



cutting through complexity

DFID Governance and Transparency Fund

2010/11 Annual Report

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International Development

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Executive Summary



Greater accountability will lead to better governance. Better governance will lead to poverty reduction. The DFID Governance and Transparency Fund (GTF) was established to **empower citizens** through strengthening the capacity of civil society to represent their interests **and hold governments to account**. The GTF is tackling a broad range of governance issues including among others: access to improved public services in the areas of health, education, and water and sanitation; access to justice and human rights; increasing security; public expenditure monitoring; conflict prevention; natural resource management; and, controlling corruption.

The fund reached the mid-point of its 5-year duration in March 2011. Emerging evidence indicates that the fund is well on-track towards achieving the desired outcome and impact. The capacity of more than 1,000 civil society organisations in over 100 countries has been strengthened. Thousands of disadvantaged people have benefitted. A few examples include:

- In the Philippines, the Partnership for Transparency Fund has helped tackle corruption in the procurement of drugs and equipment in hospitals resulting in annual savings of nearly £500,000
- In Iraq, Christian Aid's REACH programme helped groups secure funding for eight water projects, electricity for five villages and 34 km of paved roads for a further four villages
- In Tanzania, Gender Links has supported a campaign for equal representation which has increased the percentage of women in parliament from 30% to 36%
- Amnesty International has enabled more than 50,000 people to assert their human rights in 10 countries in Africa
- In Guatemala, the Wildlife Conservation Society has helped recover more than 125,000 hectares of misappropriated land
- In Cameroon, the Global Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS has led a campaign resulting in 76,000 additional people receiving ART treatment
- Transparency International opened more than 2,000 cases against corruption in more than twenty counties. 80% of nearly 700 cases have been closed with successful or partially successful outcomes
- More than 8,000 officials have been trained in 40 countries on topics such as freedom of information, integrity in service delivery, participatory budgeting, and conflict resolution.



Executive Summary

Learning from the GTF has been structured into two broad categories. These include operational and thematic learning. Operational learning focuses on efforts to improve the capacity of civil society organisations. Thematic learning concentrates on sector-specific lessons. Examples of key messages from **operational learning** include:

- While some projects are making interesting use of social media and employing tools for measuring impact from other social science disciplines, innovation is not yet widespread across the GTF portfolio. This is at least partly due to the original selection criteria for the GTF which favoured employing already proven methods
- Methods for monitoring and evaluation have greatly improved in a number of programmes. The focus is shifting, particularly in well-established organisations, towards measuring more precise outcomes through methods such as public opinion monitoring, Policy Advocacy Scales, and Most Significant Change methodologies
- A strategic approach to media and communications was missing in the original design of many GTF programmes. Most still view media and communications activities within the confines of major events rather than as a fundamental element of strategic planning for the organisation. This remains a key area where further capacity building is required
- With more than 1,000 civil society organisations receiving support, the GTF has greatly exceeded expectations for creating networks and partnerships. Warranting further study, ODI has introduced an outcome mapping approach which has built the capacity of dozens of small grass-roots organisations to plan, implement, and measure the impact of locally relevant governance micro-projects
- The requirement to measure Value for Money (VfM) was not covered particularly well during the MTRs of many programmes. This may be attributed to a limited understanding of valid methodologies but is also linked to weaknesses in approaches to measuring outcomes and impact. Further guidance in both areas is warranted.

Examples of key **thematic lessons** learnt include:

- State building and human security lessons can be drawn from at least a third of the GTF portfolio. Programmes have recognised the need to nurture relationships not just with government but also non-state actors including warring factions and suggest that during post-conflict stages it is important to focus on 'individuals' as much as rebuilding 'institutions' while recognising that power balances can shift rapidly
- The positive impact of Transparency International's network of Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres goes well beyond the resolution of individual cases. Cases have also established precedents around which other organisations can structure their efforts
- Similarly, the advocacy efforts of grass-roots organisations have benefitted from the standards established by International Budget Project for transparent government budgeting. This reinforces the validity of combining top-down and bottom-up approaches to greater accountability
- Initiatives to increase access to public services are particularly well-suited to value for money assessments. Exploring methodologies in relation to these types of interventions could yield useful lessons for other areas of governance reforms.



The GTF portfolio is comprised of 38 programmes. Technical and financial progress are primarily assessed from the annual reports and mid-term reviews submitted by each programme. Written feedback on each report is provided to all programmes. Where necessary, a limited amount of technical assistance has been provided to follow up on issues identified in feedback. A small number of training workshops and in-country site-visits to promote coordination and verify the progress of specific programmes have also been conducted. Financial progress is monitored through quarterly and annual financial reports.

Key **financial reporting issues** include:

- Cash flow management has been substantially improved
- Value for money is being assessed more thoroughly. Efforts are, however, hampered by limited benchmarking data and inconsistent budget formats between various programmes
- Reconciliation of financial reports is improving as programmes become more familiar with reporting requirements.

Key **technical reporting issues** include:

- Defining credible indicators for measuring outcomes and impact present a challenge for many governance programmes. The level of effort required to support improvements in logframes and other planning instruments was underestimated
- While the quality of risk assessments has significantly improved during the current reporting period, it is apparent that multi-country programmes continue to exhibit a range of operational risks that warrant further study
- While the quality of information provided in Achievement Rating Scales is generally improving, due to the inherent limitations of the instrument and based on the evidence provided there are tendencies to overstate the level of progress achieved.

Mid Term Reviews of 33 programmes were conducted during the reporting period. Assessments of the MTR reports indicated that four programmes required **significant restructuring**. This has involved reducing the scope of expected outputs and corresponding modifications to programme logframes and/or reductions to budgets.

Total expenditures under the GTF amounted to £73,134,312 as of 31 March 2011. This represents approximately 55% of the total volume of the GTF and indicates **expenditures are on track** with the overall budget forecast.



Greater
accountability
will lead to better
governance.





1. Introduction



There is clear evidence that the GTF is achieving its overall objectives. This is substantiated through the information provided by programmes in their annual reports, the majority of independent mid-term reviews recently conducted, and on-site verification of a progress in a sample of programmes.

This report covers activities and results achieved up to September 2011. The structure and content of the report is summarised as follows:

- **Chapter 2** – Theory of Change examines the underlying rationale for the GTF. Empowering citizens to do things for themselves and have more say over how they are governed is at the heart of the model. Civil society amplifies the voice of disadvantaged citizens and provides the vehicle for driving greater accountability
- **Chapter 3** – Profile of the portfolio presents a brief overview of where the GTF operates and the range of governance issues being addressed. The GTF portfolio is comprised of 38 programmes spanning more than 100 countries and a network of more than 1,000 civil society and media organisations
- **Chapter 4** – Measuring impact summarises the achievements of specific programmes in relation to a recently revised GTF global logframe. While addressing a range of governance issues in a large number of countries, the sum of its parts are mapped against a limited number of broad indicators and illustrate a substantial combined effect emerging from the GTF
- **Chapter 5** – Learning draws a distinction between two types of lessons that can be drawn from the GTF. Operational learning focuses on lessons for building the capacity of civil society organisations. Thematic learning highlights sector-specific messages drawn from range of governance issues across a variety of different country contexts
- **Chapter 6** – Managing the fund examines a range of technical and financial management issues. This includes an analysis of the frequency and steps taken to address various concerns. Disbursement procedures and expenditure results are also briefly reviewed.





2. Theory of Change



Good governance is essential for combating poverty. The Governance and Transparency Fund is based on this fundamental concept. DFID interprets good governance through a broad lens called the *Capability, Accountability and Responsiveness (CAR)* framework depicted in *Figure 2.1* below.

Figure 2.1 – DFID's CAR Framework



The CAR framework suggests that states must be capable of getting things done. This means having the ability to perform certain functions, deliver services, and set good rules and regulations. Second, and perhaps at the heart of how change happens, states must be held accountable for their actions. Accountability is about officials and politicians answering for their actions and being held to account for delivering on their commitments and responsibilities. Finally, states must be responsive to the needs and aspirations of its citizens. This means providing ways for people to say what they think and using public resources to meet the needs of the poor.

While DFID has recognised that it is necessary to strengthen all three characteristics to achieve good governance, the Governance and Transparency Fund (GTF) was established primarily to empower citizens to hold their governments to account. DFID defines empowerment as enabling people to exercise more control over their development and supporting them to have the power to make and act on their own choices. The theory is that stimulating the 'demand', or the voice of citizens, also provides incentives to improve the capability and responsiveness of the state.



Theory of Change

Empowering citizens to hold governments to account under the GTF has been translated into support for civil society organisations and the media to act on their behalf. Civil society organisations and the media amplify the collective voice of citizens. They press for fairer policies governing the distribution of public resources and the delivery of better public services. A free media provides information and plays a watchdog role. They both demand greater accountability from government officials and politicians which, in turn, reduces corruption and waste.

DFID's work on empowerment and accountability encompasses interventions that enable poor people to have the resources and capabilities to exercise greater choice and control over their own development and to hold decision-makers – including governments and service providers – to account. The work assumes that sustainable development must address power relations at all levels from households through to national political systems and the international drivers of elites' actions.¹

Addressing power relations at these levels frequently requires identifying civil society organisations and other potential coalitions that can bridge the gaps between poor people, officials and politicians. Research suggests that governments often become more capable, accountable and responsive when state-led reform to strengthen institutions of accountability and social mobilisation occur simultaneously. It has also been recognised that change happens not just through strategies that work on both sides of the governance supply and demand equation, but also through strategies that work across them: it is important to link champions of change from both within state and society.²

The GTF Theory of Change presented in *Figure 2.2*. It has been adapted from the theory of change articulated for DFID's support to civil society through the Programme Partnership Arrangements (PPAs) and the more recent Global Poverty Action Fund (GPAF).

¹ DFID (2011) Empowerment and Accountability Summary Note accessed at: <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications1/empower-account-summary-note.pdf>

² See: IDS (2011) Blurring the Boundaries: Citizen Action Across States and Societies accessed via: <http://www.gsdrc.org/go/display&type=Document&id=4123&source=rss>



Figure 2.2 – GTF Theory of Change

Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Millions of people in developing countries lack access to quality basic services, information, economic opportunities. Institutions lack capacity and accountability. The state is unresponsive to the demands of civil society. Fragile state are vulnerable to conflict.
Pathways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the Civil Society is able to hold government to account and do things for themselves. Ensure that governments, private and international actors are transparent, accountable and responsive

Typical Constraints

- Lack of resources, information and capacity
- Remoteness and poor infrastructure
- Marginalisation of disadvantaged groups
- Civil society is weak, fragmented and unrepresentative
- Corruption
- Ineffective institutions
- Political restrictions
- Environmental degradation
- Lack of access to natural resources and justice
- Conflict and instability



Typical Interventions

- Build capacity of civil society and institutions
- Increase access to and control over resources
- Improve enabling environment
- Community mobilisation including the marginalised
- Support civil society in framing public policy
- Support media and freedom of information
- Support for rule of law
- Enhance community access; and control over resources
- Support for human rights
- Security and peace building

Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling Environment. Peace and stability. Responsive accountable government and institutional frameworks. Rule of Law. Partnerships between government and civil society. Active citizens. Effective, efficient and equitable service delivery. Increased economic opportunities. Enhanced survival and well-being for the poorest and most marginalised. People do things for themselves
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Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute to the MDGs and higher level indicators of good governance, peace and stability, citizen participation, and social inclusion
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Source: Adapted from Coffey International Development – Theory of Change prepared for DFID’s Programme Partnership Arrangements and Global Poverty Action Fund (2011)



Theory of Change

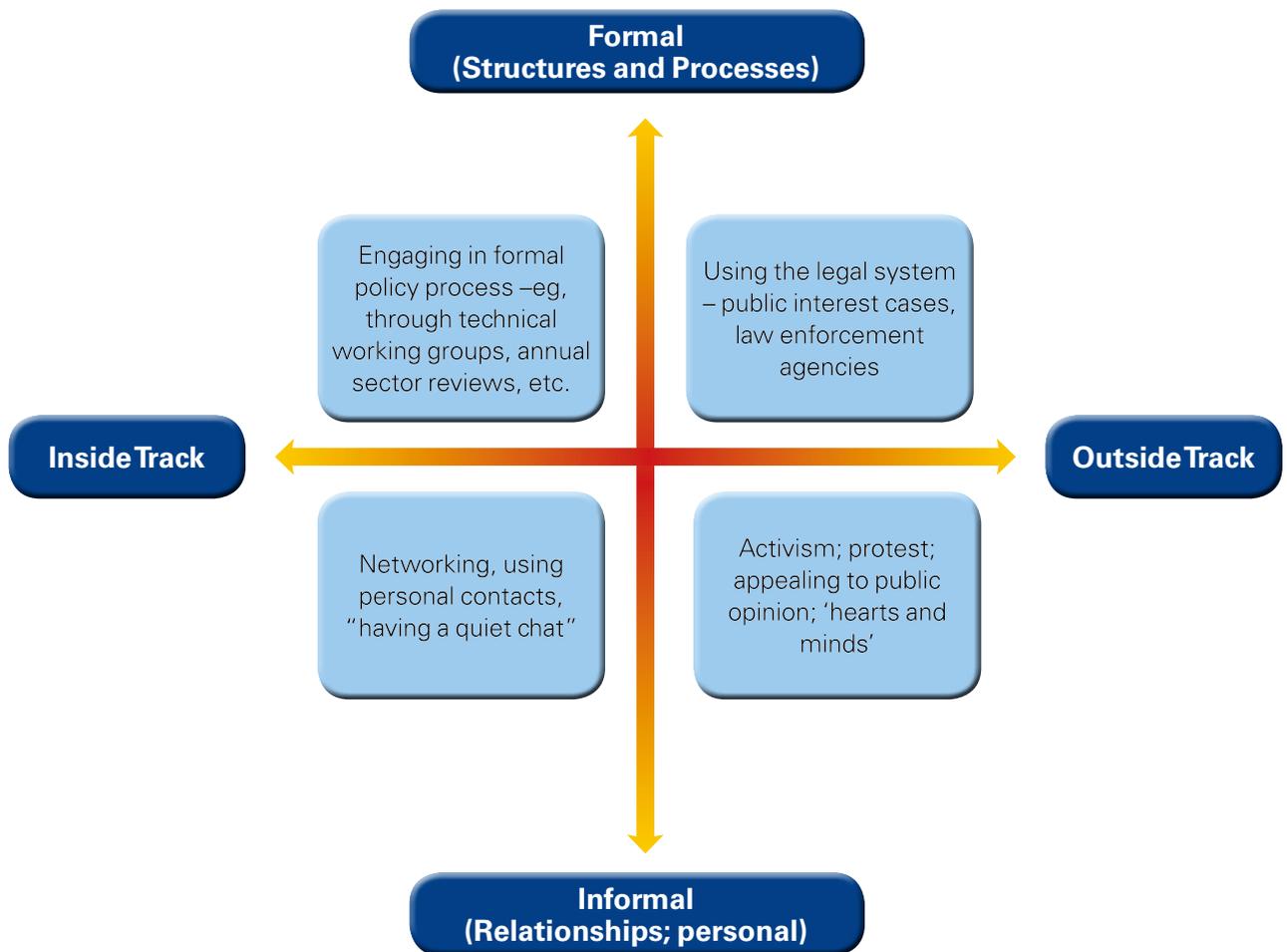
Empowering citizens to do things for themselves and have more say over how they are governed is at the heart of the GTF Theory of Change. The model recognises the interface between citizens and the state around five broad domains including economic, social-cultural, conflict, political-institutional, and environmental concerns which affect everyday life. Whereas DFID often provides direct assistance to the state through budget support and other similar programmes, the pathways suggested for the GTF highlight the intermediary role of civil society between citizens and the state.

The list of typical constraints and interventions presented in GTF Theory of Change is not exhaustive. They are meant to illustrate the range of potential areas where civil society and the state can interact to create more opportunities for citizens to influence effective, efficient and equitable service delivery, greater economic and social prospects, within a stable and secure environment.

