviting CSOs to participate in government decision making processes, and often only those favoured by the government or that are very vocal are included.

Honduras: Since 2004 civic space is narrowing in Honduras. The situation worsened with the 2009 coup, and continues to be uncertain since the 2017 election process. The 2017 elections has led to a political crisis and polarisation among the CSOs and the population in the country. While those CSOs that have economic or political ties with the government are supporting it, other organisations oppose the outcome of the elections. Attempts for dialogue have been initiated, however this has mostly involved CSOs favourable to the current government. The international community recommended a national dialogue, focussed mainly on the electoral reforms and the fight against corruption and impunity. To have a national dialogue many conditions for these discussion have not yet been met, and there is still a need to build trust, define and agree on agenda and its scope, participants, methodology, and selection of international mediator, among others.

Indonesia: In general, political tension has increased over the last years due to elections at the provincial and district level, as well as the upcoming presidential and legislative election in 2019. At the same time, there are positive developments regarding public participation, and enhanced access to information. New developments in the domain of technology has given CSOs more opportunities to voice their interests and to monitor election processes. It is vital that these positive developments are not limited to election time only, but will become firmly grounded in the governance system. With regard to the themes that the CSOs are working on (sanitation and stunting), the government shows its commitment through national policies and targets that support the achievement of the SDGs, and through involving CSOs in the decision making process.

Kenya: the elections that took place in August 2017 were annulled on grounds of irregularities in the process and had to be repeated in October the same year. The period was characterised by violence and subsequent instability leaving communities highly polarised. The most vocal NGOs who expressed their opinions about the prevailing political instability, and others, were either called out for being non-compliant or deregistered because of lack of accountability. Some of these NGOs remain deregistered to-date. The general impression in Kenya is that the space for CSOs is continuing to shrink.

Rwanda: Over the last year, the political situation in Rwanda has remained stable. Even though there are boundaries within which the CSOs need to operate (as also reported by CIVICUS), the role of civil society in Rwanda is growing. This is illustrated by the elections of August 2017, in which a platform with over 500 CSOs served as observers. This was the first time that CSOs have been invited in pre-election preparations. The CSOs acted as observers at the national level, district level and at the polling stations.

Learnings

In some of the V4CP countries, the political environment is posing challenges to the work of civil society organisations, especially as a result of two contested elections in 2017. However, the space in which the CSOs under V4CP operate, remains relatively open and receptive. Through their work, the CSOs contribute to mutually beneficial and constructive relationships between civil society and government.

9. Overall Lessons Learnt and Conclusions

Up and running: 2017 has been an inspiring and encouraging year in which the Voice for Change Partnership was strengthened, and the first real progress in achieving change could be celebrated. The ToCs and advocacy plans developed in the inception phase provided a solid basis for the advocacy efforts undertaken throughout the year. The first advocacy results were harvested and utilised for learning and reviewing the ToCs and advocacy strategies. The CSOs gained experience in generating evidence, and in utilising it in their advocacy activities. Also the CSOs benefited from working with coaches to develop their leadership skills and to strengthen their organisation's management.

Experiences so far clearly illustrate that **working in coalitions** increases effectiveness of advocacy efforts. The V4CP collaboration among SNV, IFPRI and the CSO partners is a small coalition in itself, which allows for strong cross-organisational learning and inspiration. The CSOs are highly motivated when working together, especially in undertaking joint advocacy activities. Also coalition building with external stakeholders has shown to be effective and has immediately led to new opportunities to create impact.

The **use of evidence** plays a central role in the advocacy strategies. The CSOs have testified that their increased knowledge and utilising evidence products have made them more confident, and able to convince decision makers. High quality evidence increases the CSOs' credibility, and it has the potential to increase civic space. Stakeholders are more susceptible to information and solutions that are based on verifiable facts. This is especially important in an unstable political climate, such as in Honduras where CSOs are manoeuvring in a highly polarised political environment.

In most countries, CSOs are engaging with authorities at **sub-national level** (local, district), often in parallel to national engagements. In some cases this approach has proven to be more effective as sub-national decision makers tend to be more susceptible to include the inputs of CSOs. In countries where national policy processes have stagnated due to political developments, often change can be achieved by working at sub-national level. CSOs have increasingly **engaged with media**, which has proven to be effective in conveying advocacy messages and in gaining public support. As many organisations do not have experience with media engagement, this will be an important focus in the coming year.

Initially seen as a nuisance, the V4CP **monitoring and evaluation framework** is now appreciated by most of the CSOs, and is seen as a solid and useful basis for advocacy work. CSOs have started using the ToC approach in other projects, as it provides clear project direction, and allows rooms for flexibility. Outcome harvesting and reporting are labour intensive, but the CSOs understand how these M&E activities benefit their learning and advocacy plans. Further support is needed in the analysis of data to steer their work.

Support to CSOs to increase their **organisational sustainability** has started, and will need continued attention in the coming period. Several CSOs struggle to obtain sufficient funding, or have to deal with staff changes. In order to ensure the sustainability impact of our capacity development, organisations will be further strengthened through targeted support activities.

The second year of the V4CP approach is starting to bear fruit. Through intervention strategies, we are able to address the needs of the CSOs as identified in the implementation activities. The direct engagement of CSOs with policy makers has shown that most stakeholders are receptive to CSO influence, especially based on the evidence provided. In 2018, we will continue this **successful approach**, and the support provided by the programme will address the points of attention identified, such as communication skills, organisational sustainability, attention to inclusiveness, and increased private sector engagement.

Annexes

Annex 2. Overview of evidence products generated

Food & Nutrition Security

| Country | Topic | Concrete deliverable |
|--------------|---|--|
| Burkina Faso | Food & Nutrition Security | Brief on Stories of Change in Nutrition in Senegal |
| Burkina Faso | Food & Nutrition Security | Book chapter on lessons learned from the evaluation of Helen Keller International's Enhanced Homestead Food Production Program |
| Burkina Faso | Food & Nutrition Security | Brief on overview on policies dialogue frameworks in Burkina Faso's agricultural sector |
| Burkina Faso | Food & Nutrition Security | Brief on the typology of access to financial services for rural households |
| Burkina Faso | Food & Nutrition Security | Review of public investments in Family Farms |
| Burkina Faso | Food & Nutrition Security | Technical brief on a short quantitative assessment of access to and perceived barriers to access to financial products |
| Burkina Faso | Food & Nutrition Security | Policy brief on the impact of the EHFP program on production, consumption and nutrient gaps in Burkina Faso |
| Burkina Faso | Food & Nutrition Security | Report on family farms access to financial products and services adapted to their reality |
| Ghana | Sustainable Nutrition for All | Report and brief: Identification of Nutrition sensitive value chains in Ghana |
| Ghana | Post-Harvest Losses & Food Safety | Report and brief: Compilation of evidence on post-harvest losses in Ghana |
| Ghana | Post-Harvest Losses & Food Safety | Training videos on recommended post-harvest practices for groundnut |
| Ghana | Post-Harvest Losses & Food Safety | Review: Compilation of evidence on cost-effectiveness analysis of different new technologies/approaches/policies for reducing PHL |
| Ghana | Post-Harvest Losses & Food Safety | Symposium on assessment of Post-Harvest Losses |
| Ghana | Sustainable Nutrition for All / Post-Harvest Losses & Food Safety | Workshop on Use of evidence – Stock taking and experiences |
| Honduras | Sustainable Nutrition for All | Report on Prioritization of Government Investments |
| Honduras | Sustainable Nutrition for All | Report on Analysis of Government Spending in Food & Nutrition Security |
| Honduras | Sustainable Nutrition for All | Report on Access and use of water |
| Honduras | Sustainable Nutrition for All | Report on Health and nutrition in vulnerable populations |
| Honduras | Sustainable Nutrition for All | Training on Monitoring and Evaluation |
| Honduras | Sustainable Nutrition for All | Website on which information is shared |
| Indonesia | Sustainable Nutrition for All | Report, session and policy briefs: Analysis of food consumption patterns and food security indicators; Analysis of water, sanitation, child-care, and child-feeding patterns |
| Indonesia | Sustainable Nutrition for All | Report, session and policy briefs: best practices in policies and programs to improve food and nutrition security |
| Kenya | Post-Harvest Losses & Food Safety | Policy note: Food safety in Kenya: Focus on fruits and vegetables |
| Kenya | Post-Harvest Losses & Food Safety | Policy note: Food safety in Kenya: Focus on dairy |
| Kenya | Post-Harvest Losses & Food Safety | Training on food safety, traceability and policy making |
| Kenya | Post-Harvest Losses & Food Safety | Discussion forum on evidence- based policy advocacy: case of milk quality and safety in Kenya |
| Rwanda | Sustainable Nutrition for All | Data collection and methodology development: Food and Nutrition Sector Budget Allocation and Expenditure Analysis |

| | | |
|--------|-------------------------------|---|
| Rwanda | Sustainable Nutrition for All | Training on technical skills for budget tracking and analysis |
| Rwanda | Sustainable Nutrition for All | Webinar on qualitative data methods |
| Rwanda | Sustainable Nutrition for All | Report, brief and workshop: Stories of change Rwanda: enabling policy environments for improvements in nutrition. |
| Rwanda | Sustainable Nutrition for All | Brief on the effectiveness of an integrated health and nutrition program in Burundi on improving maternal and child anemia |
| Rwanda | Sustainable Nutrition for All | Brief on the effectiveness of an integrated agriculture, nutrition and health program in Burkina Faso on improving child micronutrient status |

Resilience

| Country | Topic | Concrete deliverable |
|--------------|---------------------|--|
| Burkina Faso | Pastoral resilience | Policy brief on pastoral resilience and climate change in Sub-Saharan Africa |
| Burkina Faso | Pastoral resilience | Review of public investments in pastoralism |
| Burkina Faso | Pastoral resilience | Study report: Comparative study of legislation with a pastoral component in Burkina Faso |
| Kenya | Pastoral resilience | Review: The Role of Pastoralists' Tradition / Cultural Institutions in Climate Change Resilience |

Renewable Energy

| Country | Topic | Concrete deliverable |
|--------------|--------------------------|--|
| Burkina Faso | Renewable Energy | Report: Study on the state of educational structures for renewable energy Burkina Faso |
| Burkina Faso | Renewable Energy | Report: Study on opportunities for financing educational institutions (technical or professional) for the creation of renewable energy training in Burkina Faso |
| Ghana | Clean Cooking | Report: Analysis of the policy environment of the improved cookstoves sector in Ghana (to be validated in 2018) |
| Ghana | Off-Grid Electrification | Report: Analysis of policies and regulatory framework governing the deployment of Off grid based mini grid electrification systems in Ghana Consultant (to be validated in 2018) |
| Honduras | Clean Cooking | Report: Measurement of the perception of the degree of Quality and Accessibility of Renewable Energy services - Improved stoves Honduras |
| Honduras | Clean Cooking | Review: Facilitation of participative analysis and building of the NAMA profile for improved stoves. |
| Kenya | Clean Cooking | Report: Community Led Mapping on The Health Impact of Unclean Cooking Technologies: And The Suitable Clean Cooking Technologies In Kitui County (to be validated in 2018) |
| Kenya | Clean Cooking | Feasibility Study on Improved Cooking Solutions in Low Income Areas, Nairobi, Kenya. |

