

# V4CP Annual Report

# 2016



**SNV**

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# 1. Introduction & overview

SNV leads the Voice for Change Partnership (V4CP), in close collaboration with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and funded by the Dutch Directorate-General for International Cooperation (DGIS). By focusing on advocacy for an enabling environment, we ensure that the interests of low-income and marginalised communities are embedded in government and business policies and practices.

The V4CP programme addresses 4 themes: Food & Nutrition Security (FNS), Renewable Energy (RE), Resilience, and Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH). The programme is implemented in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya and Rwanda through engagements with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and with support of Embassies of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKNs).

The inception phase of the V4CP programme started in January 2016 and ended on the first of October of the same year. The achievements in 2016 are summarised below:

- Kick-off of the programme (IFPRI, DGIS, EKN, SNV) at global level and fine-tuning of approaches and themes.
- Set-up and induction of programme teams in-country.
- Alignment with EKNs on choice of themes.
- Selection of CSOs in the six countries through an open and competitive process. An overview is attached in Annex 1.
- Design of generic Theory of Change (ToC) and monitoring protocol including contextualised indicator framework.
- Interactive design of capacity development trajectory for CSOs and implementation of two capacity development workshops with the selected CSOs in the countries.
- CSOs, SNV and IFPRI have worked on the context analysis, adjustment of ToCs to the context of the country, elaboration of advocacy plans during the capacity development workshops, and through additional mini-workshops. EKN representatives in some countries and other stakeholders were present and/or consulted.
- Collection of baseline data started; fine-tuning and search for additional data is ongoing.
- Evidence needs were identified and a start was made with providing evidence to CSOs.
- Inception reports were submitted and the implementation of plans has started. The inception reports contained the context analyses, ToCs, advocacy plans and baselines (ongoing until Q1 2017).
- The annual plan 2017 and budget were submitted and approved.

After the inception phase, the advocacy activities started. In certain countries this was preceded by a round of introductory visits to the government at various levels to generate awareness about the programme and to explore support and collaboration.

Most activities planned for the inception phase were realised. The identification of evidence needs, the provision of evidence to CSOs and the advocacy activities started somewhat later than expected in the second half of the year as they built upon the contextualised ToCs and advocacy plans. While this annual report acknowledges that many different activities took place and solid results were booked, we simultaneously realise that the planning for the start and inception phase was too optimistic.

## 2. Three intervention strategies to support CSOs

The V4CP programme supports CSOs through three intervention strategies:

- Capacity development trajectory
- Evidence generation & dissemination
- Support to design & implementation of advocacy plans

The implementation of the three intervention strategies is explained next.

## 2.1 Capacity development trajectory

The capacity development trajectory for CSOs is the first of our intervention strategies and focuses on five capabilities: leadership, advocacy, evidence, thematic knowledge and organisational sustainability. In 2016, two capacity development workshops were held with the selected CSOs to strengthen their capacities in these areas. They also provided the CSOs with hands-on experience on how to work with a ToC and adjust it to a particular context and theme. The Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) framework was fine-tuned and baseline data collection was initiated. These were also specific capacity building activities for CSOs. The results of the workshops were integrated in the inception report.

The capacity development of the CSOs did not only take place during the workshops, but also in between, primarily regarding the drafting and consolidation of the contextualised ToCs, the advocacy plans, and also on the identification of capacity challenges. For the latter, a capacity self-assessment was completed by all participating CSOs and their leaders in Q3 of 2016, which was used to discuss the state of affairs of their personal leadership skills, their organisation's advocacy skills including the use of evidence, and thematic knowledge. The results of the capacity development assessment are used to shape the content of the capacity development workshops. They also serve as input for tailor-made coaching trajectories. A summary of results can be found in Annex 2.

### Examples of additional capacity development activities

In addition to the two capacity development workshops held in every country, in-depth capacity development activities on specific topics were initiated at country level.

- In **Honduras** the CSOs organised a workshop on 'Food & Nutrition Security and Sovereignty', with the aim of defining how to work together and to get a clear overview of, as well as consensus on, the different FNS approaches applied by the CSOs.
- In **Indonesia** a workshop was held to address previously identified capacity challenges of the CSOs. The workshop focused on communication, public speaking, presentation and negotiation skills, and resulted in a network advocacy activity towards the local government of Lombok.
- In **Kenya** a workshop was held on policy analysis and the drafting of policy briefs, which was greatly valued by the CSOs as it enabled them to not only practice their skills on the analysis of policies, but also on the drafting, packaging and presenting of policy briefs.

### Lessons learned

- The approach to systematically address the five capabilities (leadership, advocacy, evidence, thematic knowledge and organisational sustainability) while adjusting to country needs, works well and is highly appreciated by CSOs. However, the workshop programmes were quite heavy in the first year. Going forward, more time is needed for exchange and reflections.
- The workshops not only served to develop the capacity of the CSOs, but also created a meeting platform for CSOs resulting in increased collaboration and joint action, even ahead of the implementation of the advocacy plans. Trust among CSOs is increasing and advocacy tactics are being exchanged.
- CSOs appreciate the participatory nature of the workshops.
- While the sessions on ToCs took a lot of time, evaluation reports show that CSOs find it a helpful way of structuring and underpinning their advocacy work. Some CSOs have already applied ToCs in proposals to other donors.
- The baselines and workshop evaluations show that the CSOs would appreciate to learn more about gender and climate, and would also like to strengthen their capacities on vision, positioning and strategic planning for their organisations. These will be important elements in the capacity development trajectory in 2017.

#### **Communication & media engagements for CSOs in Ghana**

In Ghana, 24 representatives of the 12 CSOs were trained on communication and media engagement. The agenda included topics such as media and advocacy; how to target an audience with relevant messages; interview techniques; press releases; and press conferences. The CSO workshop ended with a *Press Soirée* for the CSOs and the media to interact and build stronger relations for future collaboration. This was also an opportunity for the media to learn more about the V4CP programme and activities of the CSOs. Contacts were exchanged to facilitate future engagements. Since then, the media actively participated in district engagements of the CSOs and talked about V4CP in print, radio and TV.

## 2.2 Evidence generation & dissemination

The second intervention strategy of the V4CP programme focuses on evidence creation and dissemination in support of the advocacy trajectories. IFPRI supports the CSOs with regard to the Food & Nutrition Security and Resilience themes. For Renewable Energy and WASH, national research institutions have been actively engaged to assist the CSOs in accessing, packaging and using relevant data.

Through participation in the capacity development workshops and direct support, IFPRI has given CSOs practical examples of how research can be used effectively to influence policy. CSOs have been guided in identifying key issues in order to improve the focus of their advocacy campaigns. Further support included informing CSOs on types and sources of data available, as well as packaging of data in proper communication formats for various audiences ranging from knowledge institutes to local government bodies.

In the last quarter of 2016 and the first quarter of 2017, specific information and evidence needs have been identified resulting in a clear overview of data needed to support the advocacy activities of the CSOs up to 2018, with additional planning undertaken for future years.

### Examples of evidence provided

The boxes below give an extract of evidence provision to date to address the evidence needs identified:

#### **Food & Nutrition Security**

- Examples of integrated agriculture and nutrition programming in Burkina Faso.
- Mapping of CSOs involved in nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive actions in Ghana.
- Social and economic impact review of child undernutrition on Ghana's long-term development goals (to be presented to the National Development Planning Commission).
- Website [www.vozparaelcambio.org](http://www.vozparaelcambio.org), a platform for the CSOs to find and exchange information on food security and nutrition in Honduras.
- Overview of "Food & nutrition security in Indonesia: Research & its use for impact".
- Consolidated studies on food safety and food loss in dairy and horticulture in Kenya.
- Review on food fortification and other ways to get micronutrients to vulnerable populations in Rwanda, encouraging CSOs to take a broader perspective and especially consider how lowering taxes on import micro-nutrients in order to increase fortification, fits within the scope of micronutrient fortification strategies currently being promoted.
- Government budget reviews in various countries to identify allocation to food and nutrition security.

#### **Resilience**

- Policy brief on local milk competitiveness to support advocacy efforts of several CSOs with the European Parliament on dairy products trade issue.
- Report on current legislation that affects pastoralism and pastoralist communities in Burkina Faso (to be used as a base for further activities).
- Consolidation of studies on the co-management of livestock markets in Kenya.

#### **Renewable Energy**

- Inventory of the micro-finance institutions active in the clean cooking sector in Ghana.
- A systematic review of the legal framework for eco-stoves and definition of an inclusive national strategy for eco-stoves in Honduras.
- Examination of current cooking practices and health impacts in households in Kitui county, Kenya.

#### WASH

- Baseline data collected in all targeted districts in Indonesia on access to sanitation facilities, hygienic use, maintenance, and hand washing with soap.
- A policy review establishing the level of prioritisation and investment in sanitation at county and national level throughout the target areas in Kenya.
- A study on social and economic effects of poor sanitation in three selected counties in Kenya.

#### Lessons learned

- Systematic use of tested and verified evidence for advocacy is new for most CSOs.
- It is important to collect structured evidence for viable solutions rather than focussing on what lacks or does not work.
- Packaging data for advocacy for different audiences (policy makers, interest groups, etc.) is a laborious activity.
- It took some time for IFPRI to understand the needs of the CSOs and for the CSOs to learn how IFPRI can contribute. Exchange between IFPRI, the CSOs and SNV is therefore continuous.
- There is considerable enthusiasm amongst CSOs to collect primary source data to back up their advocacy work. However, given the time and cost implications for collecting high quality data, it is important for CSOs to learn in particular to access and use existing sources. This may require making inferences about relevant findings from different contexts. Building the skills to be good interpreters of research is essential for CSO partners to enable them to continue their evidence-based advocacy work beyond the term of the V4CP programme.
- CSOs need to have accurate evidence and answers when starting their advocacy efforts. In the event that policymakers and other stakeholders agree to their advocated position and request information on what the next steps will be, the ideas should be readily available. We will take this into account for the workshop in 2017.

## 2.3 Support to design & implementation of advocacy plans

The third intervention strategy is the support to the design and implementation of advocacy plans. In 2016, for each country theme an advocacy plan was drafted jointly by the CSOs, SNV, and IFPRI. The advocacy plans include an outline of the context analysis, ToC and M&E framework, as well as an engagement strategy and activity and resource planning. The thematic advocacy plans were included in the 2016 Inception Report and were translated into individual CSO action plans.

#### Examples of support to advocacy activities

- In **Burkina Faso**, SNV facilitated the participation of the CSOs working on Resilience and FNS in the review of the government-led National Rural Sector Programme, where they brought forward their advocacy messages. They are now also involved in the review process at regional level.
- In **Ghana**, SNV supported the WASH CSO Intervention Forum to organise a district stakeholder forum on sanitation in Ghana's central region, bringing together citizens to effectively voice their views, and government to gather anecdotal evidence and work on participatory development and implementation of sanitation programmes.
- One of the CSOs in **Honduras** was included in government meetings on the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) on energy efficient cookstoves. With this, the participation of CSOs in the NAMA committee was increased, and the CSO in question could establish relationships with donors and key government departments, leading to the possibility to write a NAMA proposal. This was enabled by SNV and another CSO in Honduras.
- SNV **Indonesia** facilitated the connection of all partner CSOs (both in the area of WASH and of FNS) to the relevant ministries of the local government of Lombok.
- SNV and WASH CSOs in **Kenya** jointly presented the V4CP advocacy messages in the exhibition at the Kenya Water Week Conference & Exhibition in November 2016.
- Also in **Kenya**, with support from SNV one of the CSOs advocated removal of VAT on improved cookstoves in a meeting with the Parliament Committee for Budget & Trade. This resulted in removal of VAT for the stoves and materials used to make them, announced by the government in September 2016.
- In **Rwanda**, a workshop was organised bringing together key stakeholders to improve coordination of the District Plan for Elimination of Malnutrition (DPEM), a government initiative developed and owned by districts to fight malnutrition. This workshop influenced all the District Mayors in the eastern province to include nutrition in their performance contracts for the first time.