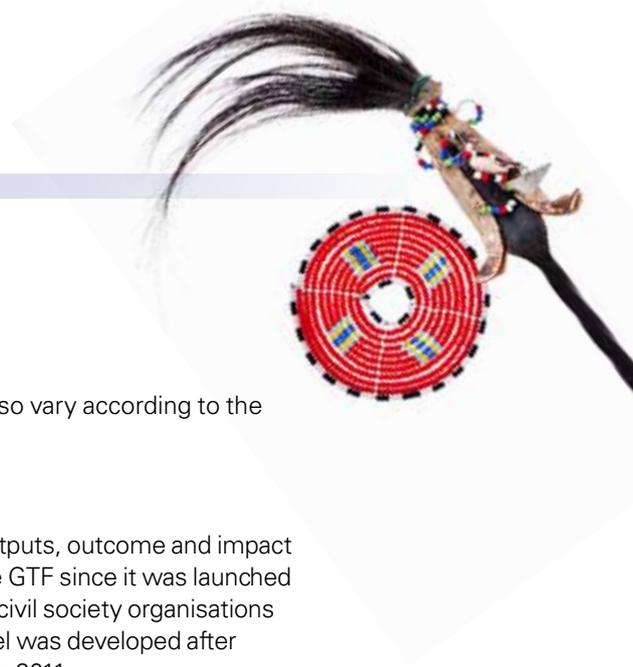
How Civil Society Influences the State

How civil society goes about playing its intermediary role depends on the basic assumptions underpinning their strategies and the preconditions for success. **Figure 2.3** illustrates that this is often through a range of formal structures and processes and informal relationships.

Figure 2.3 – How Civil Society influences the State



Source: DFID AcT Programme Theory of Change, K. Dyer, A. Lyon and G Sundet

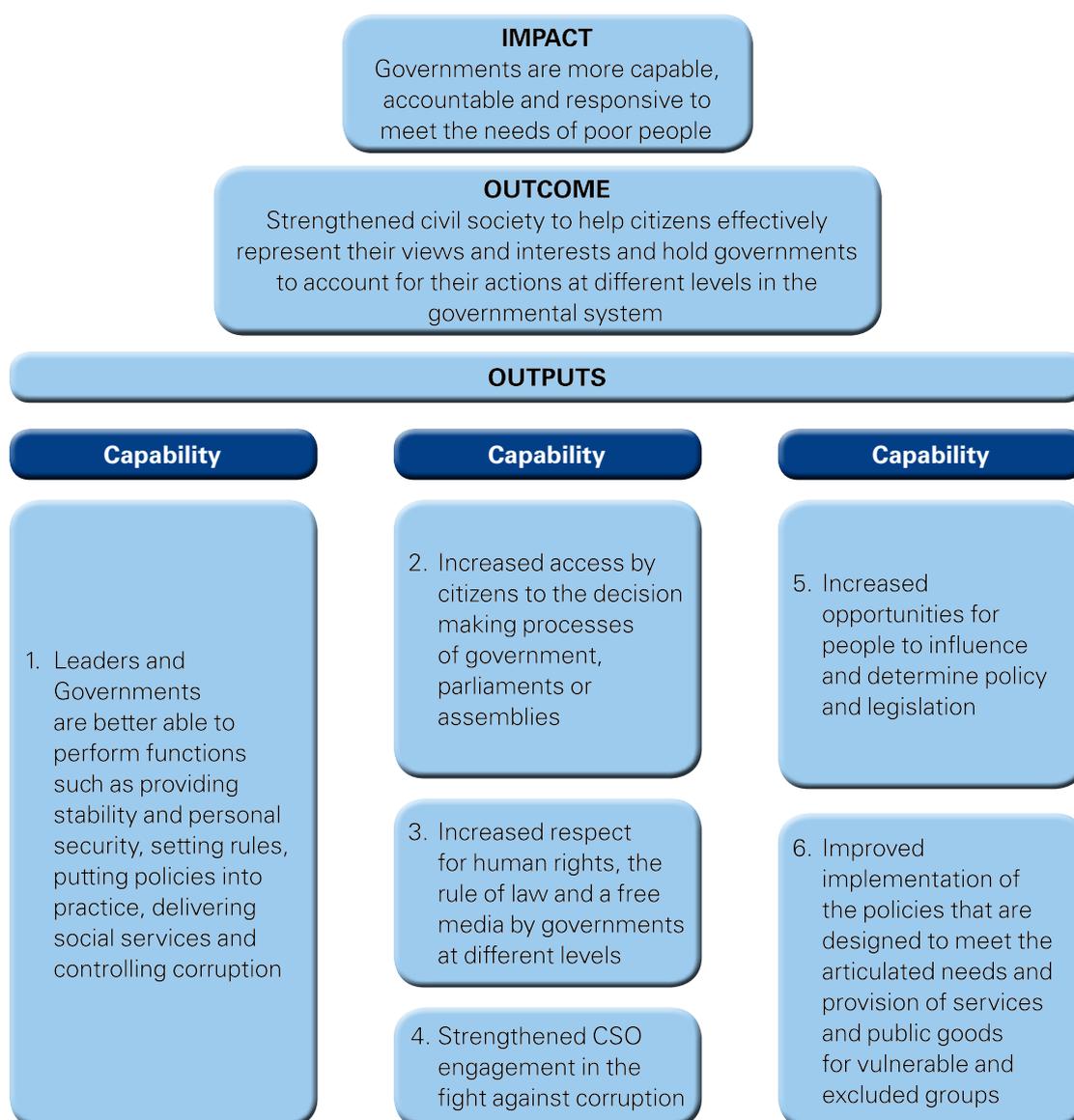


The strategic choice of pursuing an inside or outside track approach will also vary according to the particular social, political and institutional context faced by civil society.

GTF Logic Model

The GTF Theory of Change is reflected in the definitions of the expected outputs, outcome and impact in the logic model presented in **Figure 2.4** below. A primary objective of the GTF since it was launched in 2007 has been to provide support for local partnerships and networks of civil society organisations working on a broad range governance issues in several countries. The model was developed after funding decisions were taken in early 2008 and was subsequently revised in 2011.

Figure 2.4 – GTF Logic Model





Theory of Change

Since the logic model for the GTF was developed after funding decisions had been taken, limitations were imposed on the GTF global logic model rather than on the individual projects being funded. Individual projects were given the freedom to use different tools, methods and approaches which responded to their particular circumstances.

Thus, while different GTF-funded projects may work on similar issues, they have understandably measured their outcomes and outputs in diverse ways. This complicates the collation of data for standardised indicators within GTF global logic model. To overcome this challenge, the outputs and indicators for the GTF logic model were developed from a mapping exercise of the individual projects to ensure that the combined breadth and depth of individual project achievements contribute to an overall assessment of the fund.

The logframe for the GTF is presented in Annex 1. The following sections provide the definitions of indicators at the impact, outcome and output levels.

GTF Impact Indicators

The GTF aims to increase states' capability, accountability and responsiveness to meet the needs of the poor. Three periodic governance indices have been selected to measure the evolution of these dimensions over the period of implementation of the GTF: (i) the 'Government Effectiveness' index from the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators; (ii) International Budget Partnership's 'Open Budget Index'; and (iii) Transparency International's 'Corruption Perception Index'.

Ten countries have been selected to monitor these indexes: Ghana, Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe. Criteria used for the selection of countries are: (i) number of programmes > 8; and (ii) funds assigned > £ 500,000 per year. Three exceptions have been included for thematic or geographic interests (ie, Peru, Sierra Leone and Nepal).

Progress against these indicators will be analysed at the end of the GTF programme. This recognises that year-to-year changes may be due to sampling errors within the individual indices and that real changes may be only visible after the five-year implementation period of the GTF. It is also acknowledged that this analysis will encounter issues of attribution. GTF supported projects are often amongst many efforts to improve governance and external events can have an important bearing on changes in the indices. Nonetheless, the intention is to provide a narrative examination of the contributions made by various GTF projects in the selected countries at the end of the programme.

GTF Outcome indicators

The GTF was designed to strengthen the capacity of civil society and the media to help citizens effectively present their views and interests, and hold their governments to account. Three indicators have been selected to measure progress in achieving the outcome: (i) the 'Voice and Accountability' index from the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators; (ii) the number of communities, CSOs and civil society coalitions empowered to demand improved governance and transparency; and (iii) the number of stories of change that show good practices of civil society in holding their governments to account and achieving sustainable improvements in key aspects of good governance.



GTF Output indicators

Six outputs contribute to the aforementioned outcome. These have been organised under the umbrella of the Capability, Accountability and Responsiveness (CAR) framework. Civil society has an important role in promoting state accountability and enabling responsiveness. Accordingly, three out of the six outputs are related to accountability and two outputs aim to make sure that citizens' aspirations are taken into account. Strengthening states' capabilities is generally considered beyond the remit of the GTF. However, some GTF programmes contribute to this output training authorities and officials. The definition and rationale for output indicators under the categories of capability, accountability and responsiveness are:

Capability

Output 1: Leaders and Governments are better able to perform such functions as providing stability and personal security, setting rules, putting policies into practice, delivering social services and controlling corruption

Two indicators have been chosen to measure this output. The first measures the ability of different tiers of government (from national to local) to manage public finances and to implement policies. The second measures the contribution of the training programmes provided by GTF partners to enhance the ability of authorities and officials to perform their functions.

Accountability

Output 2: Increased access by citizens to the decision making processes of government, parliaments or assemblies, and increased impact of citizens on said processes

Two indicators have been defined to measure output 2. The first focuses on the information available to civil society for influencing policies and participating in decision making. Information provided by both official sources and civil society organisations (like budget analyses, score cards, etc.) is taken into account.

The second indicator captures the change in the level of participation of vulnerable people (women, people with disabilities, indigenous people and other groups) in policy making, and in demanding their rights and access to public services. Although a few GTF programmes focus their interventions on other types of vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities or internally displaced people, women are the most common vulnerable group in the GTF programmes.

Output 3: Increased respect for human rights, the rule of law and a free media by governments at different levels

Four indicators have been identified to measure output 3. The first measures citizens' knowledge of their rights and their ability to claim them, both of which are essential in analysing the impact of policies and laws on human rights, and in holding their governments to account.

The second and third indicators focus on media. Like civil society organisations, the media plays a critical role in strengthening governance, providing information, making people's voices heard, generating public debate, playing a watchdog role, raising awareness, and setting the public agenda. The second indicator measures the increase in media coverage of governance issues. The third indicator looks at the number of journalists trained, and media organisations strengthened to be able to play their role in holding governments to account.

The fourth indicator collects data on governments' practices in addressing human rights abuses.

Output 4: Strengthened CSO engagement in the fight against corruption

A simple and straightforward indicator has been defined for this output, ie, the number of corruption cases recorded by Advice and Legal Action Centres (centres supported by Transparency International to provide legal advice and to follow up on complaints of corruption) and other CSOs of particular relevance to poor people.



Theory of Change

Responsiveness

Output 5: Increased opportunities for people to influence and determine policy and legislation

Two indicators have been defined for output 5, each covering different dimensions of responsiveness. The first indicator looks at the ratification and domestication of international conventions. The second indicator registers the number of legal or administrative pro-poor measures proposed and/or adopted at national or local levels that have been advocated for by CSOs.

Output 6: Improved implementation of the policies that are designed to meet the articulated needs of and the provision of services and public goods for vulnerable and excluded groups

The indicator defined for output 6 measures the number of vulnerable and excluded people that gain access to appropriate services and public goods. This indicator and indicator 1 for output 1 are two sides of the same coin.

The increase in access to services will be determined by the scope of the advocacy actions and the policy changes achieved, which are the real focus of the GTF programmes. Therefore, this indicator will only be measured at the end of the GTF programme and will provide an estimation of the overall number of people that benefited from the programme.





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3. Profile of the portfolio



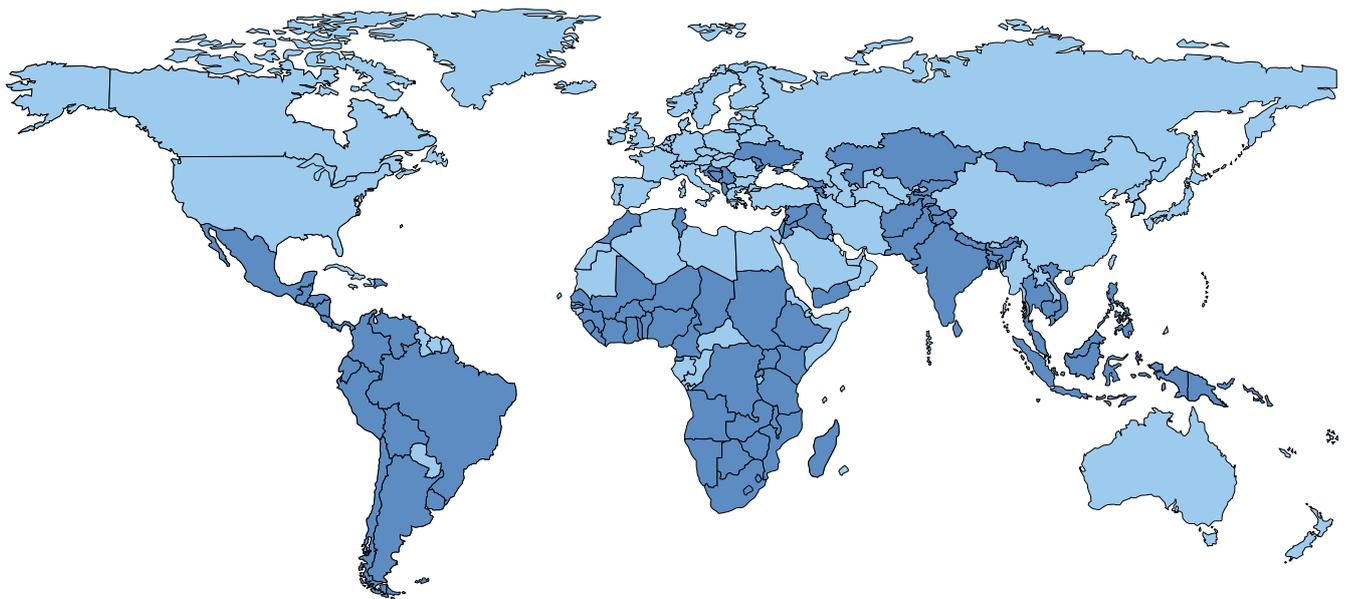
A Global Network

The GTF portfolio is comprised of 38 programmes spanning more than 100 countries and a network of more than 1,000 civil society and media organisations. Technical merit was the principal factor considered in the funding selection process. Other criteria included the need to achieve a balance within the portfolio across geographic areas, coverage of priority themes and cross-cutting issues, and distribution of different sizes and types of civil society and media organisations.

Geographic distribution

The countries where various GTF programmes have implemented activities are shown in the *Figure 3.1* below. This closely matches the distribution of applications received. A brief description of each programme is found in **Annex 2**. A list of countries where annual GTF funding is estimated to be greater than £500,000 is provided in **Annex 3**.

Figure 3.1 : Countries with GTF programme activities





Profile of the portfolio

Thematic distribution

The GTF is tackling a broad range of governance issues. While a thematic classification of programmes is complicated due to some programme pursuing more than one issue, *Table 3.1* below provides a rough breakdown of the GTF portfolio according to key governance themes.

Table 3.1 : GTF Thematic distribution

Thematic area	Number of Programmes
Administrative Reform and Access to Public Services	10
Access to Justice and Human Rights	8
Public Expenditure Monitoring	5
Controlling Corruption	4
Freedom of Information – Media	4
Participation in Local Government	4
Conflict Prevention / Peace Building	2
International Governance	1
Total	38

A wide range of methods and tools to promote governance and transparency are employed by different programmes in different country contexts. Examples include public opinion surveys, political mapping tools, advocacy methods under different contexts, focus groups to measure transformation in levels of societal conflict, citizen report cards, audience surveys, and public expenditure monitoring.

Cross-cutting issues

GTF guidance has required that all programmes demonstrate a pro-active approach to gender, age, disability and HIV status or other relevant categorisation to ensure that the GTF is able to learn how it impacts on different groups. Logframes and monitoring and evaluation frameworks are required to show clear milestones which identify how changes will be measured and recorded.





Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a precondition for meeting the challenge of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance.

– Kofi Annan







4. Measuring impact



This section highlights the progress of individual GTF projects in relation to indicators at the outcome and output levels of the overall GTF logframe until the end of March 2011. By this date most projects had been in operation for about two and half years. The fund is making good progress against all indicators with all interim milestones having been met or exceeded. Detailed outputs attributed to all projects are included in the overall GTF Achievement Rating Scale in *Annex 5*.

Outcome			
Strengthened civil society to help citizens effectively represent their views and interests and hold governments to account for their actions at different levels in the governmental system			
Outcome Indicator 2 ³	Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011
Number of communities, CSOs and CS coalitions with significant and sustainable improvements in their capacity to demand improved governance and transparency	100	150	Beyond target

Original expectations for the number of civil society organisations being reached by the GTF have been vastly exceeded. 29 projects have reported strengthening the capacity of more than 1,000 civil society organisations to hold their governments to account over 100 countries. For example:

- Partnership for Transparency Fund has supported 46 CSOs with small grants with the aim of building their capacities to fight corruption
- Transparency International has successfully launched 12 new ALACs to provide legal advice and to follow up on complaints of corruption
- In Congo, 50 civil society organisations (EISA's partners) improved their internal working systems, strategic planning approaches, dissemination of their work, interactions with authorities at all levels, and participation and engagement with critical governance issues.
- IPPF's 11 local partners have built their capacities in technical policy and advocacy skills, and have developed clearer rationales related to advocacy work and improvements in monitoring and assessing the political environment
- Amnesty International has strengthened the capacities of 20 partners to steer the planning and content of Human Rights Education programmes at the national and village levels in 10 countries.

Nearly 700 organisations have been established, trained or supported by local partners. 57 networks or coalitions have been created to respond to the purposes of the programmes. Examples include:

- National Coalition of Honduran Women (CONAMUH), formed by 13 organisations in Honduras (Oxfam GB)
- Human Rights Reporters Network, with 148 members in Liberia (JHR)
- IPPF has created 36 coalitions centred on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) policy change.

³ Outcome Indicator 1 focuses on changes in the World Bank's Voice and Accountability Index. Progress against the 2009 baseline will be measured in selected countries at the end of the GTF programme.



Measuring impact

More than 180 citizens' governance forums and monitoring committees have been created. For example, in China, 104 Community Health Committees have been established at township level across the nine project counties (UCL); in Ghana, 6 Governance Forums as and 9 District Citizens Monitoring Committees are up and running (Christian Aid); in Kenya, the National Taxpayers Association has established 57 Citizen Action Groups with the aim of demanding accountability from government service providers and devolved fund managers.

More than 200 CSOs have also been strengthened through small grants to develop actions related to human rights, governance of forest resources, defence of child domestic workers' rights, gender mainstreaming, inclusiveness, etc.

Outcome Indicator 3	Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011
Number of case studies that demonstrate Civil Society's contributions to sustainable improvements in key aspects of good governance	0	> 25	On track

The programme is on track to achieving this indicator. Although all grant holders have been requested to submit short stories on emerging impact, only the most relevant 36 cases have been selected for this purpose. Some of these stories are being used for DFID's Insight, and as case studies for learning papers. For further information on short articles see also the Learning Section of this report.

Output 1 – Capability

Leaders and Governments are better able to perform such functions as providing stability and personal security, setting rules, putting policies into practice, delivering social services and controlling corruption

Output 1 Indicator 1	Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011
Budget allocated to public services and goods for vulnerable and excluded groups	-	2%	On track

It is difficult to aggregate all achievements reported by the grant holders for this indicator. This is because some organisations are reporting in absolute figures and others in percentages. In addition, the real dimension and relevance of increases depends not only on the percentage of increase, but also on the starting point (ie, there is a significant difference between achieving a 100% increase in a small line of a municipal budget and attaining a 2% increase for the national education budget).

Despite these challenges, 9 GTF programmes have reported progress on this indicator in 9 countries. Examples of the more relevant achievements are WaterAid's partners in India – through a systematic community-led process of advocacy, they have been able to leverage £900,000 of government resources for the delivery of WASH services to rural people; Christian Aid's partners in Ghana contributed to ensuring the passage of a bill that secures around £10 million yearly allocation to the north of the country in the national budget aimed at addressing the development gap that exists between Northern and Southern Ghana; In Liberia, a commitment from the Buchanan district commissioner of \$1.6 million towards tackling the impact of erosion on living conditions was attained after a journalist linked to the Journalists for Human Rights programme highlighted the issue on the radio.

In Malawi, the basic education budget has grown from 12.5% to 15.7% of the national budget. In the Philippines, allocation of city development funds for social housing increased 100% (from 10 to 20 million PHP) in Mandaue City and 50% (from 60 to 90 million PHP) in Davao City. In Guatemala, CONAP's (National Council of Protected Areas) budget for protection and development in the Maya Biosphere Reserve increased by 13%, from £6.8 to £7.7 million in 2011.



Output 1 Indicator 2	Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011
Number of officials trained for better management and provision of services	0	6,000	On track

19 programmes are contributing to this indicator. More than 8,000 authorities and officials have been trained across 40 countries in governance issues such as ethics, codes of conduct, freedom of information, transparency, corruption, integrity in service delivery, natural resource governance skills, human rights, participatory budgeting, and conflict resolution.

The targets for training have included elected authorities and officials at local, regional and national levels, prison services officers, police officers, immigration officials, senior health managers, university lecturers, teachers, magistrates and judges, among others.

Output 2 – Accountability

Increased access by citizens to the decision making processes of government, parliaments or assemblies, and increased impact of citizens on said processes

Output 2 Indicator 1	Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011
Number of key information documents available to the media and public in a timely manner throughout the budget/policy cycle	80	230	On track

More than 350 key information documents (budget analyses, report cards, surveys, position papers, policy briefs, user-friendly budgets and plans, etc.) have been published by 10 grant holders and their partners, with the aim of being distributed among civil society, media and politicians to influence policy making or budget processes. For example, over the first three years of the programme, IBP has released two Open Budget Surveys that measure national government budget transparency practices. In Malawi and Yemen, the Ministries of Finance began to publish some budget reports once they realised that this could improve their scores on the Open Budget Index.

Global Witness (GW) had a similar experience in Peru. Every year, GW publishes a Forest Transparency Report Card for 7 countries, comparing disclosure and dissemination of forest information such as forest management plans, concession allocation, revenues and infractions. After the launch of the GW report card, their partner in Peru was invited to follow-up meetings with key agencies to discuss the challenges they encounter in complying with access to information laws. Significant changes have been noted from one round to the next.

There are also examples in which civil society organisations have catalysed the disclosure of information to the general public. In Peru, in the region of San Martin, GW's partner supported the regional government in the systemisation of forest sector information in an electronic database, which has been posted online. In response, the Government of San Martin has committed to ongoing funding for the upkeep of the information website from their annual budget. In Nigeria, Living Earth is seeking to build the capacity of 6 Local Governments to deliver needs-driven basic services. As a result, the 6 LGs have developed their Communication Strategies and official websites. Some essential information has already been uploaded (eg, the Gokana local government authority has uploaded its income and expenditure statement on its website).

Output 2 Indicator 2	Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011
Number of women empowered through collective action in associations, self-help groups and increased access to knowledge, services, assets and choice	0	100,000	Beyond target



Measuring impact

15 programmes are contributing to this output. Nearly 280,000 women have been empowered in over 22 countries. 24,141 women have been trained in political leadership, lobbying and advocacy, justice, peace work, natural resource governance, women's rights, civil and political rights, and literacy.

The Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO forum has offered legal information and aid services to 1,090 women experiencing domestic violence. Oxfam GB has empowered more than 250,000 poor and marginalised women (eg, in Nepal, almost two thirds of 1,997 women who participated of Community Discussion Classes have taken on leadership roles in community decision-making structures, increasing from 28% to 48% the total women represented in health, education, water and forest users structures).

Women's interest in participating in elections has also increased (eg, in Tanzania, Gender Links' partner's 50/50 campaign for women's equal representation and voice in political decision-making registered a success, with the increase of women in parliament from 30% to 36%).

Output 3 – Accountability

Increased respect for human rights, the rule of law and a free media by governments at different levels.

Output 3 Indicator 1	Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011
Number of disadvantaged and vulnerable people with understanding of human rights and ability to claim rights	0	25,000	Beyond target

More than 97,000 people now have a better understanding of their rights. Training on human rights, gender justice, voting rights, children's rights, work conditions, right to information and consultation, among other rights, have been organised by 12 programmes in at least 15 countries.

Amnesty International, in partnership with 20 local organisations, is delivering community-level human rights education in 10 countries across East and West Africa. They have trained 146 human rights education workers, who have delivered information and training about and for justice and human rights through the implementation of locally relevant micro-projects. Their ninety-three micro projects have enabled 50,280 people to understand their rights and to start to assert them. AI has already doubled its target for 2012.

Other relevant examples are Anti-Slavery International, which has trained more than 4,000 child domestic workers in Tanzania, Peru, the Philippines and Togo on their rights, work conditions and advocacy tools; NASCOH, which provided more than 6,000 disabled people in Zimbabwe with information about their voting rights. 500 members of the Saamang Community in Western Ghana were sensitised to their rights to be informed, consulted, and compensated by companies seeking to exploit local forests, the community. This led to the expulsion of a mining company that had not followed appropriate consultation and negotiation procedures.

Output 3 Indicator 2	Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011
Media coverage of governance issues (stories on radio, print, or TV)	0	500	Beyond target

More than 1,600 talk shows, series episodes and articles have been broadcast/published in 17 countries. Out of the 38 GTF grant holders, five are media houses or NGOs with a media focus (ie, Journalists for Human Rights, BBCWST, Ma'an Network, Search for Common Ground and Gender Links). Half of the media outputs were produced by these five organisations (eg, In Liberia, 419 human rights and governance stories were published by journalists following participation in JHR programme activities; 53% of Ma'an radio programmes and 40% of its TV programmes are related to good governance issues; SFCG has produced 132 episodes of The Team TV drama series and 164 radio episodes in 8 countries, which aim to encourage social responsibility and positive engagement of citizens with one another, their families, their communities and their government).



Additionally, 11 GTF programmes have found that working with media is critical for getting their concerns on the agenda, for watchdog activities, and for boosting debate. WaterAid provides an example in Uganda, where radio programmes have become platforms for the community to enquire about WASH government programmes and policies. In Tanzania, 20 child domestic workers (CDWs), accompanied by Anti-Slavery International's partner, have been trained in citizen journalism. They are now airing their programmes twice a week through Radio Afya FM, which have fostered community discussions on the challenges and rights of CDWs.

Output 3 Indicator 3	Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011
Number of strengthened media organisations and trained journalists	0	1,100	Beyond target

Activities in 11 countries are contributing to this output. More than 1,900 journalists, communications specialists, journalism students and teachers, and press corps members in parliament from 25 countries have been trained in media advocacy, editorial and technical production, human rights, and thematic issues. For example, Raising Her Voice programme partners in Nepal have engaged media professionals in gender training to encourage greater and more sensitive reporting of women's rights issues. Similar actions have been taken by WaterAid partners on water and sanitation, or IUCN on governance of natural resources and environmental rights.

Output 3 Indicator 4	Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011
Number of human rights abuses addressed by authorities	0	50	Beyond target

Seven programmes are contributing to this output. 173 human rights abuses have been resolved and 394 have been filed or referred to the relevant authority in 6 countries. Examples include 72 cases of widows who were dispossessed of their land in Zimbabwe; or, a poor and courageous woman who succeeded in having an influential person jailed for raping her daughter in Senegal. Other examples include:

Examples of the cases filed: In Zimbabwe, 257 cases have been filed by the Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum against the Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Defence and Police Commissioner General. In Nepal, 31 cases of violence against women have been referred to police, while one case has been taken to the district court.

Output 4 – Accountability

Strengthened CSO engagement in the fight against corruption

Output 4 Indicator 1	Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011
Number of corruption cases recorded by Advice and Legal Action Centres and other CSOs of particular relevance to poor people	500	1,000	Beyond target

More than 2,300 cases of corruption have been reported by 12 grant holders over 31 countries. Transparency International's Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres have opened 2,005 cases, of which 697 are already closed. 80% of closed cases have had successful or partially successful outcomes. Public procurement remains a significant area of corruption complaints at the national level. Closer to the people, property rights, education and health are the main sectors subject of complaints.

The Partnership for Transparency Fund has provided more than 50 micro grants in 15 countries to support anti-corruption projects. As an example of the achievements, in the Philippines, the close monitoring of hospitals' procurement of drugs and other items contributed to a more genuinely competitive process, and savings estimated at \$740,000.



Measuring impact

As a result of Oxfam GB's Raising Her Voice programme, women participating in community decision-making structures in Nepal have been able to detect and recover the misappropriated community funds.

In Guatemala, more than 125,000 Hectares of misappropriated land have been recovered according to Christian Aid and the Wildlife Conservation Society.

Output 5 — Responsiveness

Increased opportunities for people to influence and determine policy and legislation

Output 5 Indicator 1	Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011
Evidence of the state's ratification of relevant International Conventions affecting human rights particularly those that affect poor people	0	4	On track

Three programmes have contributed to this output. As a result, the Maputo Protocol has been ratified in Uganda and Kenya, and the Protocol was domesticated in the Gambia. Madagascar and Malawi signed the SADC Protocol. In June 2011, the International Labour Conference adopted a convention on the rights of domestic workers around the world.

Output 5 Indicator 2	Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011
Number of legal or administrative pro-poor measures proposed and/or adopted in which CSOs have influenced content	30	350	On track

More than 350 decisions, laws and policies have been adopted as a result of civil society's participation, advocacy and lobbying in 45 countries. 23 programmes have contributed to this output. Examples of achievements include:

- In Georgia, according to Conciliation Resources, local authorities in Imereti and Samegrelo consulted IDP communities before finalising decisions on resettlement at least in 10 cases
- In Nicaragua, as a result of the advocacy work of WaterAid's partner, the CAPS law (no.722) was passed in year 2, which legalised water management committees
- In Honduras, as a result of the lobby work of Oxfam GB's local partner and other national women organisations, political parties and the National Electoral Tribunal accepted the 50% quota for women's participation
- In Bolivia, IPPF's local partner has been working with local authorities to guarantee the inclusion of sexual reproductive rights and youth friendly services in their legislation. As a result, in El Alto, Universal Access to Differentiated Services for Youth was included by municipal ordinance
- In Zimbabwe Disabled people have also benefitted from policy changes as a result of civil society's advocacy. The Electoral Act has been amended and disability has been included in Zimbabwe's Electoral Commission's strategic plan
- In Zambia, Mwananchi grantees working in coalition with others have been instrumental in getting the government to look at issues of exclusion of deaf and disabled children in schools. Due to evidence submitted by the coalition on the extent of exclusion of disabled children's access to schooling across the country, the government set up a Parliamentary Committee to investigate further to ensure adequate provision and clauses for incorporating disabled children's rights into the new Education for All bill
- In Ghana, the efforts of the Ho GIFNet (a forum for grassroots people to influence policies, promoted by Christian Aid's programme) have resulted in the government providing 2% of the District Authorities Common Fund for disabled people.



Output 6 – Responsiveness

Improved implementation of the policies that are shaped to meet the articulated needs and provision of services and public goods for vulnerable and excluded groups

Output 6 Indicator 1	Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011
Number of vulnerable and excluded people accessing more appropriate services and public goods:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SE: 31,5 million 		
School Enrolment (SE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> W/S: 0 		
Water and Sanitation (W/S)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDS: 2,15 million 	-	In progress
HIV/AIDS, (HIV/AIDS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RHS: 0 		
Reproductive health service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GHS: 0 		
General Health services (GHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IJS: 0 		
Improved judiciary system (IJS)			

This indicator will be measured at the end of the 5 years. However, 9 programmes have already reported progress, for example:

- In India, the marginalised dalit communities and public school children of 165 villages have benefited from access to improved water and sanitation through the rights-based approach
- In Guatemala, the work done by Wildlife Conservation Society to strengthen the capacities of CSOs responsible for community forest concessions has achieved unexpected impact, as the same CSOs have been able to also attain improvements in secondary education, health service delivery, and water delivery in five target communities (Carmelita, Uaxactún, Paso Caballos, Buen Samaritano, and Cruce a la Colorada), benefitting approximately 5,000 people including children, youth, and Maya-Q'eqchi' indigenous peoples, one of the most marginalised and exploited groups in Guatemala
- In Cameroon, 76,000 people are receiving ART treatment as a result of the project campaign.
- In South Africa, 34 magisterial courts are referring offenders to alternative sentencing interventions, (no less than 5 times a month in 10 of the sites, below 5 in the others). 1,448 offenders were referred to NICRO for alternative sentencing during year 3.