WASH

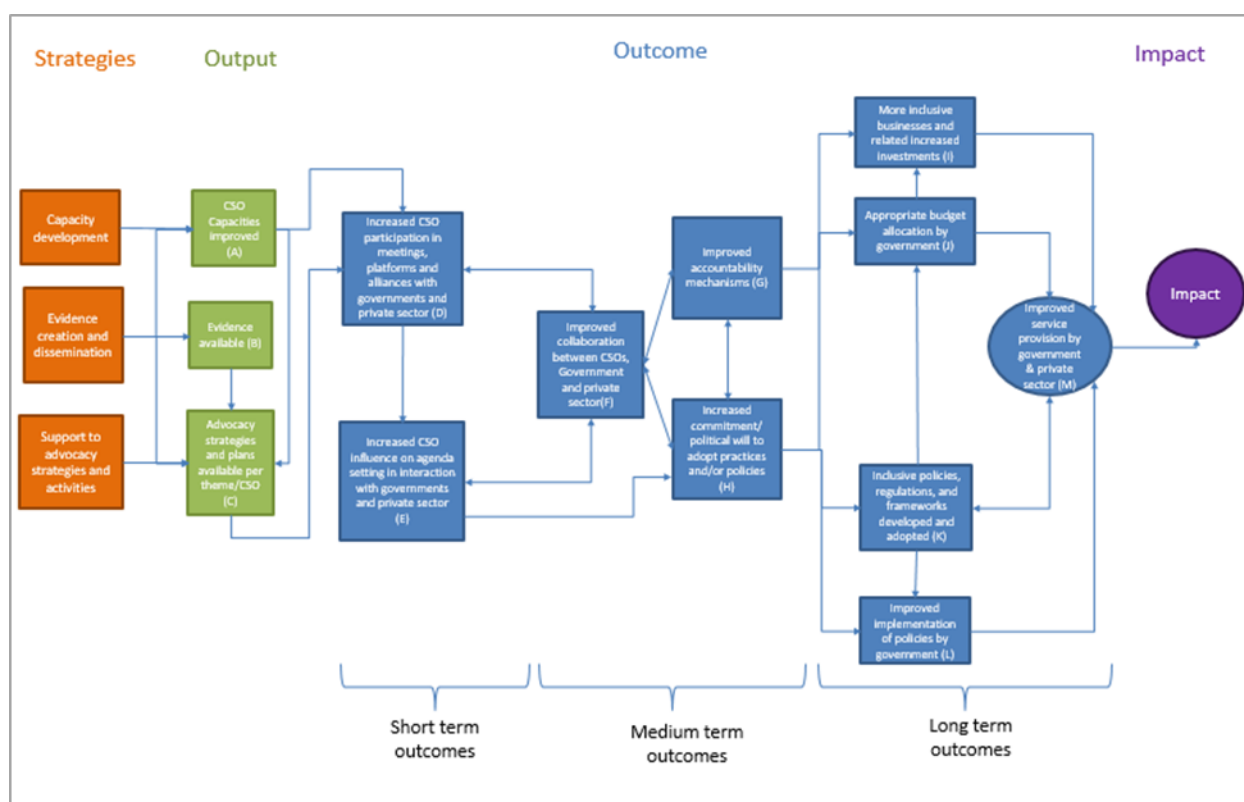
| Country | Topic | Concrete deliverable |
|-----------|------------|--|
| Indonesia | Sanitation | Report: Analysis of Sanitation Behaviours in Lampung and West Sumatra Provinces to provide information that can be used by the government to develop a behaviour change communication (BCC) strategy. |
| Indonesia | Sanitation | Report: Sanifoam research was conducted to analyse the sanitation and hygiene behaviours around open defecation. This was done to identify areas for development or improvement of behavioural change and communication strategies of the district government. |
| Ghana | Sanitation | Report: Citizen engagement assessment on the sanitation and hygiene decision making process at district level. This was done in order to define specific advocacy activities towards district government. |
| Kenya | Sanitation | Policy brief: Water and sanitation policy as an agenda for elections of 2017. |
| Kenya | Sanitation | Analysis: Continued updating of national and county pre- and post-budget analysis for sanitation. |

Annex 3: International events and support to advocacy activities.

| Theme | Event | V4CP Participants |
|------------------|---|--|
| Renewable Energy | Clean Cooking Forum, October, Delhi | 2 CSO members Ghana 2 CSO members Kenya Global Advocacy Officer Energy |
| | SEforAll Forum, April, New York | Global Advocacy Officer Energy |
| | Alliance of Civil Society Organizations for Clean Energy Access (ACCESS) West-Africa Regional Workshop, December, Accra | RE advisor Ghana RE advisor Burkina Faso |
| | COP23, November, Bonn | Global Advocacy Officer Energy |
| WASH | Rural Sanitation (SSH4A) Learning Event: “Universal access and use of sanitation and hygiene services, what works?” April, Bandar Lampung | Global Advocacy Officer WASH |
| | Urban Sanitation Learning Event: “Catalysts for Change in Urban Sanitation”, December, Khulna | Global Advocacy Officer WASH |
| FNS | Scaling Up Nutrition Global Gathering, November, Abidjan | 2 CSO members Burkina |
| | FAO Committee of World Food Security (CFS 44), October, Rome | 1 CSO member Rwanda Global advocacy officer FNS |
| | European Development Days, June, Brussels | 2 CSO member Kenya Global advocacy officer FNS |
| Resilience | ReSAKSS Annual Conference, October, Maputo | PM V4CP Burkina Faso Global advocacy Officer Resilience |
| | Coalition of European Lobbies for Eastern African Pastoralism (CELEP) annual meeting, November, Brussels | Global advocacy Officer Resilience |
| | Pastoralism in the current of global changes: stakes, challenges and prospects; November, Dakar | 2 CSO members from Burkina |
| | COP23, November, Bonn | Global Advocacy Officer Resilience |

Annex 4: Aggregated result data

Generic Theory of Change



V4CP global M&E framework

The global M&E framework consists of indicators from the V4CP harmonised M&E framework and is complemented by the core Dialogue and Dissent indicators.

The core Dialogue and Dissent indicators are:

| | |
|-----|---|
| DD1 | # of laws, policies and norms, implemented for sustainable and inclusive development |
| DD2 | # of laws, policies and norms/attitudes, blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development |
| DD3 | # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage |
| DD4 | # of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency |
| DD5 | # of CSOs with increased L&A capacities |
| DD6 | # of CSOs included in SPs programmes |

The below table shows the combined V4CP and DGIS indicators.

Compared to the indicators we used for the baseline, we have adjusted the formulation of some indicators to be more specific about what we monitor. In some cases, this led to an adjustment of baseline data.

| Outputs/outcomes on aggregated level | Indicators for aggregated level |
|--|--|
| Improved capacities of CSOs | Total nr of CSOs with increased leadership capacities Total nr of CSOs with increased advocacy capacities Total nr of CSOs with increased thematic knowledge Total nr of CSO with increased organisational sustainability capacities |
| Evidence available for CSOs | Total nr of policy briefs and/or evidence based knowledge products made available to CSO that are supportive to its advocacy plan Total nr of portals and websites made accessible for CSOs that generate evidence for advocacy issues |
| Advocacy strategies and plans available per theme | Total nr of advocacy plans Total nr of CSO action plans * DD6: Total nr of CSOs included in V4CP |
| Increased CSO participation in meetings, multi-stakeholder platforms and alliances with governments and the private sector | Total nr of formal and informal encounters with government and/or businesses Total nr of verbal interventions at relevant encounters Total nr of evidence based knowledge/ research products shared with relevant stakeholders * DD4: nr of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with \ their membership/constituency |
| Increased CSO influence on agenda setting in interaction with governments and the private sector | Nr of occurrences which show increased CSO influence on agenda setting related to thematic issue at national level and/or subnational level * DD3: Total nr of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage |
| Improved collaboration Between CSOs, government and the private sector | Nr of occurrences which show increased collaboration between CSOs, government, and/or businesses at national level and/or subnational level |
| Improved accountability mechanisms | Nr of occurrences which show improved functioning of accountability mechanisms |
| Increased commitment / political will to adopt practices and/or policies | Total nr of policy makers/business leaders who demonstrate increased support for advocacy issue |
| More inclusive businesses and related increased investments | Nr of projects with more inclusive businesses and related increased investments |
| Appropriate budget allocation and expenditure by government on specific issue | Nr of government budgets that show an increased allocation on advocacy issue Nr of government budgets that show an increase of annual expenditure on advocacy issue |
| Inclusive policies, regulations and frameworks developed, adopted and implemented, or detrimental policies are prevented | 19. Nr of policies, regulations or frameworks that show progress in terms of consideration, drafting, development, adoption and/or implementation 20. Nr of new/adjusted inclusive policies, regulations or frameworks implemented 21. Nr of new/adjusted inclusive policies, regulations or frameworks developed, blocked, adopted * DD1: Nr of laws, policies and norms, implemented for sustainable and inclusive development * DD2: Nr of laws, policies and norms/attitudes, blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development |
| Improved service delivery by government and/or private sector | 22. Nr of projects that demonstrate increased service delivery |

Results data

The data presented below includes data on the V4CP indicators as well as the Dialogue and Dissent indicators. Data from the 18 individual V4CP country projects (also called 'themes') are aggregated and summarized. Note that due to ToC reviews at the end of 2017, indicators have been added, adjusted, or removed. The changes have been retro-actively applied to the baseline data. Therefore the Annual Report 2016 shows in some cases different baseline data than the Annual Report 2017.

| Harmonised result | Aggregated indicator | Value | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|----|----|---------------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|----|-----|-----------------|---|-----|---------------|----|-----|-------------------------------|---|----|
| Improved capacities of CSOs | 1. Number of CSOs with increased leadership capacities | Baseline value: 0 2017 value: 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <p><i>Explanation indicator</i></p> <p>The leadership capacities of CSO leaders have been assessed via a guided self-assessment. The CSO leaders have rated their own leadership competencies in five identified capability areas: capability to act and commit, capability to deliver on development objectives, capability to relate, capability to maintain coherence and the capability to adapt and renew. A four point scale was used: 1 - insufficient; 2 - moderate; 3 - good and 4 - excellent. The CSO leaders were asked to further elaborate their scores and to illustrate it with examples. An increase in capacity means that the difference between the score in 2016 and 2017 is equal or larger than +0.25 point. A decrease means the difference is larger or equal to -0.25 point.</p> <p><i>Quantitative values over 2017</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many CSOs (39%) have increased their leadership capacities versus the baseline. A similar percentage of CSOs has rated themselves as equally equipped versus 2016, while almost 20% of the CSOs assessed themselves with a lower score compared to 2016. • The average score on leadership capacities for the baseline was 2.9, which has increased to 3.1 over 2017 • Average scores over 2017 for women are 2.9 vs 3.2 for men. <i>This data is not available for the baseline.</i> • For 2 CSOs a comparison between 2016 and 2017 could not be made as they joined the programme during 2017 • Below two tables which display the shift in scoring <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Score</th> <th>% CSOs - 2016</th> <th>% CSOs - 2017</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>score 1.0-1.9 (insufficient)</td> <td>2%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>score 2.0-2.9 (moderate)</td> <td>47%</td> <td>39%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>score 3.0-4.0 (good-excellent)</td> <td>51%</td> <td>61%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>not completed</td> <td>0%</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Change in capacities</th> <th>Number of CSOs</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Increase</td> <td>20</td> <td>39%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Decrease</td> <td>9</td> <td>18%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stable</td> <td>20</td> <td>39%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No comparison possible</td> <td>2</td> <td>4%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Score | % CSOs - 2016 | % CSOs - 2017 | score 1.0-1.9 (insufficient) | 2% | 0% | score 2.0-2.9 (moderate) | 47% | 39% | score 3.0-4.0 (good-excellent) | 51% | 61% | not completed | 0% | 0% | Change in capacities | Number of CSOs | Percentage | Increase | 20 | 39% | Decrease | 9 | 18% | Stable | 20 | 39% | No comparison possible | 2 | 4% |
| Score | % CSOs - 2016 | % CSOs - 2017 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| score 1.0-1.9 (insufficient) | 2% | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| score 2.0-2.9 (moderate) | 47% | 39% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| score 3.0-4.0 (good-excellent) | 51% | 61% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| not completed | 0% | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Change in capacities | Number of CSOs | Percentage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Increase | 20 | 39% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Decrease | 9 | 18% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Stable | 20 | 39% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No comparison possible | 2 | 4% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | |
|-------|-----------|-------------|
| Total | 51 | 100% |
|-------|-----------|-------------|

Qualitative observations

SNV already realised in 2016 that the capacity scores might not increase substantially or might even decrease in 2017 despite the different capacity development initiatives that took place, as with the more exposure the CSOs get, the more conscious they might become about possible weaknesses and potential in their capacities. Another possible explanation for the decrease in score of some CSOs are the changes in staff at their level.