## Lessons learned

- The advocacy activities have strengthened the collaboration between CSOs. This was most noticeable in Honduras, where the two Energy CSOs are effectively working together in the NAMA process on clean cooking, and in Burkina, where the two Resilience CSOs have linked up and jointly developed policy briefs that were transmitted to the Minister of Animal Resources.
- The V4CP partnership and SNV also played an important role in establishing connections between the CSOs and other key stakeholders. In all countries, SNV stimulated and enabled networking by introducing CSOs to stakeholders in government, donors, private sector and civil society, and by (co-)organising forums, workshops and meetings bringing together key sector representatives.
- Knowledge development proved essential in designing the advocacy strategies. In Indonesia, for example, Menstrual Hygiene Management was a new concept for the partner CSOs, who are now very keen to pursue advocacy efforts also including the gender equity aspect.
- When clear evidence is presented, policy makers are willing to act and implement changes, as was proven by the incorporation of nutrition in district implementation plans both in Ghana and Rwanda, as well as the quick removal of VAT on improved cookstoves in Kenya.
- A thorough power analysis gives new insights essential for designing an effective advocacy strategy. This was seen in Honduras, where the understanding of the involvement and power relations of the government in the improved cookstoves sector made the CSOs sharpen the advocacy strategy. In Kenya, the different responses to advocacy efforts in different counties shows that combined advocacy to multiple target groups may work in the early stages, but separate targeted efforts will be necessary in the long term.
- Advocacy activities are important to empower stakeholders, notably at community level. In Kenya, the Resilience CSOs will mobilise pastoralists to increase their participation in the creation of the livestock and climate change bills. In Ghana, the WASH CSOs work directly with community groups to enable them to actively engage with district authorities and demand better sanitation services.
- The V4CP programme has to bridge the gap between the natural operating environment of the local CSOs, and a national or even global level perspective. Especially in Indonesia, which is a very large territory, local CSOs tend to operate with a strong focus on their own locations whereas policy making takes place at national level. A key challenge is to connect national and global processes with local ones, and vice-versa. This will be taken into account during, among other things, the learning events in all six countries that are planned for the second half of 2017.

## 3. Theory of Change, assumptions & outcomes

In the inception phase, the generic ToC that was developed in the proposal phase was further refined in view of an improved enabling environment. After that, the ToC was made more specific to the context of each sector theme during the capacity development workshops and other meetings with SNV, CSOs and IFPRI. Subsequently the M&E framework was further developed, sharpening indicators and data collection methods. The M&E framework and indicators were shared with DGIS during the inception phase. The result is a solid framework consisting of qualitative and quantitative indicators that makes progress in the field of civic space in relation to FNS, Resilience, WASH and RE as tangible as possible.

In the second half of 2016, CSOs and SNV started to collect baseline data which continued until the end of Q1 2017. In Annex 2 the generic ToC and overview of harmonised indicators are included. A summary of baseline data across the themes is provided as well. Theme specific baseline data are presented in IATI.

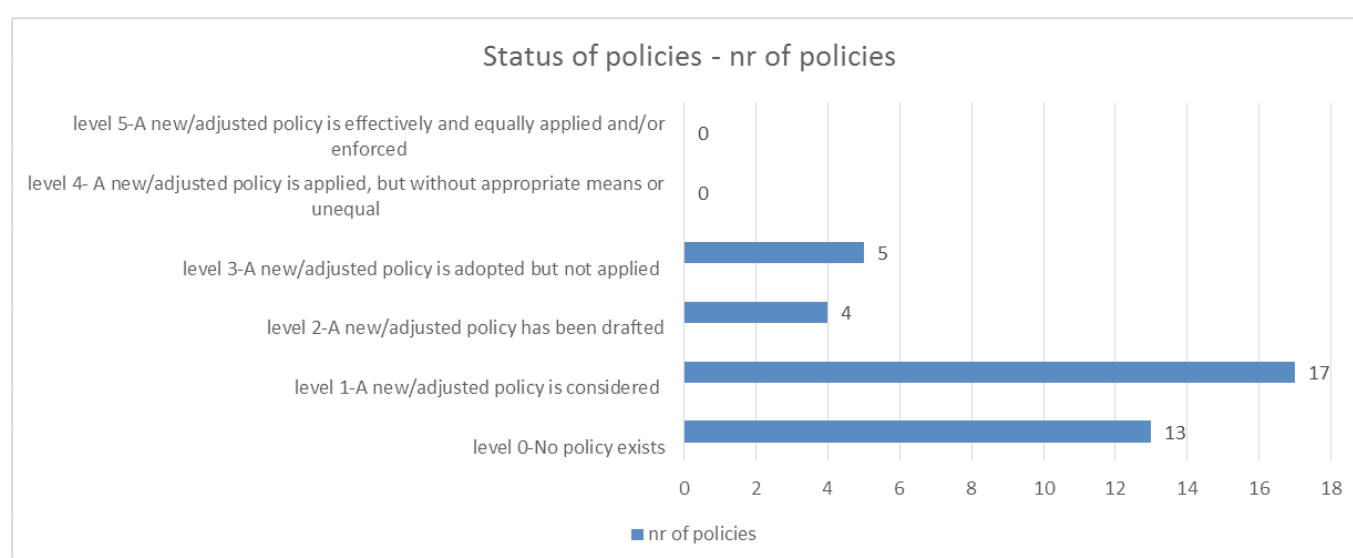
While the baseline data show differences between countries and themes, certain trends can be observed. In the *outputs*, CSOs score themselves relatively high on the capabilities that were assessed (see Annex 2 for more details). It is possible that these high scores decrease in the coming years with CSOs becoming aware of additional capabilities needed to remain relevant in the future, leading to a more critical assessment. The sharing of evidence products and websites in support of advocacy took off once the advocacy topics were specified. The 50 CSOs participating in the project developed 18 joint advocacy plans and 50 individual annual action plans for 2017.



The outcomes indicate that the interaction of CSOs with government on advocacy topics in this programme started through participation in meetings, though their intervention level in those meetings varied. All other indicators, such as the influence on agenda setting, service provision and accountability mechanisms, show low initial scores on the scoring rubrics. Also for inclusive policies scores are low; even when certain policies are in place, the application or enforcement is weak (see image below). These low scores indicate that there clearly is space to improve the enabling environment on the selected advocacy topics. It turns out that it is not easy to obtain reliable data on government budgets allocated and spent. Further efforts to obtain the budget allocation and expenditure data are not only important for the baseline, but are in effect part of the advocacy efforts.

A learning event is scheduled for September 2017, when the ToCs and assumptions will be reviewed. This learning will feed into the 2018 Annual Plan. At that point, we will also assess whether the indicators and data collection methods are valid and appropriate from a cost-benefit perspective.

#### *Example of visualisation of harmonised indicator on status of policies*



## Lessons learned

### Theory of Change

- The profound involvement of CSOs in drafting the ToC created ownership.
- The use of a ToC was new for many CSOs but much appreciated, and CSOs already applied it in other projects as well.
- The ToC gives direction and focus to advocacy plans and activities, and helps to avoid random actions.
- Multiple feedback rounds between CSOs, SNV and IFPRI helped to sharpen the ToC and advocacy plans.
- The low baseline scores on outcome indicators point at the relevance of the advocacy topics chosen for all sector themes, as the enabling environment in the fields of FNS, Resilience, WASH and RE needs to be improved.
- While being relevant, the ToCs and advocacy themes addressed are still too broad in many cases; it was not easy to make choices and remove issues that are also deemed important. The learning event planned for September 2017 will be used to increase focus in this regard.

### M&E framework & baseline data collection

- The combination of standardisation and contextualisation is appreciated. It holds the programme together, allows for comparison between themes and shared learning, and at the same time offers enough space for context specific outcomes and indicators.
- The definition of indicators and methods of measurement increased capacities and raised the interest of CSOs in Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation (PME); especially the focus on qualitative aspects instead of only quantitative (which CSOs are more familiar with) was an eye-opener.

- We all needed to learn to limit outcomes and indicators. It is tempting to include many indicators in an attempt to be complete, but it is important to make choices and focus on essential ones.
- Baseline data collection is expensive and time consuming, and therefore it is important to clearly define what needs to be included and excluded.
- Collection of baseline data can be an advocacy activity (for example in the case of budget transparency).

## 4. Partnership with CSOs and other stakeholders

This chapter highlights the partnership between DGIS, EKNs, SNV, IFPRI, CSOs and other partners and stakeholders. The partnership with the CSOs has developed strongly through the capacity development workshops, which serve as platforms for learning, direct support, provision of evidence and planning of joint advocacy activities. In further communication outside the workshops, the relevance of the partnership and its benefits have become clearer and more pronounced.

### Connection between CSOs, SNV, IFPRI

The partnership with CSOs, IFPRI and SNV was shaped during the capacity development workshops. The organisations together defined the targets of the programme, explored areas of cooperation and identified complementarities in their work and development strategies.

In all the target countries, the CSOs have continuously cited the importance of the use of evidence as part of the capacity development trajectory. IFPRI has played a key role in demonstrating practical examples on the use of research and evidence for advocacy in order to influence policy. This has given the CSOs concrete ideas on what they can achieve and CSOs already sense that it increases the impact of their work. Besides direct information, inputs on monitoring and evaluation methods, and the use and dissemination of material, the network that is being created is giving new insights. In Indonesia, for example, the CSOs greatly value the opportunity to scale-up their current advocacy efforts, backed-up by proper facts and figures. As they work mostly in the provinces, they find particular relevance in the opportunity to network with like-minded organisations at national and international level. In the coming years, attention will also be paid to participation in national and international events.

### Connection with EKNs and DGIS

The V4CP partnership continuously collaborates with the EKNs and the responsible departments within DGIS (DSO and IGG). Alignment was sought through frequent communication during the year and in between the capacity development workshops. This resulted in positive endorsements of all EKNs for the V4CP country plans, as well as appreciation by DSO and IGG.

In Rwanda, the EKN actively supported and participated in the round table discussion on the role of the private sector in food and nutrition security and food fortification. In Kenya, several meetings were held with the EKN on the thematic areas of the V4CP programme with representatives participating in one of the capacity development workshops. In Ghana, the EKN was actively involved in the official launch of the V4CP programme.

Regular interaction and meetings with DSO and IGG facilitated constructive collaboration throughout the year. DSO participated in the first capacity development workshop in Ghana, which was much appreciated by all members of the partnership. Even though collaboration of the parties is good, there is still potential for greater involvement. This is especially the case with regard to the support for civic space for CSOs in the target countries through diplomatic channels and government-to-government discussions. This has, for example, occurred in Honduras where the EKN pleaded for greater involvement of CSOs in the elaboration of a national FNS strategy.