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1	2	3	4	one	1
one	Two	Three	Four	Two	2
				Three	3
5	6	7	8	Four	4
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				Six	6
9	10			Seven	7
Nine				Eight	8
				Nine	9
				Ten	10





5. Learning



Knowledge and experience of what works and what doesn't often seems to get trapped in geographic or sector specific silos. The GTF aims to break down those barriers by promoting learning across the GTF portfolio, improving coordination at country level, and sharing key lessons learnt with relevant stakeholders. The GTF was launched without an overarching logical framework and without a comprehensive learning plan into which the grantholders could feed their information and experiences. As a result, each has developed their own terms, methodologies, and ways of classifying their learning.

Learning from the vast portfolio of work being undertaken within the GTF has been systematised through learning papers, thematic learning workshops, improved reporting mechanisms, and in-country site visits. It can be grouped into two broad categories: organisational learning (ie, learning by the partner organisations) and thematic learning (ie, learning on specific governance topics through the activities of the grantholders).

GTF Learning Framework

A primary objective of the GTF is to build the capacity of civil society organisations to improve governance and transparency from the local to international level. A key element of the learning framework, therefore, is to capture the ways in which the GTF partner organisations have used the Fund to develop their core capacities and to expand their knowledge and expertise in the field of governance. Three activities have been initiated where GTF partners have come together to share lessons with each other.

First, the GTF programme held international workshops in the UK in 2009 and 2010. The first workshop, held in advance of the inception report deadline, emphasised the importance defining appropriate performance indicators and measuring the impact of activities. The 2010 workshop presented participants with the first GTF Learning Paper which included a range of tools and methods for improving results. The workshops provided an effective way to share lessons across regions and strengthen the global network of organisations working on governance and transparency issues.

To complement these international events, 10 site visits have been conducted to review specific programmes in context and meet both the local partners and the intended beneficiaries. Within the last year, site visits have been made to Sierra Leone, Uganda, Ghana, Tanzania, Nepal, and Peru. Through these visits interviews were conducted with 250 people representing 60 local GTF partners, as well as a number of local beneficiaries in their home communities and DFID country governance advisors. These trips have been essential for capturing first hand evidence of what works and what does not under different circumstances. Further visits to Zimbabwe and South Africa are planned for the next six months. In the latter half of the GTF, some countries and programmes may receive follow-up visits to assess how they have adapted and grown since the previous site visit.

In conjunction with the country visits, country-level roundtable meetings have been organised to encourage local partners to meet and share experiences and challenges. With over 150 attendees across the six countries this year, these have helped build the capacity of local GTF partners by disseminating lessons learnt and creating in-country communities of practice. The presence of DFID governance advisors and other sector specialists at these meetings has also facilitated greater coordination with existing DFID country programmes.

Learning from the GTF, however, goes beyond just understanding how grantholders and their partners have improved their abilities. Such a large investment should also bear fruit in the form of thematic learning, contributing to the growing literature on the way civil society engages with governments and to what extent civil society can change governance and transparency for the better. Two parallel activities are being pursued to collect this evidence.



Learning

Learning Events have been designed to support civil society in developing more effective strategies for addressing two key thematic areas: media, civil society and governance and civil society and governance in conflict environments. The first of these was held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in August 2011. It brought together 33 participants from 18 GTF programmes from across southern and eastern Africa to discuss the impact of communications and media on their GTF portfolios.

The outcomes of these workshops are feeding into the production of thematic learning papers from the GTF. The thematic learning papers are designed to help forge better links between academic research and the practical experience gained by GTF programmes in the field. The paper on media and governance was recently completed. The next paper on governance and conflict will be issued in March 2012, following the thematic workshop, currently scheduled for Johannesburg, South Africa in February 2012.

Organisational Learning

A number of areas have been identified where GTF grant holders have strengthened capacity through organisational learning. Areas include: Innovation, monitoring and evaluation, communications, networks and partnerships, sustainability, and value for money. This section examines the key messages and specific examples that can be drawn from each of these areas of organisational learning.

Innovation is driving impact but is not yet widespread across the GTF

Innovation has been covered as part of learning in the GTF partner annual reports. While many included an extensive list of 'innovations,' the majority were not generally considered innovative; appearing instead to be merely interesting activities or interventions. But here we would like to highlight some of the innovations which we consider to be noteworthy.

- Conciliation Resources (GTF003), in West Africa, organised internships in phases under different themes (research methods, advocacy, policy dialoguing, gender analysis, conflict resolution, and project planning and development) to enable partners to return to their communities to practice what they learnt, and feed into the on-going project implementation on governance and accountability in the target districts.
- Journalists for Human Rights (GTF036) introduced new ways of working with journalists and media owners including the practice of taking journalists to the story through initiating field reporting trips coordinated by their human rights reporters' network, and the introduction of quarterly editors and owners' forums on topical human rights issues.
- BBC World Service Trust (GTF077) is launching an innovative initiative in Sierra Leone. Media dark kits will be designed and produced in collaboration with the CBOs with whom BBC WST jointly conducts audience research. Their form and content will be established through audience research with the groups to whom they are targeted. They are a means to bring media content about governance issues to communities who have limited access to the media either because the radio doesn't reach them or because they have no control over what is broadcast. BBC WST plans to produce the media dark kits in local languages and will combine traditional media (such as story-telling, social drama and town criers) with radio production. The intention is that their use within the community will be facilitated by the CBOs who have helped informed their production.
- NICRO (GTF112) uses community-engagement workshops coupled with attitudinal surveys to accurately assess public sentiment towards non-custodial sentencing (NCS) in particular, and crime and punishment in general. This includes (i) a public attitude survey and (ii) before and after attitude surveys delivered at their community engagement workshops. The public attitude survey creates a general baseline against which they can measure future surveys, and has also provided an indication of public attitudes towards sentencing. The baseline and final surveys will illustrate (a) the general attitudes of people before attending a community engagement workshop on NCS and (b) any attitudinal changes as a result of the information shared at the workshops. This is an innovative practice for NICRO and they are not aware of any similar service providers conducting similar research in South Africa.



- Oxfam's (GTF158) partners employ a wide range of innovative strategies to raise women's voices and hold government to account with examples documented throughout this report. Some of the highlights include: In Indonesia, partners took women's leadership campaign conversations from coffee shop to coffee shop – using this strategic public entry point to maximise engagement with men. In Armenia the use of social media (facebook, twitter, classmates and RHV blogs) has complemented traditional strategies by engaging new audiences and amplifying campaign successes. In Guatemala and Bolivia, partners have found it helpful to explore issues of transparency by drawing on indigenous concepts of ancestral cosmology and the relationships of responsibility and accountability to ancestors and the natural world held within these.
- Search for Common Ground (SFCG) (GTF170) has fully embraced social media via Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube. They have been streaming their Kenya TV and radio series in their entirety for some time. The SFCG YouTube page features clips from each of the series. It has adapted the Kenya series to be seen via mobile phones in two ways. First, involves 'novelising' each episode in the form of a text download. Second, they have also adapted the Kenya series for video downloads via mobile phones. Their goal is to have each series available via mobile phones.
- Amnesty International (GTF 376) has used innovative methodologies such as 'edutainment' to deliver human rights education in a tangible, relevant and engaging way. In Senegal, Sierra Leone, Mali, Burkina Faso and Kenya for example, Human Rights Educators use dramatic theatre presentations to educate communities. This approach has been deemed to be more useful and interesting than traditional information-giving workshops. In Uganda an interactive theatre approach has been used, where the actors act out a sketch, for example on women's inheritance. They then ask members of the communities how they think the sketch should end and what the solution to the problem should be. The communities are encouraged to act out the new sketch with their own endings before the facilitator summarises their contributions and they discuss together the best solution. This methodology is particularly useful for engaging people who are illiterate and who are not usually targets for human rights education.

Monitoring and evaluation has greatly improved in a number of programmes

Monitoring the impact of interventions on governance and development poses unique challenges for some organisations. Change, either social or behavioural, may happen too slowly to be captured by programme evaluators. This is compounded by the complexities of measuring certain governance outcomes in the first place. It is far too easy for programmes to fall back on measuring outputs or funds spent as a means of demonstrating progress. Yet, these numbers are often irrelevant to measuring real impact. Through the GTF, many programmes have implemented a shift to capturing outcomes from their programming.

Some of the more interesting approaches in measuring results and impact have been those programmes which have combined more qualitative M&E tools with the logframe – such as Transparency International (GTF085) with its Policy and Advocacy Scales and Most Significant Change methodology and ODI (GTF142) with its Outcome Mapping approach.

Following several months of organisational learning, Search for Common Ground (SFCG) (GTF170) adopted a new monitoring and evaluation framework that specifically aims to capture information on the outcomes of its GTF funded radio and television series called *'The Team'* in several countries. Their framework centres on three 'Rs,' the first element captures the quantitative data of audience numbers, while the second two reflect the impact the programme, in this case the television drama *'The Team'*, is making on this audience.

- **Reach** – To understand the outcomes of The Team we must measure its reach.
- **Resonance** – Understand whether or not the audience is relating to and absorbing the messages of the show.
- **Response** – Understand what changes occur in the society as a result of the show



Learning

Box 1: Building the evidence base: Short articles to highlight GTF impact

As part of its learning framework for the GTF, grant holders have been asked to produce 500 word impact articles that highlight significant achievements and emerging results. To date almost 40 articles have been written, which will feature at various times on DFID's internal and external websites. The articles represent the vast geographic and thematic scope of the GTF while forming a useful and important qualitative evidence base for the potential of civil society engagement in strengthening and improving governance. Topics have included environmental governance in Guatemala; improved access to services for persons with disabilities in Zimbabwe; challenging repressive human rights customs in Burkina Faso; better representation for women in Azerbaijan; and defending the rule of law in Fiji. For more information on the GTF Short Articles, please contact Michelle Kay at gtf@kpmg.com.

The BBC-World Service Trust uses a multi-pronged approach to capture the quantitative and qualitative data it needs to link its monitoring and evaluation to its outcome indicators. Like SFCG, it maintains a programme database which it populates with statistics related to the outputs of its work. It complements this with content analysis, which provides a more qualitative appraisal of the outputs produced under their GTF programme.

Communications capacity has been a key learning area

Many GTF programmes did not incorporate communications into their strategic planning processes at the outset. Most still view media and communications activities as very expensive and as a result only use media formats selectively as part of specific issue campaigns or major events. This sometimes also limits the formats used as well, with groups often choosing the lowest cost option, even if other formats may offer greater audience. Some programmes have received training as part of the GTF process that has led them to initiate communications activities, while others remained bewildered by the prospect of engaging with and through the media to achieve their governance objectives.

The IDASA GTF programme engaged Haki Elimu, a well-known Tanzanian NGO, to provide media training for most of its local partner organisations throughout sub-Saharan Africa. IDASA's programme aims to improve policy and implementation in the education largely through evidence-based advocacy. Being able to effectively communicate with the media to make their concerns heard and understood was a critical skill for its partners to learn.

Media training delivered as part of the Global Development Network's GTF programme inspired EPRC in Uganda to create a brand new communications strategy in which media activities are far more integrated into the work of the institution. EPRC's profile domestically and regionally has grown significantly as a result, with the institution recently being named the top think tank in Uganda and 21st in sub-Saharan Africa according to the GlobalThink Tanks and Civil Societies index released by United Nations Global "Go to think tanks" 2010.

GTF has been helping to create networks and partnerships

Partnership building and management has also been critical to programme success. While a number of programmes have experienced serious teething problems in identifying and developing new partnerships – including in countries they have never worked before – it is not surprising that those GTF programmes with more established partnerships have managed things better. Having said that, what is possibly most interesting has been the new and innovative partnerships that have developed as a result of the focus on governance and transparency issues.

Oxfam's programme, Raising Her Voice (RHV), is an example of partnership working, with 87% of funding destined as grants to partners, and national partner organisations are the main implementers. Strong partners, with clear shared focus and objectives, capacity and relationships to strengthen work on the ground have been given the support and freedom to implement some very impressive work. In many cases, good selection of partners has enabled RHV to build on, and add value to, existing structures and processes.



The International Budget Partnership's (IBP) mid-term review indicated that an under-stated aspect of the programme was that it had increased the capacity of national-level actors and enhanced their profile and leveraged funds - on occasions - as well as helped to build a nascent international network of civil actors engaged in high-level budget transparency initiatives.

ODI's (GTF 142) Mwananchi programme works through governance interlocutors, those that act in-between ordinary citizens and the government in particular ways that help to positively change the citizen-state power relations. In all Mwananchi countries, there has been a tendency by CSOs to solely grapple with issues affecting citizens on their own. The coalition building approach has promoted collective efforts to bring in other actors, even among the grantees themselves, as evidenced by Christian Information Network's collaborations with Radio Yatsani and Maranatha in Zambia. This has helped to amplify the voice of the actors on the specific issues they are pursuing. The voicing out of issues by the affected target group has also consolidated evidence on issues being advanced in the grantees interventions. This aspect requires promotion in the programme so that other actors can replicate the approach to strengthen the voice of the affected.

Sustainability is emerging as an important issue as programmes mature

Sustainability has not usually been covered in depth in annual reports. Coming into their fourth year of operation however a number of GTF programmes are commenting on the sustainability of their initiatives:

According to its MTR the IBP programme (GTF334) is seen to be strongly sustainable with evidence of civil society capacity built, high-quality and non-funding-based partnerships established, and the Initiative's growing relevance to key current aid and policy tendencies. The main concern however relates to OBI staffing and the need for international NGO partners and networks to take more proactive roles in shared leadership of the budget accountability and transparency field [IBP acknowledges this].

The Partnership for Transparency Fund's (PTF) (GTF 044) MTR considered that "Sustainability of PTF's activities depend on PTF raising new funding. However, the programme itself suggests "[There are] good reasons to be confident that the local-level work of our partner would continue to a reasonably strong degree even if there were no further external funding."

The MTR for Water Aid (GTF010) states that GTF programme was designed with sustainability in mind, and it is implemented entirely through local partner organisations which themselves work directly with communities, and the focus of work has been capacity building and transfer of skills; however, the core staff costs is covered by the programme, and identifying alternative sources of funding for these areas, and a more strategic focus on exit strategies are suggested.

Value for Money remains poorly understood but is gaining momentum

Value for Money (VfM) has been relatively poorly covered in most MTRs partly due to the lack of understanding of VfM by the consultant(s) but also a lack of attention given to the issue by the grant holder. There were however several VfM assessments which are worth highlighting:

Water Aid's (GTF 010) mid-term review stated "Based on the information that was available to this MTR, it would seem that the programme represents fairly good VfM. The costs of inputs are low (economy), the programme as a whole is spending within the range that would be expected by this stage in implementation (efficiency), and is achieving good results (effectiveness)."

The MTR for Gender Links (GTF174) provided a relatively good assessment of VfM addressing the questions on VfM stated in the MTR guidelines. The MTR states that "Gender Links has achieved more with less money and all programme expenditures are appropriate and within context. Gender Links has foresight and is engaged in strategic partnerships in order to leverage resources and reduce costs through dovetailing programme activities" (p.50). This is corroborated using the following three criteria: i) programme expenditures appropriate to the context, ii) in-kind logistic support from the partners, and iii) programme synergy and dovetailing activities to reduce costs.