One country theme reported that the increase in their leadership capacities could be traced back to an increased focus on accuracy and accountability in reporting, as well as to more effective ways of communication and leading by example. Other CSOs commented that they increased their capacity in conducting context analyses including institutional analysis, in planning, in networking, in monitoring their achievements, in relationship building. CSOs have joined forces and carried out joint work, they complemented each other and information is exchanged amongst them. Looking at the level of leadership at organisational level, one theme noted that the CSOs clearly strengthened their organisational leadership. They have taken a leading role in taking the initiative to create a coalition with like-minded organisations and in taking the lead in giving direction to the objectives of this coalition. They are recognized as leaders by getting invited to the National Assembly, and to join a working group on regulation of the sector. In summary, although not always reflected in the scores, overall an increase in leadership skills of the CSOs is noted. The capacity building done by the program through workshops, meetings and coaching contributed to the changes in CSOs' leadership capacity. In view of the character of the data, the individual scores and examples are kept confidential.

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 2. Number of CSOs with increased advocacy capacities | Baseline value: 0 2017 value: 17 |
|--|-------------------------------------|

Explanation indicator

The advocacy capacities -which include use of evidence- of the CSOs have been assessed via a guided self-assessment. The CSO organisations rated their competencies on three key advocacy dimensions, these are i) planning and strategizing advocacy activities, ii) gathering and using (evidence-based) information and iii) network and coalition building. A four point scale was used: 1 - insufficient; 2 - moderate; 3 - good and 4 - excellent. The CSOs were asked to further elaborate their scores and to illustrate it with examples. An increase in capacity means that the difference between the score in 2016 and 2017 is equal or larger than +0.25 point. A decrease means the difference is larger or equal to -0.25 point.

Quantitative values over 2017

- One third (33%) of the CSOs have increased their advocacy capacities versus the baseline. Around 12% of the CSOs have rated themselves lower than in 2016. Less than half of the CSOs (37%) assessed themselves as equally equipped versus 2016.
- The average score on advocacy capacities for the baseline was 2.8, which has increased to 3.0 over 2017
- For 9 CSOs a comparison could not be made as they either joined the programme during 2017 or did not complete the survey in 2016 or 2017
- Below two tables which display the shift in scoring

| Score | % CSOs - 2016 | % CSOs - 2017 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| score 1.0-1.9 (insufficient) | 2% | 0% |
| score 2.0-2.9 (moderate) | 51% | 39% |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| score 3.0-4.0 (good-excellent) | 37% | 57% |
| not completed | 10% | 4% |

| Change in capacities | Number of CSOs | Percentage |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Increase | 17 | 33% |
| Decrease | 6 | 12% |
| Stable | 19 | 37% |
| No comparison possible | 9 | 18% |
| Total | 51 | 100% |

Qualitative observations

SNV already realised in 2016 that scores might not increase substantially or might even decrease in 2017 despite the different capacity development initiatives taking place. Through the numerous training and coaching sessions they came to realize that advocacy is much more complicated than they thought and they identified their improvement points.

CSOs noted that thanks to the V4CP programme they started to realise the importance of relevant evidence in their advocacy efforts. Through the different capacity building initiatives, the CSOs strengthened their capacities in problem analysis, in goal setting, in identifying appropriate communication channels, in using evidence to support their arguments, in monitoring and learning based on achieved results. Another worth-mentioning output of V4CP are CSOs increased skills in coalition building. The identification and use of complementary capacities among CSO partners, the joining of forces to increase power and visibility are mentioned by several CSOs as key assets of the programme. The different support activities offered by the V4CP programme led to more structured and focused advocacy plans in which learning gets a lot of attention.

In view of the character of the data the individual scores and examples are kept confidential.

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 3. Number of CSOs with increased thematic knowledge | Baseline value: 0 2017 value: 16 |
|---|-------------------------------------|

Explanation indicator

The thematic knowledge of CSOs have been assessed via a guided self-assessment. The CSO organisations rated their knowledge around the identified theme, including the gender and climate aspect around it. A four point scale was used: 1 - insufficient; 2 - moderate; 3 - good and 4 - excellent. The CSO leaders were asked to further elaborate their scores and to illustrate it with examples. An increase in capacity means that the difference between the score in 2016 and 2017 is equal or larger than +0.25 point. A decrease means the difference is larger or equal to -0.25 point.

Quantitative values over 2017

- Almost one third (31%) of the CSOs has increased their thematic capacities in 2017, which is slightly lower than the percentage of CSOs that rated themselves lower than in 2016 (35%). Almost 20% of the CSOs assessed themselves as equally equipped compared to 2016.

- The average baseline score on advocacy capacities has remained the same for 2017 (3)
- For 8 CSOs a comparison could not be made as they joined the programme during 2017 or did not complete the survey in 2016 or 2017
- Below two tables which display the shift in scoring

| Score | % CSOs - 2016 | % CSOs - 2017 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| score 1.0-1.9 (insufficient) | 2% | 4% |
| score 2.0-2.9 (moderate) | 41% | 29% |
| score 3.0-4.0 (good-excellent) | 45% | 63% |
| not completed | 12% | 4% |

| Change in capacities | Number of CSOs | Percentage |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Increase | 16 | 31% |
| Decrease | 18 | 35% |
| Stable | 9 | 18% |
| No comparison possible | 8 | 16% |
| Total | 51 | 100% |

Qualitative observations

SNV already realised in 2016 that the capacity scores might not increase substantially or might even decrease in 2017 despite the different capacity development initiatives that took place. The exact reasons for the decrease we don't know but for example the reflection on advocacy messages may have them realising that some thematic issues are more complex than initially perceived.

In general the CSOs have adequate knowledge of recent events, approaches, innovations and challenges related to their advocacy issue. Some are less aware of the favourable environment with respect to their advocacy issue, including the main stakeholders, policies, laws and regulations. In 2017 a significant effort was made to increase the sector knowledge of CSO staff. This was done through facilitating their participation in conferences, engagements, and meetings with sector advisors and stakeholder meetings. CSO staff also obtained theme-related information through increased exposure to available data, including government data, research reports and other evidence products. It is widely acknowledged that the thematic knowledge required is broad and diverse and will require increased focus in 2018. A complicating factor is that in several countries there is no reading culture. CSOs don't always invest the necessary time in reading theme-related documentation to broaden their thematic knowledge.

In view of the character of the data, the individual scores and examples are kept confidential.

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 4. Number of CSOs with increased organisational sustainability capacities | 2017 value (=baseline value): 0 |
|---|---------------------------------|

Explanation indicator

The organisational sustainability of CSOs has been assessed via a guided self-assessment, which has been newly introduced in 2017. The CSO organisations rated their knowledge around the identified theme, including the gender and climate aspect around it. A four point scale was used: 1 - insufficient; 2 - moderate; 3 - good and 4 - excellent. The CSO leaders were asked to further elaborate their

scores and to illustrate it with examples.

Quantitative values over 2017

- The 2017 (baseline) value on the aggregated indicator is 0, as we introduced this capacity during 2017 hence no increase in capacities has taken place yet.
- The CSOs scored themselves as having moderate (51%) or good (41%) organisational sustainability capacities.
- Two CSOs assessed their capacities as insufficient.
- The average baseline score on organisational sustainability capacities is 2.8

| Score | % CSOs-2017 |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| score 1.0-1.9 (insufficient) | 4% |
| score 2.0-2.9 (moderate) | 51% |
| score 3.0-4.0 (good-excellent) | 41% |
| not completed | 4% |

Qualitative observations

The CSOs benefited from a training on business plan development for their organisation. Coaching further helped the CSOs in identifying the strengths and weaknesses in their organisational performing. As a result of the training and coaching sessions, some CSOs have a business plan in place, stipulating plans of action for the organisational goals that were formulated. Several CSOs mentioned that actions have been taken in 2017 to transform corporate governance, for example new management teams have been set up, more attention was given to team functioning, the legal structure was reviewed and an Advisory Board was put in place. Also CSOs capacities in formulating proposals, in implementing change processes were strengthened during the year.

In view of the character of the data, the individual scores and examples are kept confidential.

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| DD5: total nr of CSOs with increased L&A capacities | Baseline value: 0 2017 value: 17 |
|--|-------------------------------------|

Explanation indicator

The overall increase in capacities of CSOs has been calculated as the combined sum of the difference in scores between 2016 and 2017 of three capacities: leadership, advocacy, and thematic knowledge. The capacities have been assessed via a guided self-assessment. The CSO leaders were asked to further elaborate their scores (1 - insufficient; 2 - moderate; 3 - good and 4 - excellent) and to illustrate it with examples.

An increase in capacity means that the difference between the score in 2016 and 2017 is equal or larger than +0.25 point. A decrease means the difference is larger or equal to -0.25 point.

Quantitative values over 2017

- One-third of the CSOs show an increase in assessed capacities in 2017 versus 2016. This is slightly higher than the percentage of CSOs who assessed their capacities as lower compared to 2016 (29%). For one-fifth of the CSOs, the capacities have been assessed as equal versus 2016.

- For 9 CSOs, a comparison could not be made as they joined the programme during 2017 (2 CSOs) or did not complete the survey in 2016 or 2017 (respectively 5 and 2 CSOs)

| Assessment of capacities (comparison 2017 vs 2016) | Number of CSOs | Percentage |
|---|----------------|-------------|
| Increase | 17 | 33% |
| Decrease | 15 | 29% |
| Stable | 10 | 20% |
| No comparison possible | 9 | 18% |
| Total | 51 | 100% |

Qualitative observations

In the baseline capacity assessment done in 2016, several CSOs scored themselves relatively high on their capabilities. We expected these scores to possibly decrease for some CSOs in next reporting period(s) as they would become more aware of additional capabilities needed to remain relevant, leading to a more critical assessment of their own capacities. The 2017 data indeed shows a decrease in scores across one or more capacities in several cases, though the capacity results differ per country. Several CSOs in Burkina, Indonesia, and Rwanda assessed their capacities as rather strong at the start of the project, while their current scores are slightly lower. The current scores might better reflect the CSO capacities than the baseline scores did. Another reason for a decrease in scoring mentioned is staff changes. New CSO leaders have not yet benefited from project outputs such as capacity building and evidence, possibly explaining a lower score. On the other hand, in Ghana and Honduras we see the opposite: the initial capacity scores were somewhat low and they increased in the first year of implementation.

Cross-partnership learning: many of the country sector groups consist of a combination of 'weaker' and 'stronger' CSOs, or CSOs with different backgrounds and skills. Workshops are perfect opportunities for CSOs to learn from each other. In Honduras and Rwanda, working together in the implementation of advocacy activities allowed the CSOs to learn from each other, specifically about the advocacy capabilities and complementarities. In Ghana and Honduras, the CSOs share experiences through social media (whatsapp), which also allows them to raise questions. It is important that the sharing and learning mechanism is developed further also in the other countries, to stimulate mutual learning beyond workshops and to strengthen collaboration in advocacy efforts. The mix of CSOs also stimulates the weaker CSOs to work hard in order to catch up with the stronger CSOs, while the stronger CSOs in turn learn from taking a leading role in the partnership. Stronger CSOs in Indonesia are reported to now focus on transferring skills to its junior staff members, which will increase sustainability of the learnings in the organisation.