### Connection and collaboration between CSOs

The interaction through the V4CP programme has created new platforms for CSOs that were previously not well connected. In its short time, the V4CP programme has resulted in increased collaboration and joint action, even outside its framework.

In Honduras, the V4CP programme greatly facilitated intercommunication and collaboration between the CSOs, directly creating an enabling environment for CSOs to exchange information and strategies. Since the start of the programme, CSOs have invited each other to events and publicly support each other's initiatives. The directors maintain regular contact via WhatsApp on the specific thematic topics and strategic positioning. In Kenya, cross-sectoral participation between CSOs has also taken place. CSOs working on dairy and horticulture are now working together on a consumer awareness strategy. In general, there is a growing mutual interest amongst the CSOs in each other's work, knowledge and experiences.

### Connection with government at various levels

SNV and the CSOs have been seeking to collaborate with governments from the start. Introductory meetings have been held with different levels of government to create and enhance an open and constructive dialogue.

In Rwanda, the V4CP collaboration resulted in a direct request by the National Agriculture Working Group to provide input on the development of the Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation. CSOs in Burkina Faso took part in reviewing the government's National Rural Sector Programme, where they outlined their advocacy plans and discussed follow-up actions. The V4CP programme in Honduras, through member CSO FOPRIDEH, actively advocated the withdrawal of the Single-Tax Law proposal for NGOs by the National Congress. These actions, including a strong common stance in the national media, indeed resulted in withdrawal of NGO inclusion from the Single-Tax Law. In Ghana, the V4CP programme facilitated a joint planning and information sharing session between the Ghana Health Service (GHS) and the Department of Agriculture (DoA). All partners agreed that food and nutrition issues are beyond the individual efforts of the GHS and the DoA, and that collaboration is needed.

### Connection with private sector

The private sector is an important actor in the goals set out in the ToCs. Initial contacts with private sector partners have therefore been made in various countries. In Indonesia, the CSOs working on FNS participated in the Responsible Business Forum for Food and Agriculture in Jakarta. Connections were made with private companies, relevant government agencies and potential donors, as a means to increase these stakeholders' awareness on the importance of FNS and how to incorporate this theme as a key part in responsible business practices. This also serves as an example for increased collaboration in other countries.

### Lessons learned

Strong partnership development through sharing of experiences, aligning expectations and working on a common theme has been positively received by CSOs at both local and national levels. Also for IFPRI, SNV, and other participants it is proving to be a rewarding learning experience.

CSOs in Rwanda stress how the combined strength of the organisations has had a positive effect on the mobilisation and collaboration between the different stakeholders. This is also the case in Honduras, where the V4CP programme has proven to be a good meeting platform for CSOs to share ideas, learnings and combine forces. In Burkina Faso, CSOs appreciate the learning-by-doing approach created by the partnership. This has led to an open environment in which CSOs learn more about their strengths and weaknesses and are able to work together towards improvement, which is creating new opportunities. In Indonesia, the CSOs are very enthusiastic as they can now work together on common themes instead of working in relative isolation. In both Ghana and Kenya, as in the other countries, we witness new collaborations that are optimistic and dynamic, showing promise for further cooperation in the coming years.

## 5. Inclusiveness

For the V4CP partnership, inclusion of the views of vulnerable groups in planning and implementation is of key importance. During the development of the ToCs and consequent advocacy plans, particular attention has been paid to issues that affect the poor and, in particular, women. “Inclusiveness” is therefore included as an important indicator for the monitoring and evaluation on policy progress.

The following examples highlight attention for inclusion in the various TOCs, advocacy plans and/or baseline studies:

**Burkina Faso:** In evaluating the indicators for FNS and Resilience, women have been specifically included as a target group in measuring the level of satisfaction and accessibility of government services. In a rather surprising outcome, in some northern regions, the satisfaction with the quantity and access to certain nutrition services was higher amongst women than men. This was due to existing gender-sensitive projects (including projects by the CSOs involved) that had obviously had a positive effect. On the other hand, when measuring services for resilience, women were less satisfied than men, underscoring the importance of gender-segregated information gathering.

**Ghana:** Whether it is FNS improvement or addressing post-harvest losses of staple crops, the target population consists mostly of subsistence households, many of which are headed by women. In the actions related to clean cooking stoves and off-grid energy, we again see that the main groups consist, to a great extent, of female-headed households. Furthermore, in all households, women are held responsible for putting food on the table; they produce much of the food and are generally expected to cook for the family. It is therefore of prime importance that their voices are heard and that women’s opinions are taken into consideration. A specific indicator on the influence of women and youth on agenda setting has now also been included in the Ghana M&E framework.

**Honduras:** In the baseline data collection to substantiate the indicator “quality of services” in the field of FNS and RE (eco-stoves), great attention is paid to the inclusion of user’s perceptions on quality and accessibility of services. To ensure that perspectives of both men and women were addressed, women were expressly invited to participate in and speak out during focus group discussions. In some cases, women-only discussions were held. In general, the Honduras CSOs have a strong community base, where women’s empowerment is actively promoted.

**Indonesia:** The CSOs have held discussions on the FNS theme at community level, including challenges for poor households, with special attention as to how men and women experience these differently. Within the WASH component, specific outcomes for inclusion are taken into account, ensuring incorporation of gender, disability and marginalised groups. Baselines that disaggregate the data by wealth quintile, disability, and gender, demonstrate the need to implement inclusive regulations at government level. A specific outcome for the connection with private sector for the development of affordable products and credit mechanisms for poor people has also been included. CSOs now participate in meetings with companies where they share evidence to encourage interest and investment in sanitation products and services.

**Kenya:** Resilience is a central theme in the V4CP programme in Kenya. Overall inclusion of pastoralists in debates, planning sessions and budget allocations will be very important. This is especially the case for climate change planning and funding that will affect migratory patterns and land use potential. Poor rural and peri-urban households are the main potential users of clean cookstoves. As is often the case, women are responsible for cooking and gathering fuel, and are therefore key informants for the programmes. Through the implementation of the RE advocacy plan, the V4CP programme targets building the capacity of women and youth as advocates of clean cooking, in particular in more isolated areas in the country.

**Rwanda:** Advocacy events at district level through the ‘District Action Plan to Eliminate Malnutrition’ target districts with particularly low nutritional status levels. Information shows that women are often suffering most from micro-nutrient deficiencies which has a direct effect on the health of (new-born) children. Furthermore, as women are generally responsible for family food provision, awareness campaigns and service provision directed to improve women’s empowerment and knowledge are seen as imperative.

## Lessons learned

Despite the fact that all ToCs and advocacy plans are oriented at poor people and women, the need remains to increase systematic attention towards further inclusion. Consequently, special attention to gender inclusion was given in the third capacity development workshop held in March/April 2017. The conclusions that were drawn from this workshop show that improvements can still be made. It has therefore been decided to further incorporate gender inclusion and climate change aspects in the revision of the TOCs and advocacy plans in the second half of 2017.

# 6. 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 section summarises the main challenges that will have to be mitigated in the coming period.

- **Scattered coordination:** A key external challenge for the successful implementation of the V4CP programme lies with the coordination of FNS, WASH and Energy between different line ministries. Each of these themes is scattered across a number of government agencies at district, provincial and national levels. Each agency also has its own dynamics and often different and potentially conflicting approaches and priorities, which means a detailed engagement strategy is needed that specifies key people and messages in each agency/department.
- **Lack of access to data:** Reliable data are essential to back up advocacy arguments, but in many countries data are not (easily) accessible due to lack of transparency or simply because the data are not available. Budget data are particularly challenging, especially as they are often scattered over different government agencies, and specific budget analysis expertise is necessary to track the relevant data. This has been confirmed by the baseline data collection, as it is challenging in most countries to find (complete and reliable) data on budget allocation and even more so on budget expenditure. Though difficult, it will be closely monitored in 2017, also because it is an important activity that raises awareness among government stakeholders as well.
- **Competition with implementation:** Both CSO partners and key stakeholders are used to work on implementation programmes. While the V4CP partnership aims at engaging with decision-makers and influencing the enabling environment to make durable changes, many of our partners and targets (such as decentralised government institutions) get easily distracted and feel more comfortable working on programmes where funding is available to achieve concrete outcomes such as installations or services. For example, a politician especially in an election year will get more recognition for the installation of 10,000 latrines than for a new policy on sanitation. This will be addressed in meetings with government stakeholders, but we also know it to be part of reality.
- **Elections:** In many countries recent or upcoming elections influence the advocacy efforts. Elections have significant practical implications, as they precede a change in political leadership, government officials and strategic staff, and therefore relationships need to be rebuilt. During an election period, certain subjects can become very sensitive or can be completely ignored; in both cases they are difficult to influence. What is more, in general not many policy decisions are taken during an election period, which means that advocacy efforts are not very effective or need to be delayed.
- **Potential conflicts local level:** Especially in the Resilience advocacy, a lack of collaboration or even conflict situations can be expected with local stakeholders who are suspicious about change and afraid to be negatively affected by new policies, especially in relation to land use. Also in FNS and WASH, hostilities could arise from local actors being negatively affected by the advocated policies. Since we know that tensions and conflicts cannot always be avoided, both the SNV teams and the CSOs need to be prepared to handle these.
- **Climate change:** Droughts and floods, exacerbated by climate change, remain a major threat to food security and nutrition, nullifying or decreasing the impacts of positive outcomes achieved through advocacy efforts. The use of climate-resilient technologies and education on climate adaptation are important to mitigate this risk, and greater attention should be given to this in advocacy plans going forward.

- **Low interest of key stakeholders:** For successful advocacy, it is essential to get access to key decision makers both in government and private sector. Access can be limited, for example due to upcoming elections or because a subject is perceived as 'high risk' or controversial. The latter is seen especially around energy issues, where insufficient clarity on energy policies hampers interest and investments. Because investments are still perceived as high-risk by both government officials and financial institutions, there are insufficient financial support mechanisms to stimulate private sector involvement. Specific advocacy efforts are needed to convince key stakeholders.

## 7. Enabling environment & space for CSOs

The V4CP partnership aspires to ensure an enabling environment for CSOs to operate freely in political spheres and to influence government policy. In 2016, there were significant developments in the operational space for CSOs related to the programme. In some countries the political atmosphere deteriorated while in others there has been significant democratic progress. In all countries, we can ascertain that the attribution of the V4CP programme in maintaining and improving the space for CSOs has been positive. The following observations were noted.

**Burkina Faso:** The appointment of a democratically elected president in late 2015 provided a new opportunity for CSO empowerment. In 2016, the "Plan National de Développement économique et Social" defined the priorities of government with CSO views taken into account. Furthermore, the important role CSOs play was recognised. Deputies of the National Assembly are now more open to public debate and more dedicated to political compliance. An official "hearing office" is about to be opened at the National Assembly, where representatives of CSOs can suggest or propose policy changes. This gives the CSOs involved in the V4CP programme a direct audience and more power to influence decisions. This is seen as a great development for the creation of a better socio-economic environment.

**Ghana:** The role of CSOs as development partners is fully recognised in the Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda. There has been remarkable progress in involving CSOs in the national development planning, the domestic mainstreaming of the aid agenda and in their contribution to the national budgeting processes. Although there is a clear effort to empower CSOs, the methodology of incorporating CSOs is not yet systematised or structured. The V4CP programme will aim to increase participation of CSO partners into sector-specific working groups, platforms, meetings and consultative forums.