Learning

Specific examples and figures are being provided under each criterion. For example the MTR states that “GL estimates that it saves some GBP 200 000 annually through in-kind logistic support” and “all workplace activities (eg, gender policies and action plans in 100 newsrooms and 100 local councils) are conducted on-site at no cost” (p.50). The MTR also provides an example on media work, under synergies between the different programmes: eg, media is a common thread in all GL program and the governance programme is linked to Gender Justice through integrating gender plans in the local government, etc.

The Open Budget Initiative (GTF334) is considered good value for money by the MTR. It is proving cost-efficient for DFID in terms of producing immediate, highly visible outputs in the form of the Index at relatively low cost. Emerging evidence of impact proves a worthwhile investment is being made in developing the budget advocacy field and points to cost effectiveness. However, VfM can only be maximised in terms of impact on poor people’s lives if current efforts can be built on. Future planning frames need to include the full costs of achieving longer term goals.

Thematic Learning

Thematic learning has been identified under several categories within the broad range of interventions supported by the GTF. The categories include: State-building and human security; Realising human rights and protecting freedoms; Media and Governance; Tackling and reducing corruption; Public financial management and accountability; Public sector governance and delivering essential services; and, Reducing social exclusion and promoting citizen participation. This section examines the key messages and specific examples that can be drawn from each of these areas of thematic learning.

State-building and human security

At least a third of the GTF portfolio has demonstrated learning from working on governance in fragile states; considerably more are working in fragile states. There is a need recognised by a number of GTF programmes to nurture and build relationships with a range of actors, not just government but also non-state actors including warring factions (eg, GTF 003, 036). Some have recognised that it is more important to focus on ‘individuals’ than ‘institutions’ while recognising that power balances can shift rapidly in some fragile states (eg, GTF 367).

In Afghanistan, Relief International (GTF367) has built the capacity of communities to participate in local government decisions in 60 villages of Nimroz Province. Villages have been assisted in forming Community Development Councils (CDCs). Councils have received training on leadership and management, communications skills, social organisation, monitoring and evaluation and increasing awareness of human rights. Training has enabled communities to articulate their needs for improving security, education, health, roads, transportation and unemployment. Written records of council decisions act as official documents linking community needs to district government planning processes.

In the aftermath of conflict, as community members begin the process of return and resettlement, disputes over land can often lead to violence, threatening to destabilise a region still emerging from conflict. Low levels of community confidence around formal justice structures increases the likelihood of violence as people begin to take matters into their own hands. The peace building and governance project in northern Uganda and southern Sudan, established in partnership with Conciliation Resources (GTF003), seeks to inform communities about land laws, and the procedures and structures put in place to protect their rights. The project is currently helping individuals, as well as larger ethnic groups, to resolve their conflicts peacefully. In 2009 alone, the project successfully mediated 36 cases, indirectly benefitting an estimated 150,000 people.



Realising human rights and protecting freedoms

There is substantial evidence of increased awareness of rights and empowerment of marginalised and vulnerable populations across the GTF. A number of reports have highlighted learning from a better understanding of rights and actions taken by communities on such areas as the right to education (eg, GTF 327, 086), water (eg, GTF 010) and sexual and reproductive health (eg, GTF 328). Recognition of international frameworks has been translated to action taken at the national and local level (eg, GTF 010, 245, 255, 327, 394). As with working in fragile states a better understanding of the rule of law – and how it can be upheld more effectively – is fundamental to improved access to justice and human rights. There is learning from GTF programmes which have targeted duty bearers in the justice and security sectors (eg, GTF 301, 376).

Amnesty International's (GTF376) Africa Human Rights Education programme is training 150 Human Rights Educators across ten countries in Africa. They are improving access to justice and human rights for disadvantaged in hundreds of communities. They have helped traditional chiefs in Burkina Faso take steps toward eliminating gender-based violence, including female genital mutilation, the banishment of old women and violence against children. Amnesty International is following a similar approach in rural areas of Sierra Leone to help avoid a return to conflict.

By affecting opinion at the individual, family, community and societal level, Gender Links (GTF174) is contributing to a safer environment and breaking cycles of violence in Southern Africa. The "I" Stories are a series of first-hand accounts of gender violence from across Southern Africa produced annually by the Gender Links. Gender Links publishes all stories in a booklet and distributes a selection to mainstream media. Each story shares women and men's real experiences with violence - domestic violence, child abuse, contracting HIV after sexual assault, violence based on sexual orientation, etc. In 2008, 23 stories led to 43 confirmed publications reaching millions of people across Southern Africa.

Due to the work of the Zimbabwe Human Rights Forum (GTF312), prisoners in Zimbabwe's jails can now claim their rights according to a complaints procedure that has been acknowledged and respected by prison and justice authorities. This result was achieved through the combined efforts of three national civil society organisations. The Legal Resources Foundation (LRF) held a series of workshops that targeted nearly 250 magistrates, prosecutors, prison officers and police officers. The Zimbabwe Association of Doctors for Human Rights (ZADHR) trained 50 prison staff on the right to health. The Zimbabwe Association for Crime Prevention & Rehabilitation of Offenders (ZACRO) has trained prison officers on the concepts of Human Rights and the rights of children in prison.

GNP+ (GTF361) partner, The Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Kenya (NEPHAK), played a key role in the lobbying campaign for a commencement date for the HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Act. The Act, which became effective in 2009, obligates the Government to provide HIV and AIDS education at different levels, contains provisions regarding informed consent prior to testing, confidentiality, and counselling services. The new Act also established an HIV and AIDS Tribunal to help citizens access their rights under the new legislation and the government has allocated two seats on the Tribunal to NEPHAK representatives.

Ma'an Network (GTF095) used its popular radio talk show 'On the Table' (Ala At-Tawla) to discuss the issue of support for disabled people in the West Bank. After an appeal from one caller, whose father, a double amputee, had been rejected for financial support, the Ministry of Social Affairs agreed to alter the threshold for financial support to those with disabilities. The change in policy has had a direct impact amongst disabled people, many of whom are now eligible for increased financial aid. The change has also had a secondary impact amongst the broader public, by highlighting the discrimination and hardship faced by people with disabilities living in their communities.



Learning

Media and Governance

Learning from working with the media on governance issues received significant attention in the third year annual reports. This is the result of the focus on the media workshop and the media and governance learning paper (see Box 2 below). The media is seen both as a partner (eg, GTF 010, 036, 158) and an advocacy tool (eg, GTF 077, 086, 096) in governance.

In Angola, as a direct result of a programme by Radio Ecclesia and with support from the BBC World Service Trust (GTF077), the people of Madeira Island now have light and electricity after 30 years. Radio Ecclesia derives content from the input of audience members, who feed in through SMS, emails or hand-written letters. The programme focuses on developing solutions to the problems featured rather than apportioning blame. This has built trust with local government officials and encouraged their engagement with the programme.

Eight villages surrounding the Firestone rubber plantation in Liberia now have access to cleaner water. Change occurred when a JHR-trained journalist (GTF-036), filed a newspaper story about pollution emanating from the plant. The story was then picked up by Radio UNMIL and was brought to President Sirleaf's attention. The President ordered the company to stop polluting and for regular audits to be conducted to ensure it does not happen again.

Students in the West Bank now benefit from healthy foods being served on a daily basis in school canteens. This resulted from a June 2009 Ma'an Network (GTF 095) radio talk show that highlighted the poor quality of food. In response to the public pressure generated by the programme, Ministry of Health officials responsible for nutrition announced a new policy to guarantee improvement of food quality in accordance with health standards and instituted a sustainable quality control monitoring system.

Using an entertainment format, Search for Common Ground's television drama "The Team" shows how members of a new Kenyan soccer/football club learn to deal with their tribal, ethnic, social and economic divisions. It aims to shift the way Kenyans think about their neighbours and themselves by using dramatic television to promote positive social change. The show demonstrates that conflicts may be inevitable, but that everyone can respond to conflict non-violently and it is the first time that tribal stereotypes and conflicts are dealt with on Kenyan television, using a popular entertainment format. Different versions of The Team, each with tailored messages, are being produced in 10 countries through support from the GTF.

Box 2: In Focus: Communications, Civil Society, Governance and the GTF

Two key thematic areas from the GTF were chosen to be highlighted throughout 2011-12. The first is the way in which communications and media were shaping and influencing the work of GTF partners. As part of the process, a workshop was organised to share experiences in media and communications and to learn from the programmes what works, when, and where with regard to media involvement in and with governance activities. This complemented a desk study of existing GTF documentation and academic and policy literature on the subject.

From an evidence perspective, it is clear that media is an important and emerging issue with regard to governance. Debate remains, however, as to the exact role media has to play as a partner or tool of civil society organisations. Some key themes have emerged as to how GTF programmes could mainstream media work into their broader strategies and how this might contribute to institutional learning on the relationship between communications, civil society, and governance:

- Target or Tool? Two overlapping paradigms of media engagement exist at present.
- Learning must be built into a media strategy to allow the organisations and the media sector to develop and to understand and adapt to specific contexts
- Monitoring and measuring impact is critical for demonstrating value for money and ensuring that messages are reaching target audiences.



Tackling and reducing corruption

Addressing corruption has inevitably been one of the key governance themes in the GTF. Most programmes touch on corruption as it is seen to have an impact on access to and delivery of basic services and land and property (eg, GTF 085, 010). Few programmes however have explicitly identified learning on addressing corruption in their annual reports. There are nevertheless several GTF programmes which are tackling corruption head on such as the Partnership for Transparency Fund (GTF 044), Transparency International (GTF 085) and the Commonwealth Business Council (GTF 272). Mid-Term Reviews of these programmes have recognised their value and importance in the GTF.

Hundreds of poor labourers were cheated out of their wages under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in Karnataka, Kerala and Orissa states in India. With GTF support through the Partnership for Transparency Fund (GTF044), a local NGO called SURAKASHA raised awareness and used Right to Information laws to hold local government officials accountable for wages that had been absconded.

Transparency International's GTF-funded programme (GTF085) strengthens their international network of Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres in 25 countries. These are walk-in or call-in corruption complaint offices providing free and confidential legal advice and are open to any citizen who may have become a victim or witness of corruption. Worldwide, ALACs have received tens of thousands of contacts and visits from citizens, and there are now over 800 open cases of corruption-related complaints. In Rwanda, one of their cases involved a mining cooperative that had been in business for more than 20 years and had fallen victim to a case of claim jumping. The problem occurred when their representative fraudulently registered the mine in his own name rather than in the name of the cooperative. With help from Transparency International, cooperative members were able to restore their ownership of the mine and their former representative was fined and sentenced to five years in jail.

In Guatemala, the World Conservation Society (GTF322) and government officials discovered a huge clear-cut scar in the jungle within the Maya Biosphere Reserve. Nearly 100,000 hectares of the reserve were being subjected to illegal logging, ranching and illicit drug production. With support from local partners, Guatemala's largest newspaper gave the discovery front-page coverage. The Guatemalan government responded within four weeks by sending hundreds of soldiers and police to re-establish control. According to WCS, after years of increasing rates of deforestation and complete impunity for environmental crimes, the law is finally being enforced. Forested areas are being better protected, and deforested areas are being reforested. Enforcement is focused on the large landholders involved in organised crime and there is now a legal precedent for future prosecution of similar crimes.

Public financial management and accountability

Public expenditure monitoring is high profile in the GTF portfolio. There are a range of initiatives that aim to improve budget transparency at the local and national levels. As with many other areas the use of media in reporting on budget issues is demonstrated (eg, GTF 036, 334). There are also lessons around engaging communities in development planning processes which have seen an impact on how resources are budgeted and how money is spent (eg, GTF 158, 238). This usually requires improving people's understanding of budget processes (eg, GTF 245, 334). There is emerging evidence of impact of such initiatives.

The International Budget Project (GTF334) developed the Open Budget Survey to support these objectives. The survey and league tables have established standards for transparent, participatory and accountable national government budgeting systems. The IMF has revised its Code on Fiscal Transparency to recommend the publication of simplified and popular versions of official government budgets – Citizen's Budgets. The government of Mexico has published the country's first ever Citizen's Budget with help from the local partner FUNDAR.

The Westminster Foundation for Democracy (GTF394) has strengthened the ability of staff and Members of Parliament to understand and scrutinise public expenditures in Uganda. With support from the GTF, a Value for Money Expert from the UK National Audit Office and staff from Uganda's Parliamentary Research Service developed a VfM audit tool kit and a training of trainers programme for key parliamentary staff. The toolkit and training will equip staff and Members of Parliament with the right type of questions to ask when fulfilling their role of holding the Executive to account.



Learning

The Global Development Network's GTF project (GTF164) engages with think tanks and research organisations in selected countries to build capacity for public financial management analysis, including benefit incidence analysis and cost effectiveness analysis. Reports from Argentina, the Philippines, and Uganda show that governments in these countries have begun to draw upon this burgeoning expertise to supplement their own capacity in these areas of analysis, helping to inform policies ranging from education to health.

Public sector governance and delivering essential services

Improving the coverage and quality of basic services for poor people is an enduring development challenge. Poor people, more than any other group, rely on public services to provide them with the skills, healthcare and livelihood support needed to fulfil basic human rights and to succeed in the labour market. There is significant evidence that GTF programmes have improved access to – and delivery of – public services (eg, GTF 010, 141, 142, 238). The returns on GTF investments can be impressive, and have been costed in some cases, contributing to a better understanding of the value for money of the GTF programme.

With GTF funding, Christian Aid (GTF301) and SEND-Ghana took a closer look at problems with the rollout of the government-led Ghana Schools Feeding Programme. They identified the bottlenecks; got local communities involved and developed solutions through constructive collaboration with government officials. By bringing in the health and agriculture ministries, meals are now planned with the right calorific requirements, more schools are accessing the feeding programme and primary school enrolment has almost tripled, from around 6,000 to over 17,000 children, in the Upper West Region of Ghana.

In India, in the district of Anantapur, Water Aid's (GTF010) work with local communities has managed to get their local governments to invest in improving WASH services as a result of their advocacy and RTI work during the years 2009-10 and 2010-11. The amount invested by the GTF is £58,193 for administration 'capacity building and staff support' during that period, and the amount raised by the community was £72,532 for just 40 villages out of the 162 villages that we cover under this project.

In South Africa, the country's high crime rate has pushed its justice and prison system to breaking point. For those offenders who are eligible, NICRO's GTF-funded non-custodial sentencing (NCS) project (GTF112) offers a chance to change their lives and reduces the burden on South Africa's prison system. Non-custodial sentencing involves the sentencing of offenders to serve their sentence outside of prison. Nearly 1,000 offenders have been given non-custodial sentences because of NICRO's efforts. With GTF support, NICRO is now delivering NCS services at 25 courts around the country.

Reducing social exclusion and promoting citizen participation

Gender and exclusion have been fundamental to the GTF portfolio either as the focus of a programme (eg, GTF 158, 174, 327, 376) or mainstreamed within a programme. There is learning from working with women and marginalised groups on governance issues as well as the benefits of the programmes to women and others. One of the most interesting learning points to come out of the recent annual reports has been that the work may be seen as more cutting-edge than seen at first (eg, GTF 158, 174, 376) as such programmes are challenging entrenched views, customs and taboos in new and different ways.

Relief International (GTF367) in Afghanistan has provided literacy training to more than 1800 women. The training is viewed as enhancing the social status of the women involved and has been endorsed by community leaders. The training sessions have also proven to be an effective way for gaining women's participation in community decisions by providing a forum for village women to discuss local issues and share ideas.

Thanks to WaterAid (GTF010) and their local partners in Uganda, people now pay five times less for their water. This is a huge saving for many poor families in the informal settlements around Kampala. This has been achieved by trained groups of citizens carrying out "public watch" activities including Citizen Report Cards and local radio programmes. The effect has been dramatic. Encouraging service providers to be more responsive has not only reduced the cost of water. It has also ensured greater access to water and sanitation services in the urban poor communities of the city.



In an oil-rich region of Uganda, CAFOD's (GTF094) GTF partners are helping communities to better hold the multi-national companies to account for the sub-standard services they have provided as part of their corporate social responsibility programmes. After conducting a survey of impact of the government's investment policies in the area on people's health and livelihoods, several multi-stakeholder meetings were organised to discuss land grabbing, resettlement issues, and service delivery issues with district government and oil company representatives, resulting in better service provision to local residents.