In view of the character of the data, the individual scores and examples are kept confidential.

Evidence available for CSOs

total nr of policy briefs and/or evidence based knowledge products made available to CSO that are supportive to its advocacy plan

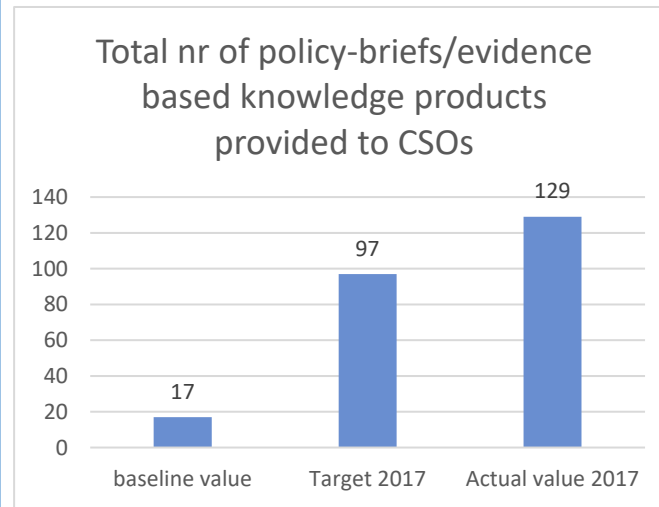
Baseline value: 18
2017 value: 129

Explanation indicator

This indicator measure the number of knowledge products made available to CSOs that are supportive to their advocacy efforts. SNV, IFPRI and/or other research institutes V4CP is partnering with, share policy briefs and/or evidence based knowledge products with the CSOs relevant to the theme they are working on. Examples are research and evaluation reports, learning papers, lectures, documented approaches, best practices, videos, case studies, briefings, stories of change etc.

Quantitative values over 2017

- In total, 129 evidence products or policy briefs were made available to CSOs by SNV, IFPRI, and other researchers or research institutes. This is somewhat higher than the target of 97.
- Especially FNS benefitted from a large number of evidence products, due to the expertise of and existing research by IFPRI.



Qualitative observations

IFPRI is the research partner for CSOs working on FNS and Resilience. IFPRI has shared evidence products with the involved CSOs since the start of the project in 2016. For WASH and RE, it took longer to match the evidence needs of CSOs with a suitable provider of evidence in-country. In 2017 the evidence needs were made more specific by the CSOs and for RE and WASH cooperation was sought with consultants and research institutes which led to the high number of evidence products. A full list of evidence products shared per theme can be found in the annexes.

total nr of portals and websites made accessible for CSOs that generate evidence for advocacy issues

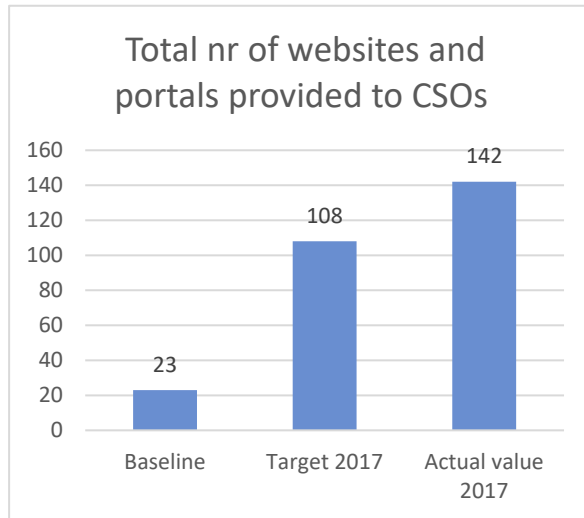
Baseline value: 23
2017 value: 142

Explanation indicator

This indicator measures the number of portals and websites that are made accessible for CSOs. SNV, IFPRI and/or other research institutes V4CP is partnering with, share portals and websites with CSOs relevant to their advocacy issue.

Quantitative values over 2017

- In total, 142 portals and websites were made available to CSOs by SNV, IFPRI, and other researchers or research institutes.



Qualitative observations

Portals and websites were shared with CSOs to update or increase their knowledge on specific advocacy topics. These range from websites from international organisations providing general thematic information to websites addressing specific topics in a relevant country. For example, Ghana CSOs working on clean cooking were encouraged to visit the website of the International Energy Agency. This because IEA produces a lot of global and regional level knowledge products on clean cooking technologies and climate change which are relevant for the CSOs advocacy efforts. Kenya CSOs working on Resilience were directed towards the Kenya Auditor general's website for audit reports of the Kenya National and County government. The site provides information on government expenditure which they can use in their advocacy messages.

| | | |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Advocacy strategies and plans available | Total nr of advocacy plans | Baseline value: 18 2017 value: 18 |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|

Explanation indicator

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| | <p>This result refers to the joint advocacy plan that is made for each project. Together with SNV, IFPRI and/or other partners, the CSOs create/review a joint advocacy plan for their theme.</p> <p><i>Quantitative values over 2017</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the end of 2017, 18 advocacy plans have been made. <p><i>Qualitative observations</i></p> <p>The joint advocacy plans have been reviewed in 2017 for all 18 projects. Based on changes in the context, learnings with regard to project implementation and achievements the thematic advocacy plans were updated.</p> | |
| | Total nr of CSO action plans | Baseline value: 50 2017 value: 51 |
| | <p><i>Explanation indicator</i></p> <p>This result refers to individual CSO annual action plans. Each CSO is expected to draft and implement an individual annual action plan that builds on the joint thematic advocacy plan that was developed for their advocacy topic.</p> <p><i>Quantitative values over 2017</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the end of 2017/early 2018, 51 CSO actions plans were made. <p><i>Qualitative observations</i></p> <p>The individual CSO action plans have been made by each individual CSO in 2017/early 2018.</p> | |
| | DD6: total nr of CSOs included in V4CP | Baseline value: 50 2017 value: 51 |
| | <p><i>Explanation indicator</i></p> <p>The aggregated indicator used to inform the D&D M&E framework concerns the total number of CSOs participating in the project</p> <p><i>Quantitative values over 2017</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early 2016, 51 CSOs joined the program. At the end of 2016, all CSOs except 1 had completed the first year. During 2017, 2 new CSOs joined V4CP and 1 CSO left. At the end of 2017, 51 CSOs completed year two. <p><i>Qualitative observations</i></p> <p>Most CSOs concentrate on one theme, except for six CSOs that work on two themes. 5 CSOs in Ghana work on 'post-harvest losses' and 'sustainable nutrition for all' at the same time, and 1 CSO in Kenya is involved in both the dairy and horticulture project within the FNS theme.</p> <p>Apart from the 51 CSOs that are directly engaged by the V4CP programme, many other CSOs are involved in the advocacy efforts through coalitions that have been created. These CSOs are not counted though.</p> | |
| Increased CSO participation in meetings, multi- | Total nr of formal and informal encounters with government and/or businesses per CSO | Baseline value: 132 2017 value: 898 |

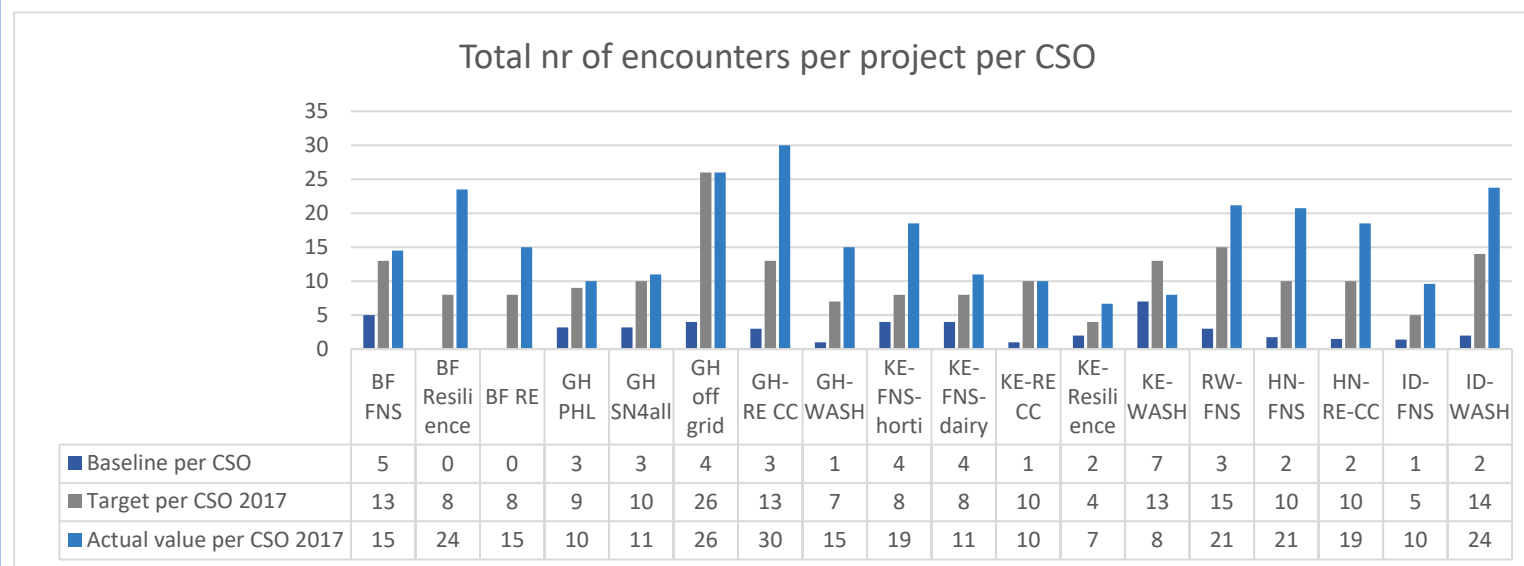
stakeholder platforms and alliances with governments and the private sector

Explanation indicator

As indicator for CSO participation, meaningful formal and informal encounters relevant to the advocacy issues with government and/or businesses are measured. Encounters are for example workshops/trainings, hearings, public debates, round tables, commissions, discussions, etc. Informal encounters can be casual, unplanned or unexpected. Corrections are done for double counting of encounters across CSOs.

Quantitative values over 2017

- In total, 898 encounters were reported by all CSOs together. The target was set at 575.



Qualitative observations

Overall, the target has been surpassed. For example the number of encounters in Ghana for RE off grid and clean cooking is high. Especially in the first half of 2017, CSOs organised many meetings at community level where they work with community groups. In Honduras the number of meetings were much higher than planned due to the election year. Several meetings, forums and talks were organised to position FNS in the agendas of the government candidates. V4CP itself also organized a series of consultation days, workshops and meetings related to the FNS subject with authorities and other stakeholders, like universities, NGOs political parties. Also Indonesia has a high number of encounters. Both WASH and FNS CSOs overachieved their target as CSOs wanted to invest in building personal relationships. The opportunities to meet increased considerably for the WASH CSOs increased considerably as the

sanitation topic became a government priority. RE in Burkina had many relevant meetings with local and regional authorities, with peer CSOs, the private sector, the administrative authorities and the technical services of the Government and Deputies. Highlights were 1) meeting at the National Assembly, where the CSOs were invited to give feedback on the proposed new Energy framework law; 2) meeting with the Minister of Energy during the signing ceremony of a chart on promoting renewable energy by 19 CSOs and 3) meeting with the General Director of the Agency for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, during which he not only expressed his interest to collaborate with the CSOs, but at the same time invited 2 persons to be designed by the coalition to take part in a working group (together with agents of the Ministry of Energy and agents of the Burkinabe Agency of Standards) on the regulation of the renewable energy sector.