**Honduras:** The political situation in Honduras is deteriorating rapidly. The National Party is consolidating power with proposed constitutional changes and new laws that debilitate opposition parties and make protest actions illegal. Space for CSOs is diminishing, with increased attacks and disqualification by governmental departments of those promoting civil rights, territorial integrity, supporting women and student movements or any other issues that confront the official government stance. However, the combined force of the CSOs partaking in the V4CP programme has already proven to be a (limited) counterweight. With a significant popular base, the CSOs have been able to gain access to the President and have been promised a prominent position in developing the new Food & Security Policy of Honduras. The CSOs working on Renewable Energy have together approached the Ministry of Energy and are now included in the NAMA (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions) platform.

**Indonesia:** Within Indonesia there are a number of issues that may influence its stability. National terrorism, increased religious fundamentalism and rising inequality do have a social impact. However, so far this has not undermined the stability of state institutions, the freedom of speech or the overall rule of law in the country. The process of decentralisation of political power and budgets to the provinces is going on unabated and the public debate remains strong. The V4CP programme has experienced its first positive interactions with government at provincial and district level, and it is apparent that CSO involvement is both useful and welcome. CSOs have up-to-date information available and their presence provides a sought-after legitimacy for government seeking new interaction with the general population.

**Kenya:** The space for CSOs in Kenya has been reduced significantly over the past years. The introduction of repressive legislation and arbitrary introduction of administrative procedures has decreased mutual trust between CSOs and the State. The crackdown on CSOs offering civic education in December 2016 (following allegations of possible interference in the 2017 elections) has led to a cautious approach by CSOs engaged in advocacy work. In turn, CSOs have come together under the Civic Space Protection Platform (CSPP), to share experiences, strengthen capacities to advocate for an enabling environment and respond efficiently to threats to civic space. The V4CP programme remains committed to building the capacity of CSOs, and despite these turbulent times, is receiving positive feedback from the participating organisations who see the programme as an inclusive platform for change.

**Rwanda:** The enabling environment for CSO inclusion in national dialogue is slowly but surely improving. The government is putting in a concerted effort to include CSOs in the debates and planning processes. The creation of the National Food and Nutrition Coordination Secretariat will enable CSOs to participate and actively contribute in the development of FNS strategies and policies. Furthermore, and directly visible within the V4CP programme, there is a growing collaboration between government, knowledge institutions, CSOs and the private sector to address the many issues related to FNS ranging from crop diversification to food fortification.

It may be concluded that despite the various political complexities witnessed in the V4CP programme countries, there remains a significant inclusion of civil society in political processes. Going forward, it will be of great interest to see how the V4CP partnership can improve interaction between the various parties and contribute to relationships of confidence and trust.

## 8. Overall lessons learned & conclusions

**An active inception year:** We look back at an exciting and dynamic year in which a great number of activities took place. The open and competitive process for the selection of CSOs received a high response and made the programme known beyond the targeted CSOs. The capacity development workshops created a good 'meeting place' for CSOs and much more happened than was originally foreseen. Contextualisation of ToCs, drafting of advocacy plans, choosing appropriate indicators and baseline data collection took longer than expected, but were very useful in creating ownership and ensuring alignment with the in-country context. Even during the inception phase, evidence was already being provided which broadened the view of what could be done with working examples from other countries. Advocacy activities and systematic evidence generation and dissemination started in the second half of the year. While many things have occurred, we also feel that we have been too optimistic in our planning and budget for the inception phase.

We clearly experienced the advantages of a [long-standing presence in the country](#). The trust SNV has built over the years helps in creating support from governments for this advocacy programme. [The choice of impact-oriented themes](#) that have the potential to reduce poverty, facilitates acceptance as these also feature in the agenda of governments. The fact that in certain countries we can [build upon existing programmes with demonstrated results](#), is another supportive factor. SNV's in-country presence also facilitates connections with EKNs and the other Strategic Partnerships.

**Collaboration with other stakeholders:** We have actively explored involvement of crucial stakeholders since the start of the programme. Engagement with the media has been very successful and supportive in certain countries. We are excited to explore how this engagement can be expanded to other countries. All in all, the adoption of [a collaborative approach has worked well](#), particularly in combination with the key themes: FNS, Resilience, RE and WASH. However, we also realise that while moving forward, divergent interests around these themes may come up and inclusive solutions might be more difficult. It is important to account for potential roadblocks and be prepared for more 'severe' responses going forward.



**The clearly distinctive and complementary role of the alliance partners:** It has proven beneficial to work in alliance with SNV and IFPRI. Apart from the opportunity for CSOs to make use of cutting-edge research from a credible research institution, it is clear what each of the partners has to offer. No time was lost in discussing 'who does what'. A partnership between a research institute, an INGO and CSOs is not very common, but has demonstrated that evidence available can be made productive for advocacy. The first year showed **the success of the three combined intervention strategies**: capacity development, evidence generation and dissemination, and advocacy activities.

**Balancing standardisation and contextualisation:** We are constantly balancing standardisation and contextualisation in order to, on the one hand, hold the programme together and ensure quality, and on the other hand create space for needs and opportunities in a particular context. So far this has worked well: standardisation is more efficient and prevents 'inventing the wheel' in all locations, but adapting to the local context is also very important. We will closely monitor the progress in the years to come, to ensure ownership at national and local level while maintaining an overall global strategy.

**Potential for increased attention to gender and climate change:** The V4CP programme brings in a strong emphasis on gender and climate change issues that, although already part of the CSO's concerns, were not consistently being addressed in their projects and activities. This has been much welcomed input within the capacity development workshops as it has provided the CSOs with additional information and insights on how to intervene in these domains.

**Importance and added value of M&E:** As advocacy is an iterative process, M&E represents the backbone to monitor how change happens. Serious investments were needed to deepen M&E methods and to build capacity for their application. It was interesting to see that during the inception year, the enthusiasm for M&E grew and in the recent workshops CSOs requested more support in going forward. Increased capacities in this field definitely contribute to other CSO activities outside this programme and in their respective organisations.

**Advocacy themes in a challenging enabling environment:** The legitimacy of the V4CP programme in particular derives from the combination of relevant advocacy themes with adequate attention to civic space. The baseline data, with low values on most indicators, indicate that a substantial transformation is needed to ensure that the enabling environment for FNS, Resilience, RE and WASH will be more conducive to achieve impact and to lift people out of poverty. All this happens in an era where civic space is under pressure and essential stakeholders are left out. In this regard, we are convinced that the V4CP programme is a valuable initiative and we are enthusiastic to make a solid contribution and face the challenges ahead.

# Annexes



# Annex 1. Overview of selected CSOs

At the start of the inception phase, a competitive and open process was launched in the countries to select the CSOs. Roughly 50 CSOs have been selected. In this annex an overview of the selected CSOs per country and per theme is given.

## Selected CSOs in Burkina Faso

Theme	Selected CSOs
Sustainable nutrition for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FNS Agricultural Professionals Federation of Burkina (FEPAB)</li> <li>• Coobsa Agricultural Service Delivery Cooperative-Coobsa (COPSAC)</li> <li>• National Federation of Naam Groups (FNGN)</li> <li>• National Union of Rice Producers in Burkina (UNPRB)</li> </ul>
Post-harvest losses and food safety	
Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Association for the Promotion of Livestock in the Sahel and the Savannah (APESS) and the Platform of Action for the Securing of Pastoral Households (PASMEP)</li> </ul>
Access to off-grid electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intervillage association for the management of The Comoe-Léraba natural resources and fauna (AGEREF), Ecological centre Albert Schweitzer (CEAS), Catholic Organisation for development and solidarity (OCADES)</li> </ul>

## Selected CSOs in Ghana

Theme	Selected CSOs
Sustainable nutrition for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grameen Ghana (GRAMEEN)</li> <li>• Ghana Trade and Livelihood Coalition (GTLC)</li> <li>• Northern Development Society (NORDESO)</li> <li>• Peasant Farmers Association of Ghana (PFAG)</li> <li>• Shea Network Ghana (SNG)</li> </ul>
Post-harvest losses and food safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grameen Foundation Ghana (GRAMEEN)</li> <li>• Ghana Trade and Livelihood Coalition (GTLC)</li> <li>• Northern Development Society (NORDESO)</li> <li>• Peasant Farmers Association of Ghana (PFAG)</li> <li>• Shea Network Ghana (SNG)</li> </ul>
Access to clean cooking and heating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organization for Indigenous Initiatives and Sustainability (ORGIIS)</li> <li>• Ghana Alliance for Clean Cook stoves (GHACCO)</li> </ul>

### Selected CSOs in Ghana (continued)

Theme	Selected CSOs
Access to off-grid electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Centre for Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development (CEESD)</li> </ul>
Increasing access to water and sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intervention Forum (IF) Intervention Forum (IF)</li> <li>Integrated Action for Community Development (INTAGRAD)</li> <li>NEW ENERGY</li> <li>United Civil Society Organizations For National Development (UCSOND)</li> </ul>

### Selected CSOs in Honduras

Theme	Selected CSOs
Sustainable nutrition for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asociación de organismos no gubernamentales (ASONOG)</li> <li>Centro de Desarrollo Humano (CDH)</li> <li>Federación de Organizaciones No Gubernamentales de Desarrollo (FOPRIDEH)</li> <li>Red de Desarrollo Sostenible (RDS)</li> </ul>
Access to clean cooking and heating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fundación Vida (F.VIDA)</li> <li>Hermandad de Honduras (HdH)</li> </ul>

### Selected CSOs in Indonesia

Theme	Selected CSOs
Sustainable nutrition for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Konsepsi</li> <li>Transform</li> <li>Ayo Indonesia</li> <li>Bengkel Advokasi Pemberdayaan dan Pengembangan Kampung (Bengkel APPeK)</li> </ul>
Post-harvest losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yayasan Pengkajian Pengembangan Sosial (YPPS)</li> </ul>
Increasing access to water and sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lembaga Pengkajian Dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (LP2M)</li> <li>Yayasan Mitra Bentala</li> <li>Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia Daerah Sumatera Barat (PKBI)</li> <li>Yayasan Konservasi Way Seputih (YKWS)</li> </ul>

### Selected CSOs in Kenya

Theme	Selected CSOs
Post-harvest losses and food safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Society of Crop Agribusiness Advisors of Kenya, (SOCAA)</li> <li>Consumer Unity &amp; Trust Society, (CUTS-Kenya)</li> <li>Grassroots Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood, (GROOTS Kenya)</li> </ul>
Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kenya Livestock Marketing Council - (KLMC)</li> <li>Resource Advocacy Program - (RAP)</li> <li>Centre for Minority Rights and Development - (CEMIRIDE)</li> </ul>