The National Taxpayers Association in Kenya (GTF245) have compiled and disseminated twenty-three Citizen Report Cards (CRCs) on the results of Constituency Development Funds (CDF). The CDF is a devolved fund allocated to constituencies under the direction of Members of Parliament. The CDF has been in place for six years and this is the first time that accurate and independent audit reports have been compiled on CDF funding. As a result, impartial information is widely available for Kenyans to judge the performance of their elected Members of Parliament.

Future learning from the GTF

The GTF encompasses a wide range of thematic areas across several different contexts. Invariably, several additional questions have emerged which warrant further consideration. These include:

- **Civil society and governance in conflict settings:** Research from IDS suggests that "citizens adopt a range of strategies to cope with, respond to or resist violence and those who perpetrate it. In violent settings, citizens pursue strategies that include withdrawal into partial citizenship or self-censorship, peaceful coexistence with violent actors, and establishing parallel governance or security structures." What can the GTF contribute to better understanding the role civil society plays in mediating citizen-state or citizen-quasi-state relations in these kinds of settings?
- **Mobilising society:** Much of the research claims that NGOs and donors can only do so much in catalysing change without a groundswell of support through grassroots social movements. To what extent does the GTF experience support this contention and how are GTF programmes working to mobilise communities in a coordinated fashion to exert sufficient force for change?
- **Access to Information:** As certain countries open up their books following their adoption of RTI and ATI legislation, there is an opportunity to see the extent to which this new information really helps civil society to effect meaningful change. Are local partners aware of the new information? Is it useful? And can they channel it effectively into advocacy campaigns? The GTF represents an opportunity to study this across countries, given some of its programmes' focus on access to information.
- **Accountability of civil society:** Civil society need not always be a benign force within a political system. Simply inviting greater participation may not be the answer to more inclusive and more equitable governance. How do GTF programmes ensure that the organisations they support are also held accountable for their actions and that they are indeed representative of the beneficiaries the GTF aims to support?
- **Capturing intermediate outcomes:** When measuring the impact of civil society engagement on governance, are we sure that we're capturing all the evidence and all the changes that are occurring as a result of GTF interventions and others like them. IDS research suggests that intermediate outcomes can be just as important in stimulating long-term change, yet these are rarely included in standard monitoring and evaluation frameworks? Are GTF programmes trying to measure these outcomes and what has the success been?
- **Quantifying civil society engagement in governance:** When measuring impact of civil society, is there a way to create a standardised tool for capturing various outcomes and results that could lead to a certain amount of benchmarking across countries? While contexts obviously matter and research has shown that different strategies work in different political environments, there would be a benefit to having a more comprehensive picture of the kinds of impacts civil society is having, where, and to what extent. Can the GTF, given its scope, provide an opportunity for some kind of pilot study?





6. Managing the fund

The GTF portfolio encompasses grant arrangements with 38 lead organisations. Technical and financial progress is primarily assessed from the annual reports and mid-term reviews submitted by each programme. Written feedback on each report is provided to all programmes. Where necessary, a limited amount of technical assistance has been provided to follow up on issues identified in feedback. A small number of training workshops and in-country site-visits to promote coordination and verify the progress of specific programmes have also been conducted. Financial progress is monitored through quarterly and annual financial reports from each programme. Formal written amendments to funding arrangements are required whenever there are significant changes in the programme logframe or budget. This chapter provides an analysis of experience to date with these and other key aspects of fund management.

Assessment of Annual Reports from GTF programmes

GTF programmes are required to submit an annual report on 30 June each year. Annual reports are the primary instrument through which the progress of each GTF programme is assessed. Reports contain both technical and financial progress information. The main section of each report is expected to cover 10 areas among which are included evidence of emerging impact, risk assessment, M&E arrangements, innovation, learning and sustainability. Each annual report must also contain up to 10 annexes. Key annexes include: an achievement rating scale, most up to date logframe, list of local partners in each country, annual workplan and budget, and annual expenditure report.

A detailed assessment of each annual report and written feedback has been provided to all programmes within 8 weeks of the original submission. Detailed assessments are conducted in accordance with a standard assessment format. Written feedback focuses on those areas of the annual report which require further information or clarification. In nearly all cases, further follow up has been required to analyse responses to feedback. The assessment process culminates with a RAG rating for each programme to indicate if there are serious concerns indicating the restructuring or termination may be required (Red), areas continuing to require follow up (Amber), or the programme appears to be on track (Green).

Punctuality

Slightly more than two-thirds of annual reports are submitted on time. An annual report was recorded as late if it was received beyond the deadline or was missing a key section or annex. Missing key sections or annexes has been the most common reason for late reports. The second most common reason has been changes in partner staff responsible for completing the report. All late reports were submitted within 2 weeks of the deadline. **Table 6.1** below provides a summary of the punctuality observed in relation to the submission of annual reports.

Table 6.1: Punctuality of Annual Reporting

Punctuality	AR1	AR2	AR3	Total	%
On time	24	25	29	78	68%
Late	14	13	9	36	32%
Total	38	38	38	114	100%

Relatively higher numbers of annual reports were recorded as late during the first and second year. This is likely due to a lack of familiarity with the reporting guidelines and changes in reporting requirements introduced after the first year.

Issues requiring follow up

The feedback provided to each GTF programme includes a review of any outstanding issues from previous reports and an analysis of financial and technical progress throughout the year. Financial reports are assessed from several perspectives including verification of reported expenditures against disbursement records, actual versus budgeted expenditures, and a review of detailed budgets from VfM perspective. The assessment of technical progress focuses on all other information included in the annual reports including logframe, achievement rating scale, annual work plan and other annexes.



Managing the fund

Detailed feedback letters have included advice for reporting and programme implementation. They also often include requests for more information or clarification on particular aspects of the annual report. **Table 6.2** below provides a summary of the number of times programmes were requested to supply additional financial or technical information in relation to each annual report.

Table 6.2: Requests made to projects for additional information

Type of Information	AR1	AR2	AR3
Financial	15 of 38	30 of 38	30 of 38
Technical	34 of 38	29 of 38	37 of 38

Following up on outstanding issues and reviewing the additional information provided has usually required considerably more time than the assessment of the original annual report. This level of efforts and inputs required for these tasks have been significantly underestimated. **Table 6.3** provides a summary of the number of financial and technical issues raised in relation to annual reports each year.

Table 6.3 – Number of issues identified

Type of issue	AR1	AR2	AR3	Total
Financial	18	83	69	170
Technical	101	127	96	324
Total	119	210	165	494

When interpreting the data presented in **Table 6.3** above it is important to note the quantitative and qualitative differences between financial and technical assessments. Technical assessments involve significantly wider scope for qualitative judgements on the information presented. Furthermore, financial issues are often identified and resolved throughout the course of the year in conjunction with quarterly financial reports and funding requests.

It is also important to note that the relatively fewer number of issues identified in relation to first annual reports can be explained by two factors. First, many programmes had only completed their first six or seven months of implementation by the date of their first annual report. Second, all GTF programmes submitted Inception Reports three months prior to their first annual reports. The assessment of Inception Reports focussed on logframes and M&E systems. The issues raised in feedback letters to Inception Reports are not included in this analysis.

Financial Reporting Issues

Table 6.4 indicates that three most common issues identified in relation to financial reporting include less than four funding requests during the reporting period, insufficient detail to assess VfM, and the reconciliation of previous actual expenditures reported in detailed budgets versus the amounts reported in quarterly funding requests.



Table 6.4 – Financial Reporting Issues

Issue	AR1	AR2	AR3
Less than four funding requests during reporting period		30	10
Insufficient details to assess VfM	2	10	26
Previous expenditures in budget do not reconcile with claims		21	10
Funds received do not reconcile with disbursement records	10	12	3
Progress questioned due to expenditure patterns (under/over)	3	5	14
Expenditures on budget lines exceeding 10%		2	3
Detailed budget does not reconcile with summary financial report			3
Budget submitted less than grant arrangement	3	3	
Total	18	83	69

The number of funding requests during the reporting period is an indicator of the quality of quarterly budget forecasts and cash flow management capacity of GTF programmes. This data was not collected during the first year because most programmes began in the second or third quarter of 2008/09. In early 2009/10 it appeared that there was a tendency for programmes to overstate the amount of funding they required during the first two quarters. This tendency was highlighted in second year feedback letters to programmes. Although just over one quarter of programmes continued to overestimate their cash flow requirements, results from third annual reports indicate a considerable improvement in efficiency of cash flow management.

The relatively high number of requests for additional information to assess VfM can be attributed to two reasons. First, the number of requests reflects the increasing priority to fully justify all expenditures. Second, GTF programmes are not required to report against standard budget template or benchmarked unit costs. While each programme is free to structure its budget according to their proposed activities, this practice tends not to yield standardised data from which to benchmark and assess VfM. As a result, where the reasonableness of costs cannot be easily assessed, more information has been sought from the programme.

The requirement for programmes to submit detailed budgets instead of summary budgets was reinforced after the first annual report. The higher number of requests for clarification indicated in relation to second annual reports is likely due to a lack of familiarity with the reporting requirement.



Managing the fund

Technical Reporting Issues

The technical assessment of annual reports focuses on the quality of key planning instruments and actual evidence of progress towards the purpose of each programme. As a result, a broad range of issues have been identified in relation to the technical aspects of annual reports. **Table 6.5** provides a summary of the most common technical issues identified in feedback letters to each programme.

Table 6.5 – Technical reporting issues

Issue	AR1	AR2	AR3
Risk assessment lacking sufficient detail	21	11	14
ARS format or scoring questioned	10	12	16
Logframe indicators, baseline and target values	25	15	23
Expected submission date for MTR		29	
Links with GTF programme logframe not identified	12	15	
Changes in local partners or internal personnel	8	5	8
Unable to open attachments	4	8	6
Specific concerns about partnership arrangements	8	6	3
Commissioning of MTR personnel	2	11	1
Innovation and learning not adequately described	2	6	5
Work Plan not sufficiently detailed or missing	4	4	4
Executive Summary requires statement on overall progress		3	4
Outstanding MTR issues not addressed in AR3			7
Programme identification details incorrect	2	2	2
Logframe format and referencing incorrect	3		3
Total	101	127	96

Table 6.5 above only includes issues identified in feedback letters which required follow up. It does not include technical advice given throughout the course of the year via telephone, email or during site-visits. It also does not include the many suggestions for improvement that were not considered serious enough to warrant follow up. The three most common issues requiring follow up involved questions about risk assessments, achievement rating scales, and logframes.

Issues related to logframes and indicators were identified in relation to nearly all GTF programmes in the original approval letters and prior to the signing of grant arrangements. Due to the volume of issues identified all programmes were requested to submit Inception Reports. Prior to the submission of Inception Reports, a workshop was organised in London in February 2009 for all programmes to emphasise the importance defining appropriate outputs and measurable indicators. Following the submission of first annual reports, a second workshop emphasising tools and methods for measuring results was planned for April 2010 in Brighton (subsequently delayed until October 2010 due to volcanic activity in Iceland). Independent MTRs conducted in 2010/11 were also expected to undertake detailed assessments of logframes.

The vast majority of technical advice and support provided to GTF programmes between annual reporting periods has centred on improving the quality of logframes. It is clear that many smaller organisations and some multi-country programmes struggled to define meaningful outcome and output performance indicators. While some of these challenges may be due to inexperience with logframes, it should also be recognised that it is inherently difficult to measure the final impact of awareness building, information dissemination and other common governance initiatives in a cost-effective, timely and attributable manner.⁴

⁴ See DFID(2009) "Measuring Change in Voice and Accountability Work"; Working Paper 34, by Holland Thirkell, Trepanier and Earle. Experience from the GTF contributed to the findings of the paper. Copies of the paper were provided to all GTF grant holders.



The increase in the number of questions about logframes raised in relation to third annual reports is due to more attention being focussed on the definition of specific indicators and in many cases programmes were requested to represent baseline values directly within their logframes instead of only in their achievement rating scales.

Nearly all GTF programmes have modified their logframes on annual basis. Since logframes form an integral part of the funding arrangement between DFID and each programme, each modification was subject to an amendment to the funding arrangement and subsequent approval by DFID. This aspect is discussed further in the section below on Amendments to Programme Funding Arrangements.

The relatively higher number of issues identified in relation to risk assessments in first year annual reports can be attributed to three factors. First, many programmes were not familiar with the reporting requirements of DFID's standard risk assessment matrix. Second, several programmes were unaware of the type of internal risks that they would face at this early stage of the programme. This is particularly relevant to multi-country programmes which generally experienced slower start up phases due to previously undefined local partnerships. Further study of the unique challenges faced by multi-country programmes is warranted. Third, while risks may have been correctly identified, appropriate mitigation strategies were lacking.

The issues identified in relation to achievement rating scales varied somewhat according to the year being assessed. A number of programmes transposed their scoring by reporting 1 instead 5 or vice versa during the first year. In the second year, some programmes scored progress against outputs to date rather than progress toward final outputs. In all three years, but particularly in the third year, questions were raised about the appropriateness of scoring of progress based on the evidence provided in the ARS. While a minority of cases were considered conservative in their scoring, most tended to provide somewhat inflated assessments of progress that were not well substantiated. In some cases, particularly involving qualitative indicators, this may have been partly due to the restrictions of the reporting instrument. In other cases, programmes did not provide evidence that spoke directly to the quantitative nature of the output being assessed.

Mid-Term Reviews

All GTF programmes with duration of more than 42 months, 33 of 38 programmes, were required to commission an independent Mid-Term Review (MTR). All MTRs were conducted between October 2010 and June 2011. The purpose of each MTR was to conduct a detailed examination of progress to date and recommend whether the programme should continue as is, continue with modifications, or be terminated. All programmes were instructed that MTRs should focus on nine standard review criteria including: a) relevance; b) impact; c) efficiency; d) effectiveness; e) sustainability; f) value for money; g) equity, h) replicability, and i) innovation.

GTF programmes were also required to provide a written response from programme management in relation to MTR recommendations and describe the action being taken. The Fund Manager provided written feedback on each MTR and the corresponding management response within 8 weeks of submission. In several cases, due to the timing of the MTR, written feedback was provided in conjunction with the assessment of third annual reports. A summary from the assessments of the 33 MTR reports suggests that:

- 16 programmes were considered to be largely on track
- 14 programmes required closer monitoring and some modifications
- 4 programmes required significant restructuring.

Most programmes had been in operation for just over two and half years when the MTRs were undertaken. While all were judged to be relevant to their specific context, the MTRs also indicated that it was too soon to assess potential impact in some programmes. The most common recommendation for programmes requiring modification including scaling back expectations on outputs which had seen little progress to the date of the MTR and placing greater emphasis on areas where results were more promising. Many MTRs struggled to provide evidence of robust methodologies for considering value for money. This suggests a need for strengthening the capacity of civil society organisations in this area.



Managing the fund

Overall Record of Assessments

The assessment of reports from GTF programmes culminates with a RAG rating for each programme. Red-rated programmes are considered to have serious shortcomings requiring either significant restructuring or termination of the programme. Amber-rated programmes are those which are judged to require closer monitoring. Green-rated programmes are those which are considered to be largely on track. **Table 6.6** below provides a summary of the RAG ratings assigned after each report.

Table 6.6 – Summary of RAG Ratings

RAG Rating	AR1	AR2	MTR	AR3
Red	7	4	4	0
Amber	6	13	13	19
Green	25	21	16	19
Total	38	38	33	38

A programme can be assigned a Red rating for a variety of reasons such as a failure to follow up on previous written feedback leading to concerns around programme management, deficiencies in key planning and monitoring documents, or a lack of evidence indicating progress.

Of the seven programmes initially identified as Red-rated, four improved their ratings to Amber following the assessment of second annual reports. Of the four that improved on their ratings, three were visited following the submission of their first annual report. At this relatively early stage, the purpose of the visits was to provide technical advice regarding the management and implementation of the programme rather than assess progress.