Generally it is expected that the number of meetings will decrease in 2018. The focus will shift to the quality of meetings and follow-up processes, instead of pushing for more meetings.

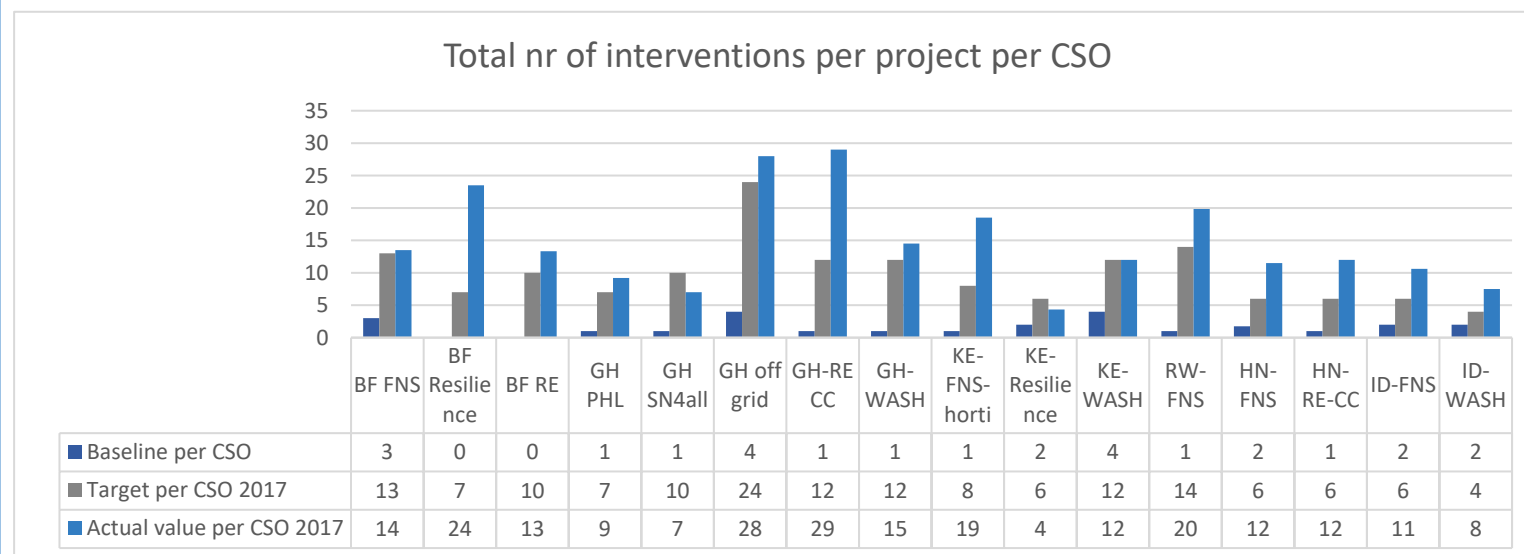
| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| total nr of verbal interventions at relevant encounters | Baseline value: 77 2017 value: 700 |
|---|---------------------------------------|

Explanation indicator

As indicator for CSO participation, the number of verbal interventions that were meaningful to the advocacy issue and relevant to the audience are measured. Verbal interventions are for example presentations, comments on statements/ documents, asking for clarifications, briefings, etc. Corrections are done for double counting of interventions during the same encounter.

Quantitative values over 2017

- In total, 700 verbal interventions were done by the CSOs. The target was set at 489.



Qualitative observations

Similar to the number of encounters, the number of verbal interventions has surpassed its target. While the baseline found that not all CSOs made relevant interventions yet, this has changed during 2017 and all CSOs have made verbal interventions. Comparing the number of meetings versus the number of relevant interventions we see differences between projects. For some projects, the ratio is 1-on-1 meaning in every meeting a relevant intervention as made, and for others it is 1-on-2 meaning per meeting, two verbal interventions were made. For example for Rwanda the ratio is 1-on-1. Examples of verbal interventions are a CSO that intervened verbally during the Agriculture Sector working group on the topic related to Agro inputs budget and distribution, and another CSO led discussions on existing challenges in the area of food fortification and provided updates about the National Food Fortification Alliance (NFA) formalization. For Honduras, the ratio is 1-on-2. An example of a verbal intervention is that CSOs presented the context of Renewable Energy in Honduras with emphasis on improved stoves and statistical data presenting renewable energy services for an audience consisting of political parties and media.

total nr of evidence based knowledge/
research products shared with relevant
stakeholders

Baseline value: 2
2017 value: 127

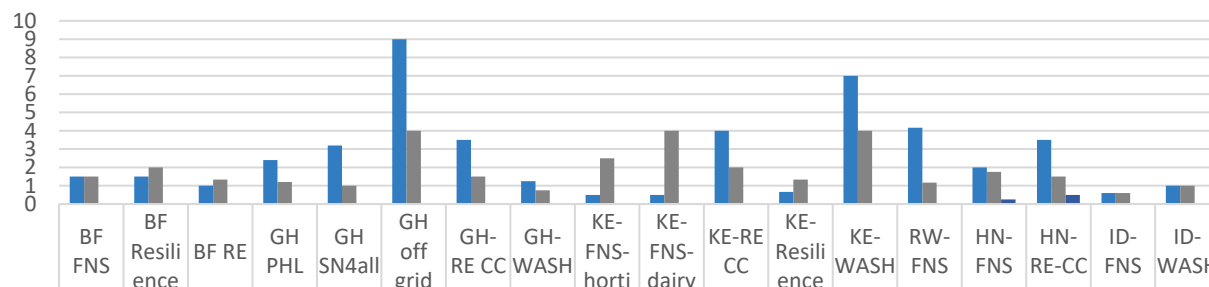
Explanation indicator

As indicator for CSO participation, the sharing of evidence based knowledge/research products with relevant stakeholders is monitored. Evidence based knowledge/research products are for example research and evaluation reports, learning papers, documented approaches, best practices, videos, case studies, briefings, stories of change. The quantitative value is the number of different products shared by the CSOs, no matter how many stakeholders the products have been shared with.

Quantitative values over 2017

- In total, 127 evidence products were shared by CSOs with external stakeholders. The target was set at 84.

Total nr of different evidence product shared with stakeholders per project per CSO



| | BF FNS | BF Resilience | BF RE | GH PHL | GH SN4all | GH off grid | GH-RE CC | GH-WASH | KE-FNS-horti | KE-FNS-dairy | KE-RE CC | KE-Resilience | KE-WASH | RW-FNS | HN-FNS | HN-RE-CC | ID-FNS | ID-WASH |
|---------------------------|--------|---------------|-------|--------|-----------|-------------|----------|---------|--------------|--------------|----------|---------------|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------|---------|
| Actual value per CSO 2017 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Target per CSO 2017 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Baseline per CSO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Qualitative observations

As the dissemination of evidence products depends on their creation or availability, this number was low during 2016 and has drastically increased during 2017. For example in Rwanda, the 6 FNS CSOs together shared 21 unique evidence products related to their specific advocacy topics around Food and Nutrition Security. One of the CSOs shared a brief of best practices in Uganda on tax reduction of food supplements and minerals premix used in food fortification with authorities in the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MINICOM) and Ministry of Health. Another CSO shared a brochure on food fortification in Rwanda with the Ministry of Agriculture. A third CSO shared a brief on gender mainstreaming in agriculture and nutrition as well as a brief on civic participation, governance, and accountability with regards to budgeting process with nutrition stakeholders at district level.

DD4: nr of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency

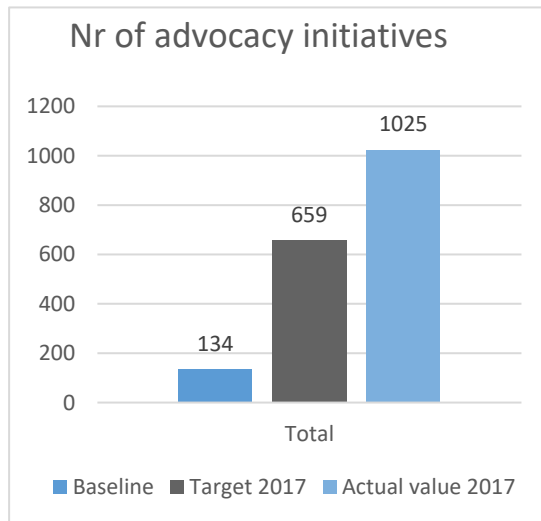
Baseline value: 134
2017 value: 1025

Explanation indicator

The aggregated indicator used to inform the D&D M&E framework concerns the nr of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs. This is not an indicator in the M&E framework of V4CP, measured specifically by each project. Hence we combine the data of two existing indicators which are measured by V4CP. These are the nr of formal and informal encounters by CSOs and nr of evidence products shared by CSOs with stakeholders. This was not reported on in the Annual Report 2016, as this DD indicator was introduced by DGIS during 2017.

Quantitative values over 2017

- In total, 1025 advocacy initiatives have been undertaken by CSOs during 2017. The target was set at 659.



Qualitative observations

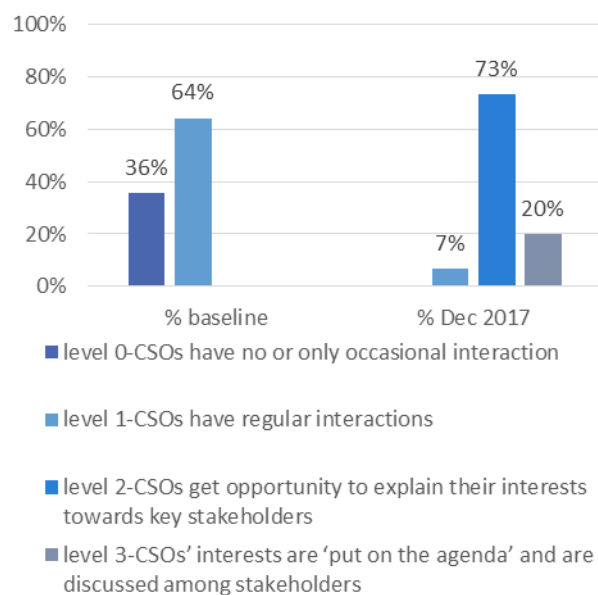
Most of the advocacy initiatives are encounters by CSOs with government and/or businesses. The other 10% exists of unique evidence products shared with external stakeholders by CSOs.

The overall target for encounters was surpassed. For example the number of encounters in Ghana for RE off grid and clean cooking is high. Especially in the first half of 2017, CSOs organised many meetings at community level where they work with community groups. In Honduras the number of meetings were much higher than planned due to the election year. Several meetings, forums and talks were organised to position FNS in the agendas of the government candidates. V4CP itself also organized a series of consultation days, workshops and meetings related to the FNS subject with authorities and other stakeholders, like universities, NGOs political parties. Also Indonesia has a high number of encounters. Both WASH and FNS CSOs overachieved their target as CSOs wanted to invest in building personal relationships. The opportunities to meet increased considerably for the WASH CSOs increased considerably as the sanitation topic became a government priority. RE in Burkina had many relevant meetings with local and regional authorities, with peer CSOs, the private sector, the administrative authorities and the technical services of the Government and Deputies. Highlights were 1) meeting at the National Assembly, where the CSOs were invited to give feedback on the proposed new Energy framework law; 2) meeting with the Minister of Energy during the signing ceremony of a chart on promoting renewable energy by 19 CSOs and 3) meeting with the General Director of the Agency for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, during which he not only expressed his interest to collaborate with the CSOs, but at the same time invited 2 persons to be designed by the coalition to take part in a working group (together with agents of the Ministry of Energy and agents of the Burkinabe Agency of Standards) on the regulation of the renewable energy sector.