### Selected CSOs in Kenya (continued)

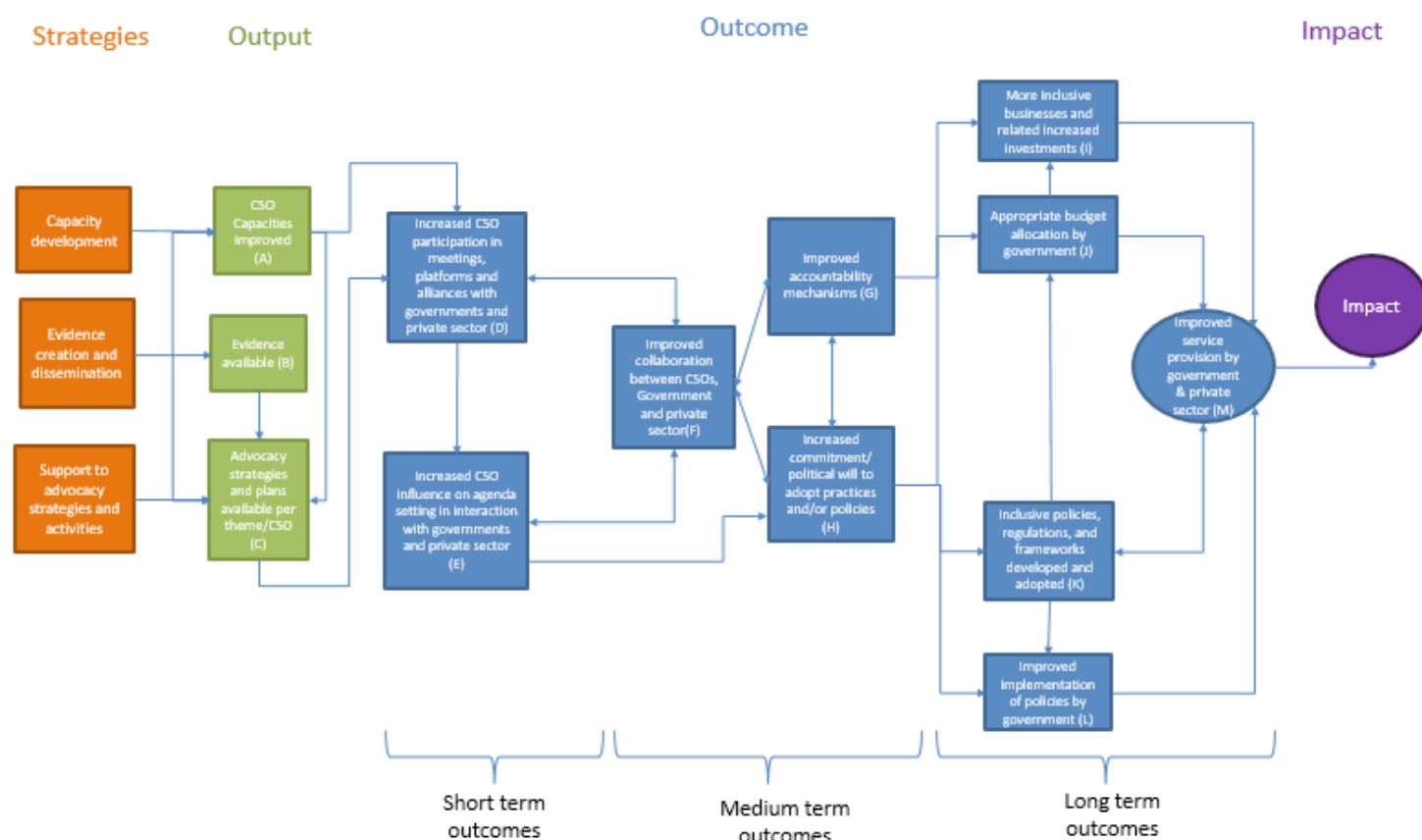
Theme	Selected CSOs
Access to clean cooking and heating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean Cook Stove Association of Kenya (CCAK)</li> <li>• Grassroots Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood, (GROOTS Kenya)</li> </ul>
Increasing access to water and sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kenya Water and Sanitation CSO's Network (KEWASNET) (this CSO left the program late 2016)</li> <li>• Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA)</li> </ul>

### Selected CSOs in Rwanda

Theme	Selected CSOs
Sustainable nutrition for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ADECOR</li> <li>• Rwanda Development Organization (RDO)</li> <li>• Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) alliance</li> <li>• CARITAS</li> <li>• IMBARAGA</li> <li>• DUHAMIC-ADRI</li> </ul>

# Annex 2. Aggregated baseline data

## Generic Theory of Change



## Global M&E framework

The global M&E framework includes the indicators from the V4CP harmonised M&E framework, as well as the indicators suggested by SNV to DGIS to be incorporated into the Dialogue and Dissent M&E framework.

Outputs/outcomes for aggregated level	Indicators for aggregated level
Improved capacities of CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total # of CSOs with increased leadership capacities</li> <li>Total # of CSOs with increased advocacy capacities</li> <li>Total # of CSOs with increased thematic knowledge</li> </ul>
Evidence available for CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total # of policy briefs and/or evidence based knowledge products made available to CSO that are supportive to its advocacy plan</li> <li>Total # of portals and websites made accessible for CSOs that generate evidence for advocacy issues</li> </ul>

Outputs/outcomes for aggregated level	Indicators for aggregated level
Advocacy strategies and plans available per theme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total # of advocacy plans</li> <li>• Total # of CSO action plans</li> <li>• Total # of CSOs involved that advocate for issue</li> </ul>
Increased CSO participation in meetings, multi-stakeholder platforms and alliances with governments and the private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total # of formal and informal encounters with government and/or businesses per CSO</li> <li>• Total # of verbal interventions at relevant encounters</li> <li>• Total # of evidence based knowledge/ research products shared with relevant stakeholders</li> </ul>
Increased CSO influence on agenda setting in interaction with governments and the private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of projects that demonstrate increased CSO influence on agenda setting related to thematic issue at national level and/or subnational level</li> </ul>
Improved collaboration between CSOs, government and the private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of projects that demonstrate increased collaboration between CSOs, government and businesses</li> <li>• # collaborative actions between CSOs, government and/or business</li> </ul>
Improved accountability mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of projects that demonstrate improved functioning of accountability mechanisms</li> </ul>
Increased commitment / political will to adopt practices and/or policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total # of policy makers/business leaders who demonstrate increased support for advocacy issue</li> </ul>
More inclusive businesses and related increased investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of projects with more inclusive businesses and related increased investments</li> </ul>
Appropriate budget allocation and expenditure by government on specific issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of projects that show an increase of annual budget allocation for advocacy issue</li> <li>• # of projects that show an increase of annual expenditure on advocacy issue</li> <li>• # of projects that show an increase of annual budget allocation and/or expenditure on advocacy issue</li> </ul>
Inclusive policies, regulations and frameworks developed, adopted and implemented, or detrimental policies are prevented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of policies, regulations or frameworks that show progress in terms of development, adoption and/or implementation</li> <li>• # of new/adjusted inclusive policies, regulations or frameworks implemented</li> <li>• # of new/adjusted inclusive policies, regulations or frameworks developed, blocked, adopted</li> </ul>
Improved service delivery by government and/or private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of projects that demonstrate increased service delivery</li> </ul>

## Baseline data

The baseline data presented on the following pages includes data on the indicators from the V4CP harmonised M&E framework, as well as the indicators suggested by SNV to DGIS to be incorporated into the Dialogue and Dissent M&E framework. Baseline data from each of the 18 individual projects are aggregated or summarised.

*Note: In the M&E framework, the V4CP programme themes in the various countries are also referred to as projects.*



Harmonised result	Aggregated indicator	Baseline value
Improved capacities of CSOs	# of CSOs with increased leadership capacities	Baseline value: 0

#### *Explanation indicator*

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 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 them with examples.

#### *Baseline values*

The 50 CSOs have scored themselves on their leadership capacities in 2016 as follows (average score of CSO participants):

Score 1 - 1.9: 1 CSO

Score 2 - 2.9: 24 CSOs

Score 3 - 4 : 25 CSOs

The baseline value on the aggregated indicator is 0, as we are at the start of the programme and no increase in leadership capacities has taken place yet.

#### *Qualitative observations*

Almost all CSO leaders see themselves as having moderate to good leadership capacities. The average baseline score on leadership capacities is 2.9 which is very high. SNV realises that the capacity scores might not increase substantially or might even decrease in 2018 despite the different capacity development initiatives taking place, as with the increase in knowledge and exposure, the CSOs may become more conscious about possible weaknesses and potential in their capacities.

Capabilities that were more frequently mentioned as less developed and which need further strengthening are the capability to develop a good strategy and vision, the capability to mobilise financial resources, and the capability to plan, monitor and evaluate (or: PME). One of the CSOs stated that its organisation has a vision but that there is no strategic plan yet. Another CSO mentioned that it does have annual plans, but that with a short outlook and no long-term strategy, the priorities of the organisation keep changing. This illustrated, therefore, the need for support with developing a multi-annual strategic plan to create more consistency in the strategy of the organisation.

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

#### # of CSOs with increased advocacy capacities

Baseline value: 0

#### *Explanation indicator*

The advocacy capacities 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 strategising 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 them with examples.

Harmonised result	Aggregated indicator	Baseline value
	<p><i>Scoring</i></p> <p>The 50 CSOs have scored themselves as follows in 2016:</p> <p>Score 1 - 1.9 : 1 CSO</p> <p>Score 2 - 2.9 : 26 CSOs</p> <p>Score 3 - 4 : 18 CSOs</p> <p>5 CSOs did not complete the survey.</p> <p>The baseline value on the aggregated indicator is 0, as we are at the start of the programme and no increase in advocacy capacities has taken place yet.</p> <p><i>Qualitative observations</i></p> <p>Most CSOs find they have moderate to good advocacy capacities. The average baseline score on advocacy capacities is 2,8 which is high. SNV realises that the capacity scores might not increase substantially or might even decrease in 2018 despite the different capacity development initiatives taking place, as with the increase in knowledge and exposure, the CSOs may become more conscious about possible weaknesses and potential in their capacities. Capabilities and/or practices that are less developed and which are indicated by the CSOs and SNV country teams as improvement areas are the following: the packaging and communication of evidence, doing a context and/or stakeholder analysis and regularly updating them, having access to up-to-date information and having sufficient staff with the right skills and knowledge to implement advocacy activities.</p> <p>One CSO noted that for them making a context analysis was a new activity and that they were introduced to this for the first time by the V4CP programme. Before, they used anecdotal evidence or experiences of their own members which were considered to be limited. Another CSO mentioned for example that with regard to 'packaging information to target groups' they do not differentiate, and they do not know how to adjust their information to different audiences. In view of the character of the data the individual scores and examples are kept confidential.</p>	
	<b># of CSOs with increased thematic knowledge</b>	<b>Baseline value: 0</b>
	<p><i>Explanation indicator</i></p> <p>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 them with examples.</p> <p><i>Baseline values</i></p> <p>The 50 CSOs have scored themselves as follows in 2016:</p> <p>Score 1 - 1.9 : 1 CSO</p> <p>Score 2 - 2.9 : 21 CSOs</p> <p>Score 3 - 4 : 24 CSOs</p> <p>4 CSOs did not complete the survey.</p> <p>The baseline value on the aggregated indicator is 0, as we are at the start of the programme and no increase in thematic knowledge has taken place yet.</p> <p><i>Qualitative observations</i></p> <p>The CSO scores are divided between moderate and good, while 2 CSOs grade themselves with excellent capacities. The average baseline score on thematic knowledge was 2.9 which is high.</p>	