Following the assessment of second annual reports, serious concerns were raised yet again in relation to three of the originally Red-rated programmes. A fourth programme, previously rated as Amber, was downgraded to Red due to issues about the quality of information and lack of evidence of progress provided in the second annual report. Records indicate that a series of meetings, teleconferences and extensive exchange of letters and emails all highlighted outstanding technical issues that needed to be addressed within the context of their upcoming MTRs.

Site visits to three of the four red-rated programmes to verify actual progress were conducted after the assessment of the independent MTRs. As a result of the findings from both of these exercises, significant restructuring was recommended for three programmes. Sufficient progress against reporting issues as opposed to implementation issues allowed the fourth programme to continue without significant restructuring. Significant restructuring involved reducing the scope of expected outputs and corresponding modifications to the programme logframes and budgets. All Red-rated programmes have been reclassified as Amber following the assessment of third annual reports.

The level of effort required to provide technical advice to Red and Amber-rated programmes has been vastly underestimated since the outset of the GTF. The original design of the GTF did not anticipate the basic requirement for Inception Reports. The capacity of many programmes to design adequate methods to measure the impact of the programmes was also miscalculated. Regular monitoring visits to verify progress and provide technical assistance was also not envisioned in the original design. Experience from the restructuring of Red-rated programmes clearly suggests that more regular monitoring visits are cost-effective and yield significant returns on investment. There is no substitute for eyes on the ground.

Amendments to Programme Arrangements

Amendments to grant arrangements are required whenever there are changes to key elements of the agreement such as logframes, annual budgets, or completion dates. GTF programmes obligated to request an amendment whenever it becomes apparent that a major budget line will be exceeded by more than 10% and can request an amendment at any time throughout the year. In practice, programmes have requested amendments to their grant arrangements in conjunction with the submission of their annual reports. **Table 6.7** provides the number of amendments required since the outset of the GTF.



Table 6.7 – Amendments to Grant Arrangements

Type of Amendment	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Total
Logframe	1	38	35	38	112
Budget	1	38	34	48	121
Duration	0	2	0	2	4
Total	2	78	69	88	237

Table 6.7 above indicates that the 99% of requests for amendments have been due to changes in programme logframes and budgets. Most requests for amendments are submitted in the period following the assessment of annual reports. This corresponds to the period where programmes have responded to written feedback in relation to their logframes and annual budgets.

All programmes have requested budget amendments on an annual basis to transfer unspent funds into future fiscal years in conjunction with their annual financial reports. While requesting DFID approval to transfer funds into future fiscal years, many programmes also propose reallocations within existing budget lines. As a result of these adjustments, there have been very few independent requests for amendments due to exceeding a budget line by more than 10%.

To date, four programmes have requested amendments to the duration of their programmes. Two requests were to shorten the duration of their programmes due to the declining value of the GBP in 2009. Two programmes have recently requested no cost extensions due to delays in implementation. In both of these cases, the original duration of the programmes was less than 5 years. No programmes have been extended beyond the overall 5-year duration of the GTF.

Accuracy of Overall Budget Forecasts

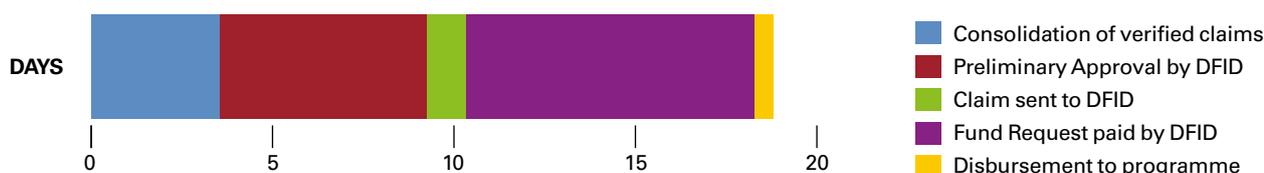
Total actual expenditures under the GTF have exceeded budget forecasts by 1 to 3% each year. The amounts forecasted and actual expenditures are presented in **Table 6.8** below.

Table 6.8 – Accuracy of Overall Budget Forecasts for the GTF

Financial Year	Forecast	Actual	Variance	% Accuracy
2008/09	14,068,802	14,181,891	113,090	99.20%
2009/10	26,885,314	27,923,386	1,038,072	96.28%
2010/11	30,735,993	31,029,035	293,042	99.06%
Total	71,690,109	73,134,312	1,444,203	98.03%

Quarterly Disbursements to programmes

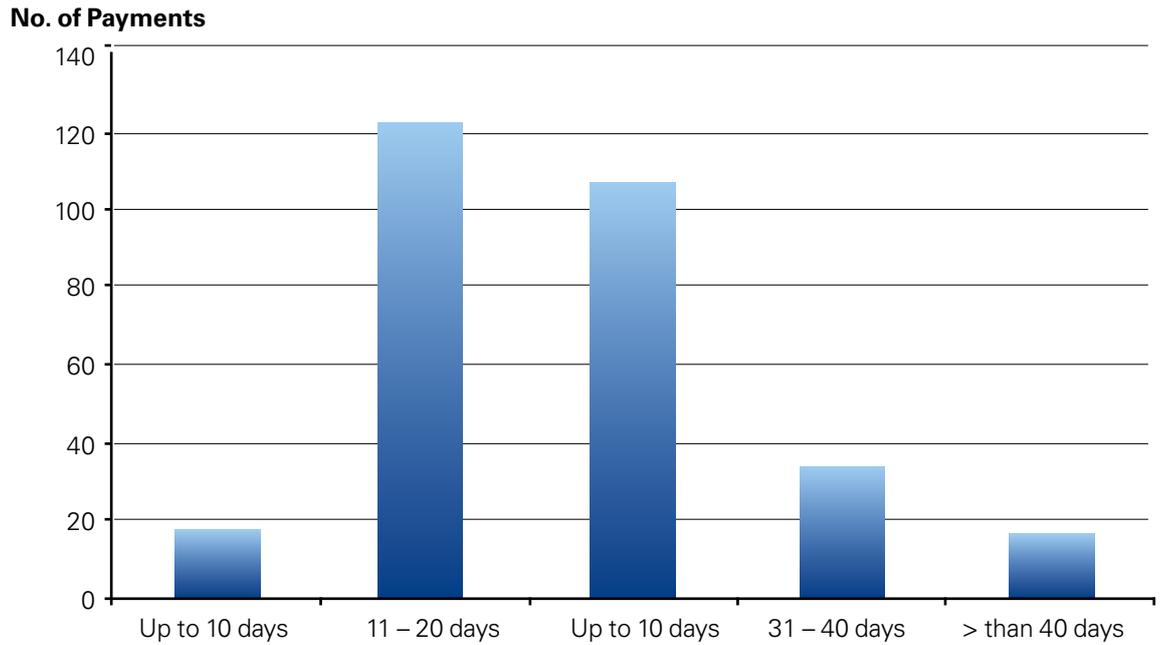
As of June 2011, a total of 309 quarterly payments had been made to GTF programmes. The average time elapsed between the receipt of a valid claim and payment was 18.49 days during this period. The average time for each of the five main stages in the disbursement process is illustrated in **Figure 6.1** below.





Although the elapsed time for payments was below 20 days on average, approximately 17% of payments took longer than 30 days. *Figure 6.2* below illustrates the distribution of payments according to the time elapsed.

Figure 6.2



The primary reasons for delays in payments included deliberate withholding of claims until programmes had met other technical or financial reporting obligations, claims being submitted during holiday periods, and minor delays in the approval process. Since June 2011, changes in DFID procedures for preliminary approval and payments have reduced the average time elapsed by approximately 4-5 days. No payments have taken more than 30 days since these changes have been implemented.



Annual Expenditures under the GTF

Most programmes started between August and October 2008 and by 31 March 2011 the GTF had reached the midpoint of its 5-year duration. Total expenditures as of this date were £73,134,312. This represents approximately 55% of the total volume of the GTF. This indicates that expenditures are on track with the original overall budget for the fund.

Figure 6.3 – GTF Expenditures by Fiscal Year

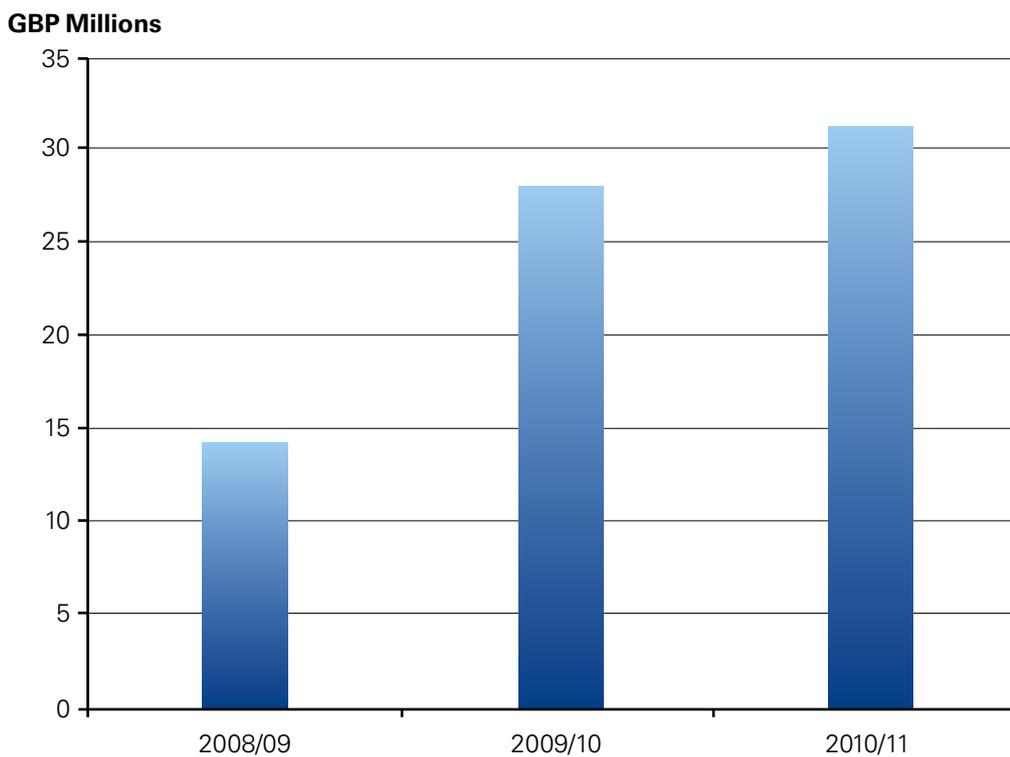
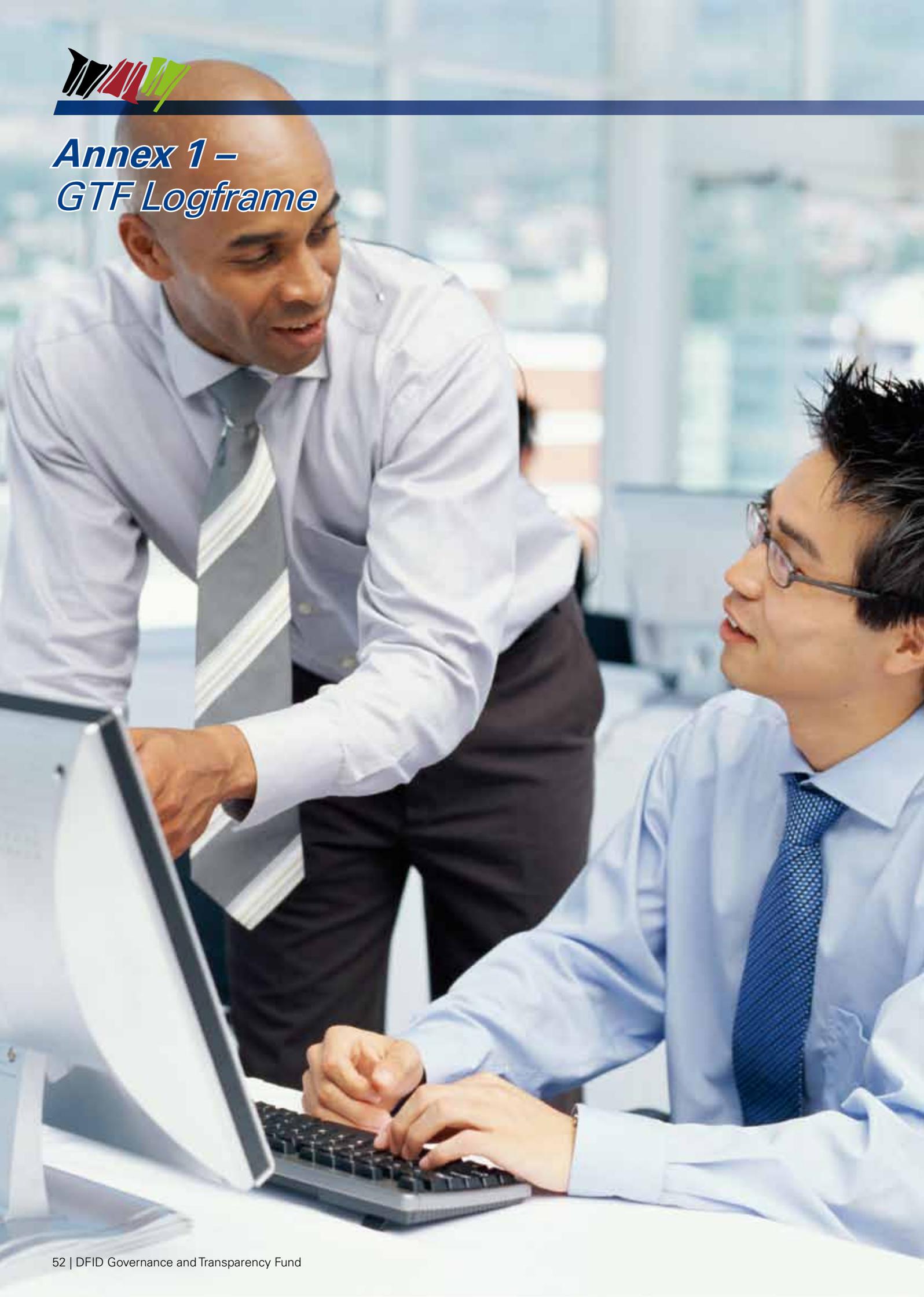


Figure 6.3 above illustrates total expenditures by fiscal year. Total expenditures to 31 March 2011 for each programme under the GTF are presented in Annex 6.



Annex 1 – GTF Logframe



Project Title		Governance and Transparency Fund				Assumptions
Impact	Indicator 1	Baseline 2009	Milestone 1 2011	Milestone 2 2012	Target 2013	
Governments are more capable, accountable and responsive to meet the needs of poor people	WB's "Government Effectiveness" index for selected countries ¹	Ghana 56.7 Kenya 31.0 Nepal 18.1 Nigeria 8.6 Peru 43.3 Sierra Leone 10.0 South Africa 67.6 Tanzania 39.0 Uganda 33.8 Zimbabwe 2.4	-	-	Evolution analysed at the end of the programme. ²	
		Source				
		Worldwide Governance Indicators (World Bank)				
	Indicator 2	Baseline 2008 ³	Milestone 1 2011	Milestone 2 2012	Target 2013	
		IBP's "Open Budget Index" for selected countries ³	Ghana 50% Kenya 58% Nepal 43% Nigeria 19% Peru 67% Sierra Leone NDA South Africa 87% Tanzania 36% Uganda 51% Zimbabwe NDA	-	-	Evolution analysed at the end of the programme.
		Source				
Open Budget Index (International Budget Partnership)						
	Indicator 3	Baseline 2009	Milestone 1 2011	Milestone 2 2012	Target 2013	
		TI's "Corruption Perceptions Index" for selected countries ⁱ	Ghana 3.9 Kenya 2.2 Nepal 2.3 Nigeria 2.5 Peru 3.7 Sierra Leone 2.2 South Africa 4.7 Tanzania 2.6 Uganda 2.5 Zimbabwe 2.2	-	-	Evolution analysed at the end of the programme ⁱⁱ .
		Source				
Corruption Perceptions Index (Transparency International)						

¹ Criteria used for the selection of countries: (i) number of programmes >8; and (ii) funds assigned >500K. There are three exceptions (Peru, Sierra Leone and Nepal), which have been included according to thematic or geographic interests.