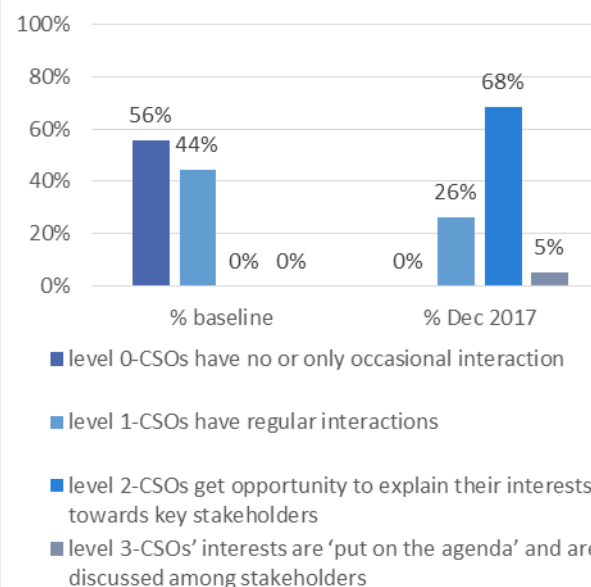
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| | <p>Generally it is expected that the number of meetings will decrease in 2018. The focus will shift to the quality of meetings and follow-up processes, instead of pushing for more meetings.</p> <p>As the dissemination of evidence products depends on their creation or availability, this number was low during 2016 and has drastically increased during 2017. For example in Rwanda, the 6 FNS CSOs together shared 21 unique evidence products related to their specific advocacy topics around Food and Nutrition Security. One of the CSOs shared a brief of best practices in Uganda on tax reduction of food supplements and minerals premix used in food fortification with authorities in the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MINICOM) and Ministry of Health. Another CSO shared a brochure on food fortification in Rwanda with the Ministry of Agriculture. A third CSO shared a brief on gender mainstreaming in agriculture and nutrition as well as a brief on civic participation, governance, and accountability with regards to budgeting process with nutrition stakeholders at district level.</p> | |
| <p>Increased CSO influence on agenda setting in interaction with governments and the private sector</p> | <p>Nr of occurrences which show increased CSO influence on agenda setting related to thematic issue at national level and/or subnational level</p> <p>DD3: # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage</p> | <p>Baseline value: 0 2017 value: 32</p> |
| | <p><i>Explanation indicator</i></p> <p>A scoring rubric is used to unpack the indicator 'degree of CSO influence on agenda setting related to its issue of interest'. The ladder defines 4 different levels of success in influencing agenda:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. CSOs have no or only occasional interaction with key stakeholders in government and/or the private sector 1. CSOs have regular interactions with key stakeholders in government and/or the private sector 2. CSOs get opportunity to explain their interests towards key stakeholders in government and/or the private sector 3. CSOs' interests are 'put on the agenda' and are discussed among stakeholders in government and/or the private sector <p>Projects focus on influencing agenda setting at either national level, subnational level or both.</p> <p>The actual score reflects the degree of influence on agenda setting at the moment of the measurement. The indicator is differentiated for national and sub-national level. The sub-national level includes districts, counties, regions, provinces, communes, villages, etc.</p> <p><i>Quantitative values over 2017</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda setting is measured for 36 occurrences (or situations), of which 34 are specified either at national or sub-national level. At national level, for 19 occurrences influence on agenda setting has been tracked. Progress has been established for 17 occurrences, for 1 occurrence the situation remained at the same level, and 1 occurrence was introduced during 2017 hence no comparison can be made. At sub-national level, influence on agenda setting is tracked for 15 occurrences. For 14 of these, progress was established in terms of increased influence on agenda setting, and 1 occurrence was introduced during 2017 hence no comparison can be made. Influencing the agenda setting of the private sector was measured for two occurrences, of which there was an increase noted for 1 occurrence and the other occurrence or situation did not change over time. • Below graphs show the shift in levels of influence of CSOs on agenda setting over time. For example, at the end of 2016, more than half (56%) of the occurrences at national level were rated at level 0, meaning CSOs did not have (regular) interactions about their topic with relevant stakeholders, while at the end of 2017 all CSOs passed this level and now have at least regular | |

meetings with key stakeholders. Further, most of the CSOs got the opportunity to explain their interests (level 2) and a few CSOs succeeded in getting their topic on the agenda and discussed among key stakeholders (level 3).

Shift in levels of CSO influence on agenda setting in interaction with governments and private sector on sub-national level in 2017 (n=15)



Shift in levels of CSO influence on agenda setting in interaction with governments and private sector on national level in 2017 (n=19)

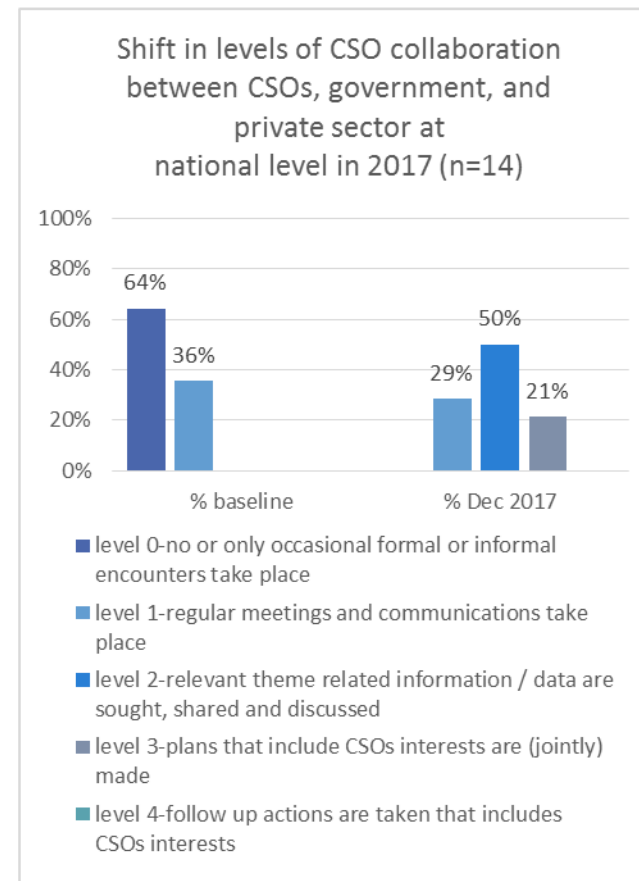
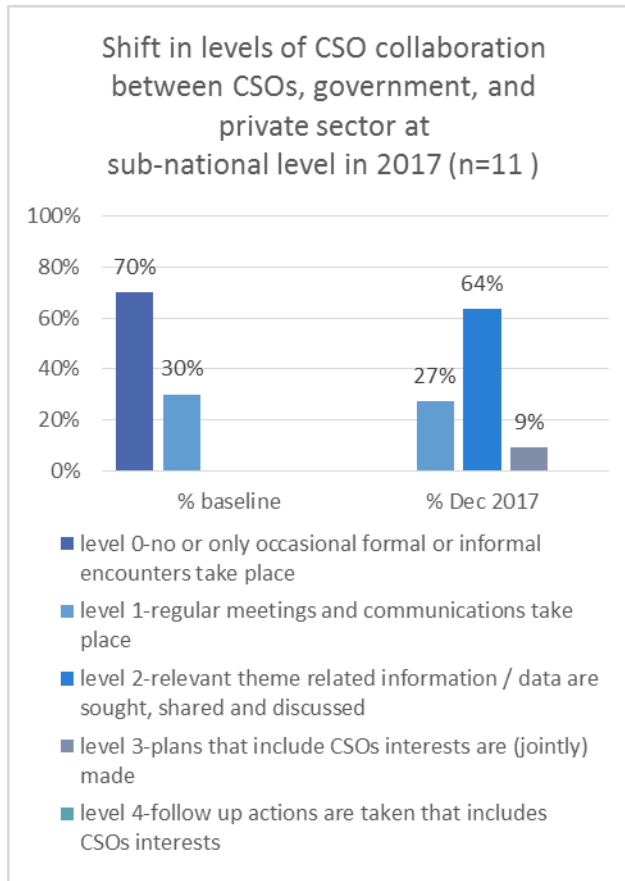


Qualitative observations

At national level, an example of a shift from having no interactions (level 0) to getting the opportunity to explain CSO interests (level 2) are the Renewable Energy (RE) CSOs in Burkina Faso. During 2017, the coalition of RE CSOS was heard at the assembly for the examination of the draft law on the general regulation of energy in Burkina. To this end, a contribution note aimed at improving the access of the poorest households to the ER was elaborated by the thematic group and handed over to the Commission for Environment and Climate Change Development in Burkina Faso. The CSO coalition has been invited by the Ministry for the adoption of the text relating to the establishment of a Burkina Faso Energy Council ANEREE. CSOs further participated in the working committee on the regulation of the quality of ER products. Together this shows that the influence of CSOs on agenda setting by the national government has improved.

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| | <p>At sub-national level, we see a similar shift whereby it is to be noted that overall progress is higher at sub-national level compared to national level. The baseline shows that in most cases, CSOs were not having meetings (level 0) or having regular meetings but didn't get the opportunity yet to explain their interests (level 1). During the course of 2017, this shifted towards CSOs also getting opportunities to explain their interests (level 2) and in several cases CSOs interests were put on the agenda (level 3).</p> <p>This is illustrated by for example the CSO working on sanitation in Kenya. While at the end of 2016, the CSO had no regular interaction with the local governments about their advocacy topic, at the end of 2017 this has changed drastically. The CSO feels that its interests are now 'put on the agenda'. Namely, the CSO influenced the sanitation planning agenda at county level by participating and providing verbal and written input in the formulation of the new county integrated development plans (CIDPs) and related budgets as well as doing an analysis of the previous period plans to see whether project implementation actually took place over the reported period of time. It is expected that the new five year plan will have increased sanitation focus and include an increased range of sanitation topics while the budgets will have clearer allocations for sanitation specific activities with CSOs keeping the county government accountable for the same.</p> <p>The Resilience CSOs in Burkina also noted a positive change at the local level, where CSOs met with mayors to explain their interests. Then the mayors of Guiaro and Béré took the initiative to formalize a partnership with one of the CSOs around the effective application of policies in their communes.</p> | |
| Improved collaboration between CSOs, government and the private sector | Nr of occurrences which show increased collaboration between CSOs, government, and/or businesses at national level and/or subnational level | Baseline value: 0 2017 value: 25 |
| | <p><i>Explanation indicator</i> A scoring rubric is used to unpack the indicator 'collaboration between CSOs, government and businesses'. The ladder defines five different levels of collaboration (level 0-4):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. no or only occasional formal or informal encounters between CSOs, governments and private sector take place that are related to the issue 1. regular meetings and communications take place between CSOs, government and/or the private sector which are related to the issue 2. relevant theme related information / data are sought, shared and discussed among CSOs, government and/or the private sector. 3. plans that include CSOs interests are (jointly) made by CSOs, government and/or the private sector. 4. follow up actions are taken that includes CSOs interests <p>The actual score reflects the level of collaboration at the moment of measurement. The indicator is differentiated for the national and sub-national level. The sub-national level includes districts, counties, regions, communes, villages, etc.</p> <p><i>Quantitative values over 2017</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased collaboration is measured for 29 occurrences, of which 25 are specified either at national and sub-national level. At national level, level of collaboration is tracked for 14 occurrences. For 13 occurrences progress was established, and for 1 occurrence the situation remained at the same level. At sub-national level, the level of collaboration was tracked for 11 occurrences. For 10 of these, progress was established, and 1 occurrence was introduced during 2017 hence no comparison can be made. | |