Harmonised result	Aggregated indicator	Baseline value
	<p>SNV realises that the capacity scores might not increase substantially or might even decrease in 2018. The CSOs generally know a lot about their own situation, but less about global developments. By improving their access to global resources, including alternative solutions that might apply to their situation, the CSOs might realise that potentially there is still a lot to learn. Several CSOs indicated that the integration of gender and/or climate in their thematic area needs further improvement. They mentioned that their knowledge on the impact and relevance of climate change for their theme, as well as their knowledge around gender and inclusion strategies, is insufficient.</p> <p>With regard to knowledge of climate and its impact on the advocacy issue or sector the CSOs work in, one CSO states that it has some knowledge of climate change and it is working together with different climate initiatives. However, the knowledge about the relation between climate and the advocacy issue, such as nutrition and climate change, is limited for the moment. Many CSOs target women in their interventions but as one CSO noted, gender is not explicit in their strategy or approaches yet.</p> <p>In view of the character of the data, the individual scores and examples are kept confidential.</p>	
<b>Evidence available for CSOs</b>	Total # of policy briefs and/or evidence based knowledge products made available to CSO that are supportive to its advocacy plan	Baseline value: 18
	<p><i>Explanation indicator</i></p> <p>This indicator measures the number of knowledge products made available to CSOs that are supportive to their advocacy efforts. SNV, IFPRI and/or other research institutes the V4CP programme is partnering with, share policy briefs and/or evidence-based knowledge products with the CSOs relevant to the theme they are working on. Examples include research and evaluation reports, learning papers, lectures, documented approaches, best practices, videos, case studies, briefings, stories of change, etc.</p> <p><i>Baseline value</i></p> <p>18</p> <p><i>Qualitative observations</i></p> <p>The baseline of 18 policy briefs/evidence-based knowledge products reflects the total number of products shared with the CSOs over 2016. For example in Honduras, in total 8 knowledge products were shared with the CSOs that are relevant for the FNS theme, such as a study on Improving Food Security and Small Scale Agriculture. For the cook stove theme, SNV Honduras shared 6 products, such as the executive summary of the NAMA study on efficient stoves made available by Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).</p>	
	Total # of portals and websites made accessible for CSOs that generate evidence for advocacy issues	Baseline value: 23
	<p><i>Explanation indicator</i></p> <p>This indicator measures the number of portals and website that are made accessible for CSOs. SNV, IFPRI and/or other research institutes the V4CP programme is partnering with, share portals and websites with CSOs relevant to their advocacy issue.</p> <p><i>Baseline value</i></p> <p>23</p>	

Harmonised result	Aggregated indicator	Baseline value
	<p><i>Qualitative observations</i></p> <p>The baseline of 23 portals/websites made accessible reflects the total number of portals and websites shared with the CSOs in 2016. For example, in Ghana two websites were shared with the CSOs on FNS, one of which being the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (RESAKSS). The WASH CSOs in Ghana received access to the CLTS Knowledge Hub, developed by the Institute of Development Studies. The CSO involved in clean cooking was informed about the existence of a World Bank site, being a clean stove knowledge hub.</p>	
<b>Advocacy strategies and plans available</b>	<b>Total # of advocacy plans</b>	<b>Baseline value: 18</b>
	<p><i>Explanation indicator</i></p> <p>The harmonised result refers to the number of joint advocacy plans made for each project as well as the number of individual CSO action plans. Each CSO is expected to work with an individual annual action plan, and together with SNV and IFPRI and/or other partners, the CSOs also create/review a joint advocacy plan.</p> <p><i>Baseline value</i></p> <p>In 2016, 18 advocacy plans were made.</p> <p><i>Qualitative observations</i></p> <p>The joint advocacy plans were made in 2016 for all 18 projects and will be reviewed annually.</p>	
	<b>Total # of CSO action plans</b>	<b>Baseline value: 50</b>
	<p><i>Explanation indicator</i></p> <p>The harmonised result refers to the number of joint advocacy plans made for each project as well as the number of individual CSO action plans. Each CSO is expected to work with an individual annual action plan, and together with SNV and IFPRI and/or other partners, the CSOs also create/review a joint advocacy plan.</p> <p><i>Baseline value</i></p> <p>In 2016, 50 CSO actions plans were made.</p> <p><i>Qualitative observations</i></p> <p>The individual CSO action plans were made by each CSO in 2016 and will be reviewed annually.</p>	
	<b>Total # of CSOs involved that advocate for issue</b>	<b>Baseline value: 50</b>
	<p><i>Explanation indicator</i></p> <p>The aggregated indicator used to inform the Dialogue &amp; Dissent M&amp;E framework concerns the total number of CSOs participating in the V4CP programme.</p>	

Harmonised result	Aggregated indicator	Baseline value
	<p><i>Qualitative observations</i></p> <p>Initially, 51 different CSOs were selected to participate in the V4CP programme. At the end of the inception phase, it was decided to cancel the cooperation with one CSO in Kenya due to lack of time and capacity on their end. Hence, at the end of 2016, 50 different CSOs participated in the V4CP programme and created an individual action plan. Most CSOs concentrate on one theme. Five of them, however, all in Ghana, are working on two themes ('post-harvest losses' and 'sustainable nutrition for all') at the same time.</p>	
<b>Increased CSO participation in meetings, multi-stakeholder platforms and alliances with governments and the private sector</b>	<b>Total # of formal and informal encounters with government and/or businesses per CSO</b>	<b>Baseline value: 130</b>
	<p><i>Explanation indicator</i></p> <p>As indicator for CSO participation, formal and informal encounters with government and/or businesses per CSO are measured. Encounters include, for example, workshops/trainings, hearings, public debates, round tables, commissions, discussions, etc. Informal encounters can be casual, unplanned or unexpected.</p> <p><i>Baseline value</i></p> <p>130</p> <p><i>Qualitative observations</i></p> <p>In the six months before the baseline was executed, the CSOs had in total about 130 encounters with either government or businesses, with a high variety in numbers amongst themes, depending on for example the existing participation of CSOs in networks, existing relations with the private sector and government, and involvement in trajectories that are related to the theme in the programme. For example, the CSOs in Kenya that work on FNS build partly upon existing FNS projects, and therefore already established contacts with relevant stakeholders with whom they had several encounters. The opposite can be noted for the CSOs who work on RE in Burkina Faso. While some CSOs had already established relationships with the Ministry on the broader topic of energy, the specific energy theme chosen for their advocacy efforts as part of the V4CP programme is new for the CSOs, and therefore they did not have specific encounters on this topic in the past six months.</p>	
	<b>Total # of verbal interventions at relevant encounters</b>	<b>Baseline value: 77</b>
	<p><i>Explanation indicator</i></p> <p>As indicator for CSO participation, the number of verbal interventions at relevant encounters by CSOs are measured. Verbal interventions are, for example, presentations, comments on statements/documents, asking for clarifications, briefings, etc.</p> <p><i>Baseline value</i></p> <p>77</p>	

Harmonised result	Aggregated indicator	Baseline value
	<p><i>Qualitative observations</i></p> <p>In the six months before the baseline was executed, the CSOs together made in total 77 verbal interventions. Again, there is high diversity across themes. While in Rwanda the CSOs did participate in meetings or working groups, they did not make any verbal intervention at these encounters yet. In Indonesia, the CSOs contributed in the form of discussions on WASH-related issues with a governmental working group or by giving a presentation on FNS.</p>	
	<p>Total # of evidence based knowledge/research products shared with relevant stakeholders</p>	Baseline value: 2
	<p><i>Explanation indicator</i></p> <p>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, and stories of change. The indicator measures the number of different knowledge products shared by the group of CSOs together.</p> <p><i>Baseline value</i></p> <p>2</p> <p><i>Qualitative observations</i></p> <p>At the moment of the baseline, two knowledge products, in two out of the 18 projects, were shared with stakeholders. An explanation for this low number is that firstly reconnaissance meetings with government were carried out during the inception phase. The actual evidence creation as well as the packaging for different target groups, etc. started towards the end of the inception phase, after the finalisation of the ToCs and identification of knowledge gaps.</p>	
Increased CSO influence on agenda setting in interaction with governments and the private sector	# of projects that demonstrate increased CSO influence on agenda setting related to thematic issue at national level and/or subnational level	Baseline value: 0
	<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 the agenda:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0. CSOs have no or only occasional interaction with key stakeholders in government and/or the private sector</li> <li>1. CSOs have regular interactions with key stakeholders in government and/or the private sector</li> <li>2. CSOs get opportunity to explain their interests towards key stakeholders in government and/or the private sector</li> <li>3. CSOs' interests are 'put on the agenda' and are discussed among stakeholders in government and/or the private sector</li> </ol> <p>Projects focus on influencing agenda setting at either national level, subnational level or both. The actual score reflects the degree of influence on agenda setting at the moment of the baseline measurement.</p>	

Harmonised result	Aggregated indicator	Baseline value
	<p><i>Baseline values</i></p> <p>Influencing agenda at national level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- level 0: 9 projects</li> <li>- level 1: 5 projects</li> </ul> <p>Influencing agenda at subnational level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- level 0: 3 projects</li> <li>- level 1: 4 projects</li> </ul> <p><i>Qualitative observations</i></p> <p>This shows that in more than half of the cases, the CSOs have no or occasional interaction on the advocacy issue with key stakeholders, and for the remainder the CSOs do have regular interaction with key stakeholders but have not had the opportunity yet to explain their interests at these encounters. For example, the CSO working on the off-grid theme in Ghana has regular meetings with the Ministry of Energy and the Energy Commission, but it has not had the opportunity yet to explain their interests in mini-grid solutions to them (this is expected to take place in 2017). Within the resilience theme in Kenya, the CSOs work on getting climate change on the agenda at both the national and county level. The current situation is that there are no or only few interactions in this specific area.</p>	
<b>Improved collaboration between CSOs, government and the private sector</b>	<b># of projects that demonstrate increased collaboration between CSOs, government and businesses</b>	<b>Baseline value: 0</b>
	<p><i>Explanation indicator</i></p> <p>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"> <li>0. no or only occasional formal or informal encounters between CSOs, governments and private sector take place that are related to the issue</li> <li>1. regular meetings and communications take place between CSOs, government and/or the private sector which are related to the issue</li> <li>2. relevant theme related information/data are sought, shared and discussed among CSOs, government and/or the private sector</li> <li>3. plans that include CSOs interests are (jointly) made by CSOs, government and/or the private sector</li> <li>4. follow up actions are taken that include CSOs' interests</li> </ol> <p>The actual score reflects the level of collaboration at the moment of the baseline measurement.</p> <p><i>Baseline value</i></p> <p>Level 0: 13 projects</p> <p>Level 1: 5 projects</p> <p>As we are at the start of the programme, increased collaboration between CSOs, government and businesses is not demonstrated as such yet, so the baseline score is zero (0).</p> <p><i>Qualitative observations</i></p> <p>Generally, the cooperation between CSOs and government/businesses around the identified advocacy issues is either non-existent or in an infancy stage. In 13 projects there are no signs</p>	



Harmonised result	Aggregated indicator	Baseline value
	<p>yet that cooperation is starting between the CSO and the government and/or business related to the advocacy issue. In these cases the CSOs do not, or only have occasional, encounters with the governments and/or businesses (level 0). In the remaining 5 projects, the CSOs do have regular meetings with the government and/or businesses, but generally they do not get or only get limited requests for input/data or joint development of plans/projects (level 1). For example, the CSOs involved in FNS in Ghana are beginning to influence the agenda towards collaboration by sharing information on sustainable nutrition with local authorities and the private sector, but these are yet to be reciprocated by the decentralised bodies to pave the way for thorough discussions and future collaboration.</p>	
	<p># collaborative actions between CSOs, government and/or business</p>	Baseline value: 0
	<p><i>Explanation indicator</i></p> <p>To determine the number of collaboration actions between CSOs, government and/or businesses, the rating on the collaboration scoring rubric (see above) is used as reference. A score of 3 or 4 on the collaboration ladder is considered as actual collaboration between CSOs, government and/or businesses.</p> <p><i>Baseline value</i></p> <p>As is shown above, in none of the projects collaboration between CSOs, government and businesses on the specific advocacy issues is taking place yet.</p>	
Improved accountability mechanisms	# of projects that demonstrate improved functioning of accountability mechanisms	Baseline value: 0
	<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"> <li>0. CSOs are not provided with information - about decisions, decision making processes, policies - by government/companies</li> <li>1. CSOs are provided with information - about decisions, decision making processes, policies - by government/companies</li> <li>2. Existence of ad-hoc fora for consultation with CSOs; CSOs are given the opportunity to provide information to decision makers</li> <li>3. Government/companies are transparent in their decisions and actions; government/companies provide feedback on demands of CSOs</li> <li>4. Formal structures/procedures for feedback/consultations with CSOs are established</li> <li>5. Government/companies act on the demands of CSOs through changes in rhetoric and changes in policies and practices</li> <li>6. Government/companies pro-actively engage with CSOs in determining the policy agenda, in seeking information and possible options</li> </ol> <p>The actual score reflects the degree of functioning of accountability mechanisms at the moment of the baseline measurement.</p>	

Harmonised result	Aggregated indicator	Baseline value
	<p><i>Baseline values</i></p> <p>Level 0: 4 projects</p> <p>Level 1: 9 projects</p> <p>Level 2: 3 projects</p> <p>As we are at the start of the programme, no improvements in the functioning of accountability mechanisms have taken place yet, so the aggregated baseline score is zero (0).</p> <p><i>Qualitative observations</i></p> <p>Of the 16 projects that focus on improving accountability mechanisms, in 4 projects the CSOs are not provided with any information by the government or private sector. For instance in Honduras, the demands of citizens or organisations related to the theme of FNS and RE eco-stoves are not met, there is no transparency in decision-making, there is no explicit political will or mechanism that obliges government and companies to justify their decisions and actions, and the voice of CSOs is hardly heard. In the other 12 projects the CSOs are provided with information by the government and or businesses (level 1), and in 3 out of these 12 the CSOs are also given the opportunity to provide information to the decision makers, and/or ad hoc consultations between CSOs and decision-making bodies in the government/private sector take place (level 2). For instance in the dairy sector in Kenya, the Kenya Dairy Board (KDB) shows its openness to collaborate with stakeholders in the development of its plans by inviting CSOs to the 'Sustainable Partnerships in Milk Marketing' meeting (August 2016); the same board launched an awareness campaign to educate Kenyans on safety issues following the increasing number of concerns it received on the quality of milk and milk products. The campaign is meant to inform consumers where to channel issues on contaminated milk in the market.</p>	
<b>Increased commitment/ political will to adopt practices and/or policies</b>	<b>Total # of policy makers/business leaders who demonstrate increased support for advocacy issue</b>	<b>Baseline value: 0</b>
	<p><i>Explanation indicator</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Four levels of support are identified:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 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</li> <li>2. not very supportive: this person has verbally expressed some support, but primarily in one-on-one conversations and small group meetings</li> <li>3. 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</li> <li>4. 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</li> </ol> <p>The policy maker rating is repeated on an annual basis to monitor changes in support over time and to continuously guide/inform the advocacy strategy.</p>	

Harmonised result	Aggregated indicator	Baseline value
	<p><i>Baseline value</i></p> <p>As the programme is in its initial phase there is no increase in support of policy makers for the advocacy issues yet, so the baseline value on the aggregated indicator is zero (0).</p> <p><i>Qualitative observations</i></p> <p>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. In Burkina Faso, for example, for each theme 3-4 influential policy/decision makers, being either persons or committees, were identified and rated. The resource persons rated the decision makers' support for the advocacy issue and provided evidence that supported their rating. The scores given to individual decision makers varied from not at all supportive (average score 1.2) to highly supportive (average score 3.6). The evidence the assessors provided to underpin their score is rich and contains very useful input for the themes' advocacy strategies. In Honduras 6-9 decision makers were rated, depending the theme, by 3-4 resource persons. The support of the decision makers for the advocacy issue was rated as not very supportive for both themes. In view of the potential sensitivity of the data, the collected information is kept confidential.</p>	
<b>More inclusive businesses and related increased investments</b>	<b># of projects with more inclusive businesses and related increased investments</b>	<b>Baseline value: 0</b>
	<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.</p> <p>9 out of the 18 projects have defined indicators that focus specifically on inclusive businesses and increased investments. The definition of the indicators depend 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"> <li>• # of sanitation business and Microfinance Institutions involved in delivery of sanitation services that are affordable for different customers (including poor people)</li> <li>• # of local manufacturers and/or certified small and medium scale eco-stoves businesses</li> <li>• % of investment increase in food fortification by food processing companies</li> <li>• # of products offered by financial institutes in support of clean cooking</li> </ul> <p><i>Baseline value</i></p> <p>As we are at the start of the programme, businesses have not become more inclusive or increased their investments yet, so the aggregated baseline score is 0.</p> <p><i>Qualitative observations</i></p> <p>The baseline data of the individual projects provide more detail on the current status of the investments and inclusiveness of targeted businesses. Projects have determined their baseline values based on the projects' specific indicators. For example, the clean cooking theme in Ghana defined as indicator '# of products offered by financial institutes in support of clean cooking'. In Ghana, financing models for clean cooking products are mostly informal. Current participation of</p>	

Harmonised result	Aggregated indicator	Baseline value
	mainstream financial institutes (FIs) in end-user financing is marginal. FIs see the clean cooking sector to be non-profitable and risky due to a lack of credible business cases. If products are available, the interest rates are very high, resulting in low interest of consumers.	
<b>Appropriate budget allocation and expenditure by government on specific issue</b>	#of projects that show an increase of annual budget allocation for advocacy issue	Baseline value: 0
	# of projects that show an increase of annual expenditure on advocacy issue	Baseline value: 0
	# of projects that show an increase of annual budget allocation and/or expenditure on advocacy issue	Baseline value: 0
<p><i>Explanation indicators</i></p> <p>All projects monitor on a yearly basis the size of budget allocated and/or spent on a specific advocacy issue.</p> <p><i>Baseline value</i></p> <p>As we are at the start of the projects there is no increase in budget allocation or expenditure for the advocacy issues yet, so the baseline scores on the aggregated budget indicators is zero (0).</p> <p><i>Qualitative observations</i></p> <p>Most projects experienced 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 which do not exactly match with the topics we work on. Expenditure data in particular is hard to get, as it is not always published or, if published, it is only late in the year. The search for and the analysis of data is still ongoing. As it is a complex exercise, IFPRI is involved in various countries.</p> <p>Several projects intend to use the budget allocation and expenditure data to support their advocacy efforts.</p>		
<b>Inclusive policies, regulations and frameworks developed, adopted and implemented, or detrimental policies are prevented</b>	# of policies, regulations or frameworks that show progress in terms of development, adoption and/or implementation	Baseline value: 0
<p><i>Explanation indicator</i></p> <p>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):</p> <p>0. 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</p> <p>1. A new/adjusted legislative framework is considered</p>		

Harmonised result	Aggregated indicator	Baseline value
	<p>2. A new/adjusted legislative framework has been drafted</p> <p>3. A new/adjusted legislative framework has been adopted but not applied or enforced, or a framework detrimental to issue has been prevented</p> <p>4. 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, etc.)</p> <p>5. New/adjusted legislative framework is effectively and equally applied and/or enforced</p> <p>The actual score reflects the status of the targeted policies, regulations, etc. at the moment of the baseline measurement</p> <p><i>Baseline value</i></p> <p>The baseline shows the following results for the in total 39 policies that are targeted in V4CP:</p> <p>Level 0: 13 policies</p> <p>Level 1: 17 policies</p> <p>Level 2: 4 policies</p> <p>Level 3: 5 policies</p> <p>As we are at the start of the programme, no progress in developing, adopting, implementing new/adjusted policies has taken place, so the baseline score on the aggregated indicator is zero (0).</p> <p><i>Qualitative observations</i></p> <p>Overall, the vast majority of current policies the CSOs advocate are either non-existing or policies are existing but adjustments in the interest of the advocacy issue are not being considered. For example for renewable energy in Burkina Faso, a policy on secondary education exists, but this policy does not include renewable energy as a topic and therefore the score is 0. Concerning Resilience in Burkina, there are no initiatives yet to adjust the texts and regulations related to pastoral resilience, hence a similar score of 0. In Ghana and Indonesia, the level of policy progress is different as a number of policies are already in place but not yet applied or enforced (level 3). In Ghana this is the case for the National Nutrition Policy. This policy has been adopted but is not enforced in terms of implementation. Coordination is weak and there are no clear structures and responsibilities. Most of the regions and districts do not have the Nutrition Implementation Committees as mandated by the policy. In Indonesia, the Community Based Total Sanitation Programme and Policy are in place but not applied at all levels yet as there is no adequate implementation structure at provincial and district level.</p>	
	# of new/adjusted inclusive policies, regulations or frameworks implemented	Baseline value: 0
	<p><i>Baseline value</i></p> <p>As we are at the start of the programme, no new/adjusted policies are implemented yet, so the baseline score for all projects is zero (0).</p>	
	# of new/adjusted inclusive policies, regulations or frameworks developed, blocked, adopted	Baseline value: 0
	<p><i>Baseline value</i></p> <p>As we are at the start of the programme, no new/adjusted policies are developed, blocked, or adopted yet, so the baseline score for all projects is zero (0).</p>	

Harmonised result	Aggregated indicator	Baseline value
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Improved service delivery by the government and/or private sector

# of projects that demonstrate increased service delivery

Baseline value: 0

#### *Explanation indicator*

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. RE in Burkina instead focuses on increasing the organisation of the sector around renewable energy. The 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 on 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.

#### *Baseline value*

As we are at the start of the programme, no improvements in service delivery have taken place yet, so the baseline score on the aggregated indicator is zero (0).

#### *Qualitative observations*

Generally the scores for current service delivery across the different country projects is low. Below some general remarks per country are provided; more details on the indicators and the methods of measurement can be found in IATI.

For [Burkina Faso](#), the level of service provision is found to be 'poor' for both Resilience and FNS (score 2 on a scale from 1-5). The third theme RE does not measure service provision but instead the organisation of different sectors like education around renewable energy.

For [Ghana](#), data on citizen's satisfaction will be collected in April/May. The self-assessment by the service providers showed that service provision was scored on level 2 for 3 projects (sanitation, PHL, SN4A). This signifies that regular attention (at least thrice a year) is given to service delivery issues by the local government in its meetings. They also include service delivery issues in their annual plan with appropriate budgetary allocation. For 1 project (clean cooking), the score is 0 on a range from 1-4, meaning that no or only occasional attention given to service delivery issues by the local government in its meetings. The off-grid theme used a different indicator namely the number of new mini-grids installed and operational in remote and island communities.