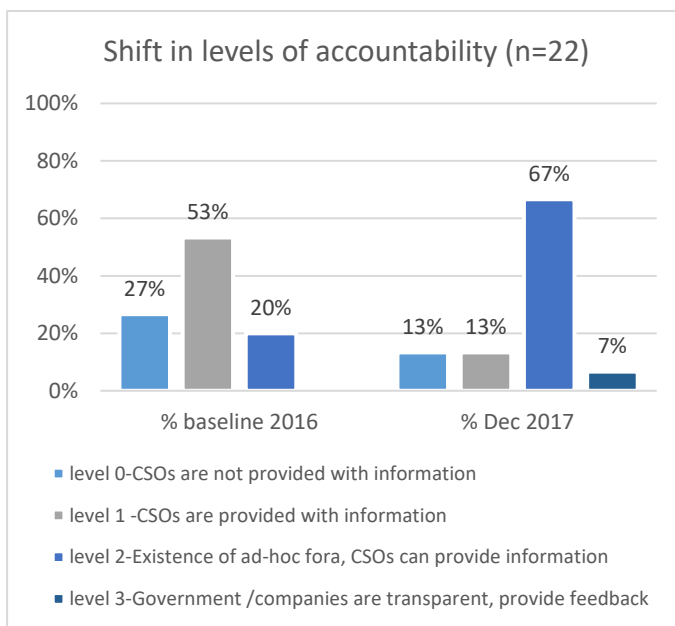
- In 4 of the 29 instances, collaboration is not measured at a particular level, but is related to a specific stakeholder. These are the private sector, other CSOs (outside of V4CP) or consumer organisations. For two of these cases, progress has been observed, for one case it remained similar to 2016, and the last case was introduced in 2017 only so no comparison is possible.
- Below graphs show the shift in levels of collaboration of CSOs with stakeholders over time. For example, at the end of 2016 on the sub-national level, there were no cases whereby relevant theme related information / data was sought, shared and discussed among CSOs, government and/or the private sector (level 2), while at the end of 2017, in 64% of the cases this happened.



Qualitative observations

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| | <p>While at the moment of the baseline, cooperation in general between CSOs and government/businesses around the identified advocacy issues was either non-existent or in an infancy stage, this has changed over the course of 2017. At the end of 2017, there were no situations anymore whereby CSOs did not interact with key stakeholders about the advocacy topic; this applies both for national and sub-national level.</p> <p>An example are the FNS CSOs in Burkina Faso, who assessed their situation at the end of 2016 at the lowest level, as exchanges between CSOs and the national government about modernisation of family farms only took place at an occasional basis. At the end of 2017, the situation was re-assessed and CSOs found themselves in a better position. The collaboration between CSOs and the government has improved, as the CSOs are now more actively sharing and discussing relevant information. Staff from the Ministry of agriculture is showing increased engagement by participating in several activities organised by the CSOs. They have also invited the CSOs to their meetings. One deputy shared a bill on co-investment in the agro-silvopastoral sector with the CSOs for feedback before sharing it with the parliament. Through their feedback, the CSOs aimed at getting their advocacy priorities integrated in the bill.</p> <p>Another example is Honduras where FNS CSOs determined their situation being at level 1, while at the baseline this was 0. The CSOs indicated that, although they have participated in more events and had more interventions, it has not yet been possible to generate processes of coordination of concrete actions with the FNS Technical Unit of the government. A similar situation is applicable to the RE CSOs, who assessed the degree of coordination in between level 1 and level 2. They had frequent communications and meetings that opened the space a little bit more. Relevant information was generated, analysed and shared with key actors. The level of collaboration differs per CSO and area they work in. One of the CSOs has for example a strong relationship with municipalities, while the other has sporadic communication and meetings.</p> | |
| Improved accountability mechanisms | Nr of occurrences which show improved functioning of accountability mechanisms | Baseline value: 0 2017 value: 15 |
| | <p><i>Explanation indicator</i></p> <p>A scoring rubric is used to unpack the indicator 'Degree to which accountability mechanisms are functioning'. The ladder defines 7 different levels of collaboration (level 0-6):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. CSOs are not provided with information - about decisions, decision making processes, policies - by government / companies 1. CSOs are provided with information - about decisions, decision making processes, policies - by government / companies 2. Existence of ad-hoc fora for consultation with CSOs. CSOs are given the opportunity to provide information to decision makers 3. Government /companies are transparent in their decisions and actions. Government / companies provide feedback on demands of CSOs 4. Formal structures / procedures for feedback/consultations with CSOs are established 5. Government/ companies act on the demands of CSOs through changes in rhetoric and changes in policies and practices 6. Government / companies pro-actively engage with CSOs in determining the policy agenda, in seeking information and possible options <p><i>Quantitative values over 2017</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved functioning of accountability mechanisms is measured for 22 occurrences, of which 15 show an increase versus 2016. For 5 cases the situation remained at the same level, and for 2 cases the accountability decreased. • Below graph shows the shift in levels of functioning accountability mechanisms. For example, at the end of 2016, over 25% of the cases were at level 0, meaning CSOs were not provided with information. At the end of 2017, this has decreased to 13%. | |

Especially the existence of ad-hoc fora has increased (level 2), which was at the moment of the baseline 20% and increased to 67% at the end of 2017. In none of the cases the level of functioning of accountability mechanisms surpassed level 3.



Qualitative observations

In the past year a shift has taken place from CSOs being provided with information only to a situation in which ad-hoc fora are established where CSOs get the opportunity to provide information to decision makers. An example is the clean cooking project in Ghana. The CSOs reported that the local governments have become more accountable. The CSOs cooperated with different staff within these local authorities. They assessed the authorities as being more transparent in their actions and decisions and where necessary the authorities created appropriate platforms for discussion. The CSOs were also invited to participate in the annual performance review. In Burkina, for the FNS theme the functioning of accountability didn't change in the past year and remained at level 2. The national programme on rural sector, which is the main policy of the Ministry of Agriculture, was revised in 2017. The CSOs participated in the revision process and integrated many points from their advocacy plans. The CSOs also attended a meeting in which the Ministry of Economy shared insights on how the budgeting process works and how the budget is divided among ministries. This gave CSOs a better understanding of how the Ministry of Agriculture is planning and what the relevant budget lines are. That Ministry had cut some budget lines and in the meeting the opportunity was created to ask questions on this.

| Increased commitment / political will to adopt practices and/or policies | total nr of policy makers/business leaders who demonstrate increased support for advocacy issue | Baseline value: 0 2017 value: 122 | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|--------|--|----------|---|-----------------|----|-----------------|-----|
| <p><i>Explanation indicator</i> We used the policy maker rating tool to determine the support of policy and/or decision makers for the advocacy issue. For each advocacy issue a number of policy makers and decision makers who are influential concerning the issue are identified. Each policy/decision maker was then separately scored on the degree to which he/she supports the advocacy issue. Four levels of support are identified: not at all supportive or in opposition: no evidence this person has spoken about, taken action, or otherwise directly supported the issue. OR, evidence exists this person opposes the issue. not very supportive: this person has verbally expressed some support, but primarily in one-on-one conversations and small group meetings. supportive: this person demonstrates support through actions such as: voting, speaking in public, quoted in the media, encouraging others to support the issue, helping negotiation/support bills. extremely supportive: this person is known as a champion for the issue, plays a leadership role in advancing the issue, and consistently makes the issue a priority on the agenda. The policy maker ratings are repeated on an annual basis to monitor changes in support over time and to continuously guide/inform the advocacy strategy. Projects identified a number of knowledgeable resource persons (3-5) that were asked to rate a number of selected policy/decision makers that are influential concerning the issue.</p> <p><i>Quantitative values over 2017</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 2017, it was reported that 122 policy or decision makers have showed an increase in support for the advocacy topic. It is to be noted that this value of 122 might not be fully reliable, as not all projects have yet fully grasped the method used to measure progress in political will. Hence we need to be careful to make statements about progress on this indicator. The reported figure not only includes persons that show an <i>increased</i> support over time, but also persons that simply showed support for the advocacy topic. This could mean that the actual number of persons is lower than 122. <table border="1" data-bbox="483 1023 1252 1219"> <thead> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>Nr of policy makers which show an increased support for the advocacy topic</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Baseline</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Target Dec 2017</td> <td>83</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Actual Dec 2017</td> <td>122</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Qualitative observations</i> In Kenya and Honduras elections were held and as a consequence decision makers were replaced in 2017. This made it hard to compare the baseline to the situation end 2017/early 2018, as the initially targeted policy/decision makers changed. In Honduras a new mapping of stakeholders will take place in the first quarter of 2018.</p> | | | Period | Nr of policy makers which show an increased support for the advocacy topic | Baseline | 0 | Target Dec 2017 | 83 | Actual Dec 2017 | 122 |
| Period | Nr of policy makers which show an increased support for the advocacy topic | | | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Target Dec 2017 | 83 | | | | | | | | | |
| Actual Dec 2017 | 122 | | | | | | | | | |

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| | <p>In Rwanda, the CSOs have adjusted and further specified the stakeholders they want to target as a result of the review of the ToC and advocacy strategy that took place end 2017. They have identified new decision/policy makers and therefore cannot make a comparison with 2016.</p> <p>In Indonesia, the CSOs noted that in total 25 policy makers have shown an increased support (WASH plus FNS; most of them are active at district level.</p> <p>In view of the potential sensitivity of the data, the collected information is kept confidential.</p> | |
| More inclusive businesses and related increased investments | nr of projects with more inclusive businesses and related increased investments | Baseline value: 0 2017 value: 3 |
| <p><i>Explanation indicator</i></p> <p>Inclusive businesses refers to the integration of lower socio-economic groups into businesses. Inclusive businesses are entrepreneurial initiatives where buying from and supporting poor people becomes part of the core business of a company, and leads to benefits for both. Poor people may get involved in businesses as suppliers, employees, consumers and distributors. 9 out of the 18 projects have defined an indicator (or multiple) that focus specifically on inclusive businesses and increased investments. The definition of the indicators depends on the specific advocacy goals of the individual projects and therefore differ from one project to the other. Although all these 9 projects focus on more inclusive businesses and increased investments by the private sector, the variety in specific objectives and related indicators among these 9 projects is high, as is shown by the below selection of indicators used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> nr of sanitation business and Microfinance Institutions involved in delivery of sanitation services that are affordable for different customers (including poor people); nr of local manufacturers and/or certified small and medium scale eco-stoves businesses; % of investment increase in food fortification by food processing companies; nr of products offered by financial institutes in support of clean cooking. <p><i>Quantitative values over 2017</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over the course of 2017, 3 projects showed an increase on their indicator. These are Indonesia WASH, Kenya Resilience, and Ghana clean cooking. The other projects did not show a change versus the baseline or do not monitor this indicator. <p><i>Qualitative observations</i></p> <p>The clean cooking project in Ghana reported an increase of three new sales arrangements among manufacturers, distributors, retailers and end users in low income bracket. One of the CSOs was able to arrange a sales compact between a manufacturer and the Navrongo health research Centre in partnership with the Colorado University. In this arrangement, 600 biomass imposed cook stoves and 300 LPG systems were bought from manufacturers/distributors and disseminated at subsidised prices to end-users.</p> <p>In Indonesia, the WASH CSOs and SNV noted that since the end of 2016, 9 new sanitation businesses and microfinance institutions (MFIs) got involved in the delivery of sanitation services that are affordable for different customers including poor people. The CSOs contributed to this achievement through creating awareness on the open defecation free (ODF) target within the business sector. They also had several meetings with local entrepreneurs in which business opportunities in the sanitation sector were discussed. One of the external factors that influenced the increasing number of sanitation businesses was the enforcement of the regulation that aims at accelerating access to sanitation and achieving ODF.</p> | | |