For [Honduras](#), the satisfaction with the accessibility of services for FNS is around 45% and for cook stoves 78%. For the quality of services, the satisfaction for cook stoves is a little over 50% and for FNS around 42%.

For [Indonesia](#), the score for service delivery for both WASH and FNS is low. For WASH the average score is 1, on a range from 1 to 3; for FNS the score is also 1, but on a range from 1-5.

For [Kenya](#), no general remarks can be provided as the service delivery indicators of the different projects show a high variety. Indicators are for example 'Increase in number of projects in clean cooking at county level' or 'Increase in number of local fresh produce brands in the market place with traceability certification for the project on horticulture'.

For [Rwanda](#), the findings of the baseline study on service delivery in the area of FNS revealed that the majority of the respondents rated the accessibility, availability, reliability and affordability of these services from moderate to good.

## Annex 3. Budget depletion

On the following pages, the 2016 budget depletion is presented. As indicated in the presentation of the 2017 annual plan and budget, we have executed nearly all envisaged activities planned for 2016.

The depletion of the budgets is highest for the categories Administration, Capacity Development and Monitoring & Evaluation. Offices and staff were in place, though in certain countries during the first few months the teams were not yet complete. The categories Capacity Development and Monitoring & Evaluation are better depleted than the others due to the intensity of the inception phase during which a variety of capacity development activities took place. In addition, ample attention to Monitoring & Evaluation was given. ToCs and indicators were sharpened and baseline data were collected. Evidence generation started in the second half of the year when the ToC and advocacy topics and activities were decided upon. Similarly, advocacy activities started in the second half of the year. In those categories, depletion is lower. However, no significant delay is taking place.

We are satisfied that so many activities took place and that solid results were booked in the inception year, but we also realise that the planning was too optimistic. The budget that was originally submitted reflects that optimistic planning and should have included the realisation that not all activities would start simultaneously. Secondly, the budget is handled in an efficient way, leading to savings that can be put to good use in the coming years.



	2016	Costs 2016	Deviation	% Deviation
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6.045.644</b>	<b>3.955.029</b>	<b>2.090.616</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>Food &amp; Nutricion Security</b>	<b>3.226.573</b>	<b>1.956.323</b>	<b>1.270.250</b>	<b>39%</b>
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>355.965</b>	<b>209.053</b>	<b>146.913</b>	<b>41%</b>
Administration	42.808	29.235	13.573	32%
Monitoring & Evaluation	33.209	10.381	22.827	69%
Capacity Development	61.957	53.382	8.576	14%
Knowledge & Research	70.306	15.505	54.802	78%
Advocacy	147.685	100.550	47.135	32%
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>693.548</b>	<b>433.663</b>	<b>259.886</b>	<b>37%</b>
Administration	140.363	96.420	43.943	31%
Monitoring & Evaluation	48.106	80.550	-32.444	-67%
Capacity Development	100.895	98.295	2.600	3%
Knowledge & Research	177.025	35.477	141.548	80%
Advocacy	227.159	122.921	104.238	46%
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>532.535</b>	<b>217.099</b>	<b>315.436</b>	<b>59%</b>
Administration	63.129	38.739	30.390	44%
Monitoring & Evaluation	27.914	8.069	19.845	71%
Capacity Development	64.691	40.237	24.454	38%
Knowledge & Research	233.676	72.561	161.115	69%
Advocacy	137.126	57.492	79.633	58%
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>499.555</b>	<b>332.491</b>	<b>167.063</b>	<b>33%</b>
Administration	62.077	37.923	24.154	39%
Monitoring & Evaluation	28.953	23.801	5.152	18%
Capacity Development	74.754	87.753	-12.999	-17%
Knowledge & Research	187.177	67.552	119.625	64%
Advocacy	146.594	115.462	31.132	21%
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>436.701</b>	<b>322.902</b>	<b>113.799</b>	<b>26%</b>
Administration	73.513	72.931	581	1%
Monitoring & Evaluation	41.438	22.218	19.221	46%
Capacity Development	66.542	50.502	16.040	24%
Knowledge & Research	136.923	82.615	54.308	40%
Advocacy	118.286	94.636	23.650	20%
<b>Honduras</b>	<b>426.870</b>	<b>226.506</b>	<b>200.364</b>	<b>47%</b>
Administration	64.304	41.709	22.596	35%
Monitoring & Evaluation	43.468	28.552	14.916	34%
Capacity Development	79.049	53.825	25.224	32%
Knowledge & Research	124.692	30.772	93.919	75%
Advocacy	115.357	71.648	43.709	38%
<b>International SNV &amp; IFPRI</b>	<b>281.398</b>	<b>214.609</b>	<b>66.790</b>	<b>24%</b>
Administration	76.201	83.155	-6.954	-9%
Monitoring & Evaluation	37.422	36.136	1.286	3%
Capacity Development	22.548	11.390	11.158	49%
Knowledge & Research	79.201	44.826	34.375	43%
Advocacy	66.026	39.102	26.924	41%

<b>Resilience</b>	<b>977.602</b>	<b>534.993</b>	<b>442.610</b>	<b>45%</b>
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>355.965</b>	<b>220.591</b>	<b>135.374</b>	<b>38%</b>
Administration	42.808	30.066	12.743	30%
Monitoring & Evaluation	33.209	11.921	21.288	64%
Capacity Development	61.957	53.962	7.995	13%
Knowledge & Research	70.306	19.750	50.556	72%
Advocacy	147.685	104.892	42.792	29%
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
Administration	-	-	-	
Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	-	
Capacity Development	-	-	-	
Knowledge & Research	-	-	-	
Advocacy	-	-	-	
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>447.189</b>	<b>134.870</b>	<b>312.319</b>	<b>70%</b>
Administration	73.491	31.586	41.905	57%
Monitoring & Evaluation	28.949	5.772	23.176	80%
Capacity Development	58.031	31.402	26.629	46%
Knowledge & Research	142.892	16.410	126.483	89%
Advocacy	143.827	49.701	94.126	65%
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
Administration	-	-	-	
Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	-	
Capacity Development	-	-	-	
Knowledge & Research	-	-	-	
Advocacy	-	-	-	
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
Administration	-	-	-	
Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	-	
Capacity Development	-	-	-	
Knowledge & Research	-	-	-	
Advocacy	-	-	-	
<b>Honduras</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
Administration	-	-	-	
Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	-	
Capacity Development	-	-	-	
Knowledge & Research	-	-	-	
Advocacy	-	-	-	
<b>International SNV &amp; IFPRI</b>	<b>174.448</b>	<b>179.532</b>	<b>-5.083</b>	<b>-3%</b>
Administration	67.236	77.461	-10.225	-15%
Monitoring & Evaluation	29.709	34.318	-4.609	-16%
Capacity Development	6.209	7.040	-831	-13%
Knowledge & Research	18.179	20.612	-2.433	-13%
Advocacy	53.115	40.100	13.015	25%

<b>Renewable Energy</b>	<b>1.027.144</b>	<b>782.939</b>	<b>244.205</b>	<b>24%</b>
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>209.307</b>	<b>156.601</b>	<b>52.706</b>	<b>25%</b>
Administration	33.956	26.204	7.752	23%
Monitoring & Evaluation	16.791	4.757	12.034	72%
Capacity Development	32.120	40.944	-8.824	-27%
Knowledge & Research	25.042		25.042	100%
Advocacy	101.398	84.696	16.702	16%
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
Administration	-	-	-	
Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	-	
Capacity Development	-	-	-	
Knowledge & Research	-	-	-	
Advocacy	-	-	-	
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>219.873</b>	<b>102.902</b>	<b>116.971</b>	<b>53%</b>
Administration	49.518	28.214	21.304	43%
Monitoring & Evaluation	16.232	3.984	12.248	75%
Capacity Development	32.557	27.819	4.737	15%
Knowledge & Research	26.208		26.208	100%
Advocacy	95.359	42.885	52.474	55%
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>218.624</b>	<b>197.079</b>	<b>21.545</b>	<b>10%</b>
Administration	38.431	28.082	10.349	27%
Monitoring & Evaluation	17.270	18.940	-1.669	-10%
Capacity Development	33.580	52.714	-19.135	-57%
Knowledge & Research	31.217	2.052	29.165	93%
Advocacy	98.126	95.291	2.835	3%
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
Administration	-	-	-	
Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	-	
Capacity Development	-	-	-	
Knowledge & Research	-	-	-	
Advocacy	-	-	-	
<b>Honduras</b>	<b>246.871</b>	<b>194.425</b>	<b>52.446</b>	<b>21%</b>
Administration	51.216	38.276	12.941	25%
Monitoring & Evaluation	19.001	24.353	-5.352	-28%
Capacity Development	38.839	46.923	-8.084	-21%
Knowledge & Research	38.200	15.927	22.273	58%
Advocacy	99.615	68.946	30.669	31%
<b>International SNV</b>	<b>132.469</b>	<b>131.932</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>0%</b>
Administration	63.552	73.282	-9.731	-15%
Monitoring & Evaluation	26.439	30.610	-4.171	-16%
Capacity Development	-	-	-	
Knowledge & Research	-	-	-	
Advocacy	42.479	28.039	14.439	34%

<b>Water, Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</b>	<b>814.325</b>	<b>680.774</b>	<b>133.551</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>209.307</b>	<b>156.601</b>	<b>52.706</b>	<b>25%</b>
Administration	33.956	26.204	7.752	23%
Monitoring & Evaluation	16.791	4.757	12.034	72%
Capacity Development	32.120	40.944	-8.824	-27%
Knowledge & Research	25.042		25.042	100%
Advocacy	101.398	84.696	16.702	16%
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
Administration	-	-	-	
Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	-	
Capacity Development	-	-	-	
Knowledge & Research	-	-	-	
Advocacy	-	-	-	
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
Administration	-	-	-	
Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	-	
Capacity Development	-	-	-	
Knowledge & Research	-	-	-	
Advocacy	-	-	-	
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>218.624</b>	<b>197.079</b>	<b>21.545</b>	<b>10%</b>
Administration	38.431	28.082	10.349	27%
Monitoring & Evaluation	17.270	18.940	-1.669	-10%
Capacity Development	33.580	52.714	-19.135	-57%
Knowledge & Research	31.217	2.052	29.165	93%
Advocacy	98.126	95.291	2.835	3%
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>253.925</b>	<b>195.163</b>	<b>58.763</b>	<b>23%</b>
Administration	49.992	54.525	-4.533	-9%
Monitoring & Evaluation	19.526	11.050	8.476	43%
Capacity Development	39.736	36.840	2.896	7%
Knowledge & Research	35.426	2.720	32.706	92%
Advocacy	109.246	150.265	-41.019	-38%
<b>Honduras</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
Administration	-	-	-	
Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	-	
Capacity Development	-	-	-	
Knowledge & Research	-	-	-	
Advocacy	-	-	-	
<b>International SNV</b>	<b>132.469</b>	<b>131.932</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>0%</b>
Administration	63.552	73.282	-9.731	-15%
Monitoring & Evaluation	26.439	30.610	-4.171	-16%
Capacity Development	-		-	
Knowledge & Research	-		-	
Advocacy	42.479	28.039	14.439	34%



**SNV Head Office**

Parkstraat 83  
2514 JG The Hague  
The Netherlands  
Tel: +31 (0)70 3440 244  
Email: [v4cp@snv.org](mailto:v4cp@snv.org)



[www.snv.org](http://www.snv.org)