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| Appropriate budget allocation and expenditure by government on specific issue | number of projects that show an increase of annual budget allocation and/or expenditure on advocacy issue | Baseline value: 0 2017 value: 2 |
| <p><i>Explanation indicators</i> In principal, all projects monitor on a yearly basis the size of budget allocated and/or spent on a specific advocacy issue.</p> <p><i>Quantitative values over 2017</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For 2 projects, an increase in budget allocation was found. For one of these projects there was also an increase in budget expenditure. • It appeared to be hard if not impossible for the CSOs to access reliable data on the budget and expenditure related indicators. Only in two cases 2017 data on allocation and/or expenditure could be retrieved. This was the case for Honduras RE where an increase in the annual budget allocation and expenditure for the development and use of renewable energy was noted for 2017, as well as for Burkina Resilience where the budget was tripled in 2017. A substantial decrease in budget is anticipated in 2018 for the latter though, as sector budgets will be shifted to security because of recent terrorist attacks. <p><i>Qualitative observations</i> As during 2016, most projects continue to experience that finding reliable financial figures is challenging. Across the countries, access to government budget data is limited or complex to retrieve as budgets are spread over different budget holders and/or different budget lines that do not exactly match with the advocacy topics, or budget holders are hesitant to provide transparency on budget data. Expenditure data in particular is hard to get; expenditure data is not always published or, if published, it is only late in the year or a year later. Nevertheless, search for and analysis of data is ongoing and will continue in the coming years. IFPRI is supporting CSOs in budget tracking in various countries. Several projects intend to use the budget data to support their advocacy efforts.</p> <p>For example in Kenya it again appeared difficult to retrieve data. Due to national elections in 2017, the budget cycle was expedited leaving very little room for CSO participation. It was difficult to access and interrogate allocation figures for 2017/18. Kenya clean cooking reported that currently no budget is allocated to clean cooking at the local level, as clean cooking had not been identified as a key priority area. This is expected to change in 2018 as commitments have been made to allocate budget.</p> | | |
| Inclusive policies, regulations and frameworks developed, adopted and implemented, or detrimental policies are prevented | nr of policies, regulations or frameworks that show progress in terms of consideration, drafting, development, adoption and/or implementation | Baseline value: 0 2017 value: 40 |

Explanation indicator

A scoring rubric is used to unpack the indicator 'Progress in developing, adopting, implementing new/adjusted inclusive* policies, regulations or frameworks'. The ladder defines six different levels of collaboration (level 0-5):

No legislative framework in the form of policies, laws, standards, regulations and/or guidelines exists, or existing/new suggested legislative framework is detrimental to issue

A new/adjusted legislative framework is considered

A new/adjusted legislative framework has been drafted

A new/adjusted legislative framework has been adopted but not applied or enforced, OR framework detrimental to issue has been prevented

New/adjusted legislative framework is applied and/or enforced, but without appropriate means and/or not equally applied (across geographical areas, socio-economic groups, men/women)

New/adjusted legislative framework is effectively and equally applied and/or enforced

Quantitative values over 2017

- During 2017, 71 policies were monitored. Progress in terms of development has been noted for almost 60% (40) of the policies, while over 40% of the policies have not showed progress.
- Compared to the baseline, there are less cases where no policy exist or where a new/adjusted policy is considered. There is an increase in policies that have been drafted, adopted, and also in policies that have been applied, but yet without appropriate means

| Status of policy | % of policies - baseline 2016 | % of policies - end 2017 |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| level 0-No policy exists | 46% | 15% |
| level 1-A new/adjusted policy is considered | 26% | 28% |
| level 2-A new/adjusted policy has been drafted | 15% | 38% |
| level 3-A new/adjusted policy is adopted but not applied | 12% | 18% |
| level 4- A new/adjusted policy is applied, but without appropriate means or unequal | 1% | 10% |
| level 5-A new/adjusted policy is effectively and equally applied and/or enforced | 0% | 0% |
| Total | 100% | 100% |

Qualitative observations

Less than half of the policies have not changed during 2017, hence no progress could be observed. For more than the other half, progress was made. However, we have to be cautious about our contribution to this progress. CSOs are often one of the many players advocating for changes, and in some cases are not yet included in policy debates or their input is not taken into account. The analysis of the actual role of V4CP and CSOs has received more attention in the PME process during 2017, and will continue to be an attention point during 2018.

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| <p>An example of policies remaining stable is the case of sanitation in Ghana, where inclusive S&H policies are monitored by the national government (MSWR). At the moment of the baseline, a new framework was being considered and this was still the case end 2017. Although planning guidelines have been reviewed to include sanitation indicators and all decentralised bodies are mandated to use them, overall there was no progress observed. However, progress was made at the local level where by-laws were adopted by in several district. CSOs supported these district authorities with developing action plans to enhance the formulation and gazetting of their by-laws.</p> <p>An example of progress is Kenya where the CSOs working on FNS-dairy reported progress related to the National Food Security and Nutrition Policy. The policy was already in place in 2016, the CSO participated in a stakeholder forum in 2017 to review its implementation framework ensuring that the framework promotes food safety and quality control.</p> <p>A big leap forward has been noted by the RE theme in Burkina. Whereas in 2016, there were no policies on regulation of the RE sector, this changed in 2017 and a new law regulating the energy sector including REs has been developed and adopted by the government. However, even though the CSOs have been heard by the National Assembly before it voted the law, none of the inputs given by the different stakeholders (besides the CSO also the national electricity company, private actors, etc.) have been taken into account. Despite this, the framework law is considered an improvement, as it opens up the energy market.</p> | |
| <p>nr of new/adjusted inclusive policies, regulations or frameworks implemented</p> <p>DD1: nr of laws, policies and norms, implemented for sustainable and inclusive development</p> | <p>Baseline value: 0 2017 value: 5</p> |
| <p><i>Explanation indicator</i> The aggregated indicator used to inform the D&D M&E framework is covered by the SNV indicator indicated above.</p> <p><i>Quantitative values over 2017</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the course of 2017, 5 policies were implemented while these were not yet applied in 2016. <p><i>Qualitative observations</i> An LPG policy has been implemented in Ghana. V4CPs role in connection with this has to do with CSO educational engagements with the districts on the new direction of LPG distribution so that they support its smooth implementation. The policy at the moment is however fraught with challenges related to interest of oil marketing companies. In Kenya, with the support of the Resilience CSO, Isiolo county government has operationalized the Livestock Markets Management Bill which was approved and adopted by the county assembly. Specific legislations to inform and guide the stakeholders mandated with the implementation of the law have been formulated.</p> | |
| <p>nr of new/adjusted inclusive policies, regulations or frameworks developed, blocked, adopted</p> | <p>Baseline value: 0 2017 value: 28</p> |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | DD2: nr of laws, policies and norms/attitudes, blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development | |
| | <p><i>Explanation indicator</i> The aggregated indicator used to inform the D&D M&E framework is covered by the SNV indicator indicated above.</p> <p><i>Quantitative values over 2017</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the course of 2017, 28 policies were developed or adopted, while these were at a 'lower stage' of policy development in 2016. <p><i>Qualitative observations</i></p> <p>In Kenya, 6 sanitation policies were adopted at county level in the course of 2017. Three counties developed their Sanitation Investment Plan (CSIP) and a sanitation bill. The CSIP are to guide investment in sanitation and indicate which areas need the most urgent attention in the sanitation sector. The V4CP CSO has been working with the three counties to support the review of the CISP. There is a concern though about its effective implementation which is lagging behind and needs more buy in from key officers and a suitable budget, so the CSO will advocate for enforcement of the plans. Also in Kenya, CSOs working on dairy noticed successes as the Kenya Dairy Board (KDB) invited a CSO and other dairy stakeholders to review the Dairy Industry Regulations. The regulations cover important aspects of safety and loss. In this meeting the CSO presented the need to enforce checks in the manufacture of feeds to reduce the incidence of aflatoxin in milk. The regulations are being revised for submission to parliament.</p> <p>In Indonesia, three new/adjusted regulations and frameworks were developed to support the implementation of the gender and climate change sensitive food and nutrition flag-ship program. It includes the RPJMDes (sensitive on gender) with planning on food and nutrition security in Lombok Utara District, a framework for the establishment of flag-ship program with the focus on food and nutrition issues in Lombok Timur District, and a framework to revitalize the food forum into food and nutrition forum that will dealt with climate change issues in Flores Timur. Those frameworks have already been adopted, but not enforced yet. CSOs were engaged in the discussion and consultation meetings to draft these frameworks and advocated the regulation to be adopted and implemented.</p> | |
| Improved service delivery by the government and/or private sector | nr of projects that demonstrate increased service delivery | Baseline value: 0 2017 value: not applicable |
| | <p><i>Explanation indicator</i> Improved service delivery refers to services that are of higher quality, more accessible, affordable, inclusive and/or better coordinated. 17 out of 18 projects target improving service provision in their advocacy efforts. Renewable energy in Burkina focuses instead on increasing the organisation of the sector around renewable energy. All 17 projects focus on improving the level of service delivery by the government and/or private sector but there is variance in terms of what elements of service provision are targeted and also in the specific measurement methods. Most indicators focus at the quality, affordability, accessibility and/or relevance of the services for specific target groups. In most cases identified target groups are asked to indicate their degree of satisfaction with the services provided.</p> | |

As most projects don't expect changes in service delivery in the short term, they don't monitor the service delivery indicators on a yearly basis. They measure service delivery either 3 times during project duration (at the start, mid-term and at the end of the project) or twice (at the start and the end of project). For the projects that do measure service delivery on an annual basis (7 in total), the progress in service delivery is illustrated in the examples below

Qualitative observations

Those projects that have measured service delivery during 2017 and found the service delivery improved are listed below:

Ghana off grid: 1 new mini-grid has been installed in remote and island communities. While V4CP cannot claim to be the direct causative agent for this facility, it is our view that this facility indirectly benefitted from our advocacy efforts through the pressure the ministry now feels to liberalise the mini-grids space and to allow for the testing of multiple models rather than the limited public sector led model.

Ghana clean cooking: 3 new distribution outlets were established. While the CSOs did not directly cause the setting up of this station, the possibility remains that it may have influenced the permitting process via its strong advocacy engagements with the district.

Kenya sanitation: the capacity of local government to steer sanitation demand creation at scale increased and sector alignment at local level improved in 2017. The CSOs and SNV have contributed to these improvements by amongst others capacity building activities for local governments, sharing evidence based products and organising forums for relevant ministries.

Indonesia WASH: progress was made on the outreach of affordable, sustainable and inclusive sanitation services served, increasing from level 1 to level 2 (see IATI for measurement method). This is an average over 4 regions, of which 2 regions in West Sumatra scored 1 because sanitation service have not meet the criteria of affordable, sustainability and inclusive yet. The 2 other regions scored 3 because they already met the affordability, sustainability criteria and one inclusive criteria.

Those projects that have measured service delivery during 2017 and did NOT found an improvement in service delivery are listed below:

Kenya resilience: no new livestock markets adopted the co-management model.

Kenya horticulture: there was no increase in the number of traceability certifications/licenses issued by counties or regulators to traders, nor in the number of local fresh produce brands in the market place with traceability certification

Burkina Faso RE: there was no increase in the number of educational structures providing renewable energy courses

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