² Attribution is very thin. There are many other elements that influence the evolution of the index. Therefore, it is difficult to define a priori a realistic target.

³ The Open Budget Survey has been conducted bi-annually since 2006. Therefore, 2008 data will be used for the baseline



Project Title		Governance and Transparency Fund					
Outcome	Indicator 1	Baseline 2009	Milestone 1 2011	Milestone 2 2012	Target 2013	Assumptions	
Strengthened civil society to help citizens effectively represent their views and interests and hold governments to account for their actions at different levels in the governmental system	"Voice & Accountability" index in selected countries	Ghana 60.7 Kenya 37.4 Nepal 30.8 Nigeria 24.2 Peru 50.2 Sierra Leone 40.8 South Africa 66.4 Tanzania 43.6 Uganda 33.2 Zimbabwe 6.6	-	-	Evolution analysed at the end of the programme ⁱⁱ .	1. Civil society is allowed to operate without restrictions that limit their performance and potential impact 2. Political stability prevails 3. Continued support of the international community to strengthen governance	
		Source					
		Worldwide Governance Indicators (World Bank)					
	Indicator 2	Baseline 2009	Milestone 1 2011	Milestone 2 2012	Target 2013		
	TI's "Corruption Perceptions Index" for selected countries ⁱ	100	150	300	> 600		
		Source					
		Number reported by Grant Holders in Annual Reports ⁱⁱⁱ .					
	Indicator 3	Baseline 2009	Milestone 1 2011	Milestone 2 2012	Target 2013		
	Number of case studies that demonstrate CS's contributions to sustainable improvements in key aspects of good governance	0	>25	>50	>100		
		Source					
		GTF stories of change (case studies) shared by Grant Holders.					
Inputs (£)	DFID (£)	Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)		
	138 million	-	-	138 million	100		
Inputs (HR)	DFID (FTEs)						
	-						

Project Title		Governance and Transparency Fund				
Output 1	Indicator 1	Baseline 2009	Milestone 1 2011	Milestone 2 2012	Target 2013	Assumptions
Capability Leaders and Governments are better able to perform such functions as providing stability and personal security, setting rules, putting policies into practice, delivering social services and controlling corruption	Budget allocated to public services and goods for vulnerable and excluded groups	-	2%	4%	6%	Representatives of governments are willing to engage with civil society actors Representatives of governments are willing to engage with civil society actors
		Source				
	Numbers reported by Grant Holders in Annual Reports					
	Indicator 2	Baseline 2009	Milestone 1 2011	Milestone 2 2012	Target 2013	
	Number of officials trained for better management and provision of services	0	6,000	8,000	10,000	
		Source				
Numbers reported by Grant Holders in Annual Reports						
Impact Weighting	Indicator	Baseline 2009	Milestone 1 2011	Milestone 2 2012	Target 2013	Risk Rating
		Source				
Inputs (£)	DFID (£)	Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)	
	-	-	-	-	-	
Inputs (HR)	DFID (FTEs)					
	-					



Project Title		Governance and Transparency Fund				
Output 2	Indicator 1	Baseline 2009	Milestone 1 2011	Milestone 2 2012	Target 2013	Assumptions
Accountability Increased access by citizens to the decision making processes of government, parliaments or assemblies and increased impact of citizens on said processes	Number of key information documents available to the media and public in a timely manner throughout the budget/policy cycle	80	230	380	550	1. Representatives of governments are willing to engage with civil society actors 2. Issues of transparency and good governance are of high priority to a critical mass in society
		Source				
	Numbers reported by Grant Holders in Annual Reports					
Impact Weighting	Indicator 2	Baseline 2009	Milestone 1 2011	Milestone 2 2012	Target 2013	Risk Rating
	Number of women empowered through collective action in associations, self-help groups and increased access to knowledge, services, assets and choice	0	100,000	170,000	240,000	
		Source				
Numbers reported by Grant Holders in Annual Reports						
Inputs (£)	DFID (£)	Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)	
	-	-	-	-	-	
Inputs (HR)	DFID (FTEs)					
	-					

Project Title		Governance and Transparency Fund				
Output 3	Indicator 1	Baseline 2009	Milestone 1 2011	Milestone 2 2012	Target 2013	Assumptions
Accountability Increased respect for human rights, the rule of law and a free media by governments at different levels	Number of disadvantaged and vulnerable people with understanding of human rights and ability to claim rights	0	25,000	50,000	70,000	1. Absence of violent hostilities in target countries 2. Government, policy makers and other stakeholders are willing to enable particularly poor and marginalised people to exercise their right of participation, engagement, and influence in governance 3. Issues of transparency and good governance are of high priority to a critical mass in society
		Source				
	Numbers reported by Grant Holders in Annual Reports					
	Indicator 2	Baseline 2009	Milestone 1 2011	Milestone 2 2012	Target 2013	
	Media coverage of governance issues	0	500	1,000	2,500	
		Source				
Numbers reported by Grant Holders in Annual Reports						
Indicator 3	Baseline 2009	Milestone 1 2011	Milestone 2 2012	Target 2013		
Number of strengthened media organisations and trained journalists	0	1,100	1,600	2,000		
	Source					
Numbers reported by Grant Holders in Annual Reports						
Impact Weighting	Indicator 4	Baseline 2009	Milestone 1 2011	Milestone 2 2012	Target 2013	Risk Rating
	Number of human rights abuses addressed by authorities	0	50	100	150	
		Source				
Numbers reported by Grant Holders in Annual Reports						
Inputs (£)	DFID (£)	Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)	
	-	-	-	-	-	
Inputs (HR)	DFID (FTEs)					
	-					



Governance and Transparency Fund						
Project Title	Governance and Transparency Fund					
Output 4	Indicator 1	Baseline 2009	Milestone 1 2011	Milestone 2 2012	Target 2013	Assumptions
Accountability Strengthened CSO engagement in the fight against corruption	Number of corruption cases recorded by Advice and Legal Action Centres and other CSOs of particular relevance to poor people	500	1,000	2,000	4,000	Political will and government capacity to act on basis of evidence provided
Impact Weighting		Source				Risk Rating
		Numbers reported by Grant Holders in Annual Reports				
Inputs (£)	DFID (£)	Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)	
	-	-	-	-	-	
Inputs (HR)	DFID (FTEs)					
	-					

Output 5	Indicator 1	Baseline 2009	Milestone 1 2011	Milestone 2 2012	Target 2013	Assumptions	
Responsiveness Increased opportunities for people to influence and determine policy and legislation	Evidence of the state's ratification of relevant International Conventions affecting human rights particularly those that affect poor people	0	4	8	13	Representatives of governments are willing to engage with civil society actors	
Impact Weighting		Source					Risk Rating
		Numbers reported by Grant Holders in Annual Reports					
Inputs (£)	Indicator 2	Baseline 2009	Milestone 1 2011	Milestone 2 2012	Target 2013	Risk Rating	
	Number of officials trained for better management and provision of services	30	350	500	>700		
		Source					
	Numbers reported by Grant Holders in Annual Reports						
Inputs (£)	DFID (£)	Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)		
	-	-	-	-	-		
Inputs (HR)	DFID (FTEs)						
	-						

Project Title		Governance and Transparency Fund				
Output 6	Indicator 1	Baseline 2009	Milestone 1 2011	Milestone 2 2012	Target 2013	Assumptions
Responsiveness Improved implementation of the policies that are designed to meet the articulated needs and provision of services and public goods for vulnerable and excluded groups	Number of vulnerable and excluded people accessing more appropriate services and public goods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase in primary school enrolment (PSE); improved access to water and sanitation (W/S) improved HIV/AIDS, reproductive and general health services improved judiciary system 	Education: 31.5 million Wat/San: 0 HIV/AIDS: 2,15 million Health: 0 RHS: 0 Judiciary: 0	-	-	Education: 32.5 million Wat/San: 332,000 HIV/AIDS: 3,61 million Health: 12 million RHS: 33 million Judiciary: 150,000	Representatives of governments are willing to engage with civil society actors
		Source Numbers reported by Grant Holders in Annual Reports				
Inputs (£)	DFID (£)	Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)	
	-	-	-	-	-	
Inputs (HR)	DFID (FTEs)					
	-					



Annex 2 – Brief description of all GTF programmes



Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
003	Conciliation Resources	Increasing government accountability in conflict zones through public participation in policymaking Fiji, Georgia, Sierra Leone and Uganda	A five-year programme seeking to support changes in governance by enabling conflict-affected groups to better participate in decision-making processes to determine 'the way things are done', thus affecting institutional change. It aims to contribute to more effective governance and better prospects for sustainable peace in four project areas – West Africa (Sierra Leone, Guinea, Liberia), northern Uganda (with Southern Sudan), Caucasus (Georgia/Abkhazia) and Fiji; and to greater understanding of how to improve governance in conflict contexts.
010	Water Aid	Developing Southern Civil Society advocacy in Water and Sanitation in Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Central America 15 countries across the world	The WaterAid GTF programme aims to increase the capacity and resources of civil society "policy communities" in 16 target countries (across Africa, Asia and central America) to participate in effective evidence-based dialogue with decision-makers in the water and sanitation arena and build pressure to secure pro-poor service delivery. The programme also aims to increase and improve the allocation of resources for the water and sanitation sector. A series of activities will enable civil society actors to develop local understanding of budgeting processes and increase their advocacy actions for improved sector financing. A focus on promoting the inclusion of marginalised groups in gathering evidence, advocacy and decision-making will also contribute to ensuring that the 'poorest' benefit from changes in the sector. To increase the impact of the strengthened voice of civil society in the water sector, the programme also aims to support national governments and service providers to respond appropriately and to actively engage in local level dialogue with local actors such as local governments and service providers.
036	Journalists for Human Rights (JHR)	Good Governance through Strengthened Media in Liberia	This five-year programme will build the capacity of the local media in Liberia to report more effectively on good governance and human rights issues. This will encourage greater respect for democracy and human rights throughout the country, particularly within the media, government and civil society. The programme will work with media owners, editors, working journalists, journalism professors, students and local NGO's to establish a sustainable tradition of fair and accurate reporting on good governance and human rights issues throughout the country.
044	The Partnership for Transparency Fund (PTF)	Citizens Against Corruption 10 countries across the world	PTF seeks to promote CSOs piloting innovative ways to persuade public agencies and governments to improve their accountability and reduce corruption. PTF will support some 70 direct action anti-corruption projects to be implemented by partner CSOs in poor countries during 2008-2012 providing both small grants and technical support. Through its project support, PTF will help civil society organisations to engage in specific time-bound actions that aim to curb corruption through sustainable governance reforms and the direct monitoring of public services and transactions. PTF uses highly experienced volunteer governance specialists to advise on project design and grant management and thereby help build CSO capacity to fight corruption. It works with both its existing CSO partners and competent new ones. It focuses on actions that have identifiable impact and will disseminate lessons learnt. Finally, it will test an innovative model in which experienced senior volunteers help strengthen CSO capacity.



Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
077	The BBC World Service Trust	A National Conversation: Promoting Accountability, Transparency and Participation through partnership with Public Broadcasters in Africa. Kenya, Sierra Leone and Tanzania	'A National Conversation' is a 5-year project designed to nurture understanding amongst citizens, civil society and government of the media's role in empowering audiences to hold those in authority to account, giving voice to diverse sectors of society, facilitating participatory policy-making, and providing an interface between citizens and government. It will be structured around four core strategies: research, media development, co-production with partner broadcasters, and participatory outreach.
085	Transparency International Secretariat	AC:DC - Anti-Corruption: Delivering Change 25 countries across the world	Transparency International aims to increase standards of governance and transparency by empowering its National Chapters (NCs) and citizens to address corruption through evidence-based advocacy and to pursue corruption-related complaints. The programme will achieve its purpose through four components: (a) Capacity Development/ Methodology Assistance (BUILD): Inputs from TI-S on advocacy, project methodologies and institutional development (b) Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres (ALACs): ALACs empower people to make and pursue corruption-related complaints, then translate these concerns into structural changes and targeted advocacy campaigns (c) Research, Stakeholders, Implementation (RSI): Following research of corruption risks and commitments, local partners will convene stakeholders to devise and implement projects to address identified weaknesses and recommendations (d) Politics (POLITICS): Projects to improve the transparency and accountability of democratic institutions, as well as to improve the effectiveness of oversight systems.
086	IDASA	The Right to Know, The Right to Education Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Swaziland, Uganda and Zambia	The overall purpose of the Right to Know, Right to Education project is to broaden and improve access to basic education in sub-Saharan Africa. In pursuit of this, we are working around four pillars: 1) We would like to increase the democratic space in designing national budgets, making them more responsive to citizens' needs. 2) We would like to promote advocacy around education policy to ensure that national and district budgets reflect the priorities identified in education development policy. 3) We would like to sensitise communities in each of the partner countries to their rights of access information, where it exists, and to pair this right to development initiatives, particularly those surrounding education. We would also like to establish a continental standard on the process associated with acquiring information from public institutions. 4) We would like to establish the right to basic education, along with appropriate quality standards in each of the seven countries we work.

Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
088	National Association of Societies for the Care of the Handicapped (NASCOH)	Enfranchising people with disabilities to exercise their constitutional right to vote and facilitating their inclusion in governance systems of Zimbabwe	A five year programme seeking to secure the inclusion of people with disabilities (PWDs) in Zimbabwe's governance systems through their participation in all elections, run for local and parliamentary elections in their respective constituencies, advocating for polling stations accessibility to people with disabilities (PWDs) and are able to vote secretly and independently. The programme aims at ensuring proportional representation of PWDs in parliament and other decision making bodies, a quota system in employment, lobby for the creation of a disability ministry, enactment and implementation of conducive disability legislation by the government. At the moment PWDs do not vote, and are apprehensive about the indignity of being assisted by a stranger.
094	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD)	Action for better governance: realising the faith potential Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique and Uganda	The purpose of the programme is to galvanise the strength, position and network of the Catholic Church in Africa to improve citizens' access to information and foster a spirit of active engagement and transformative leadership necessary to pursue the principles of good governance. Citizens will be supported in holding institutions and leadership to be transparent and accountable. It is expected that at the end of the programme, Church leadership shall be able to effectively influence governments to recognise and fulfil their responsibilities. Justice and Peace Commissions shall effectively utilise and enlarge opportunities for civic engagement and support citizens to articulate their rights and collaborate and the Church will proactively build alliances and participate in networks with other faiths, secular institutions and other development actors to assert the responsibility of the state to deliver on poverty reduction, to respect human rights and to uphold the rule of law.
095	Ma'an Network	Empowering transparency through effective secular media Palestine	In this three-year project, Ma'an Network aims to strengthen independent secular media as a catalyst for governmental accountability and responsiveness in Palestine. Using media to amplify public demands for accountability and facilitate citizen input in governance processes in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip, we hope to contribute to building a culture of demand for good governance. The project will focus on investigative and participatory journalism, utilising television, radio, and online reporting to increase access to information, institutionalise dialogue between Palestinian citizens and decision-makers, and give voice to marginalised groups. The project will also establish a research unit at Ma'an to survey public needs and attitudes on media and governance, monitor public reaction to our media productions, and evaluate our programming quality and impact. Key outputs include providing Palestinians with more independent information and detailed reporting on governance issues, and increasing the possibility for citizens to hold government officials accountable.
112	National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Reintegration of Offenders (NICRO)	NICRO Programme to Entrench Restorative Justice in South Africa	The project involves the designing, developing and implementing of alternative sentencing options at magistrates' courts across South Africa. The goal of the project is to provide magistrates with viable non-custodial sentencing options for suitable offenders. The project also involves the designing, developing and implementing of an indigenous-based diversion programme to be delivered in conjunction with traditional leaders. The project targets are 14, 640 alternative sentencing clients and 1,100 diversion clients. The project will also seek to change public attitudes and awareness of the benefits of alternative sentences.



Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
130	UCL Centre for International Health and Development (CIHD)	Improving access to quality healthcare for rural and urban poor in China	UCL Centre for International Health and Development, the Chinese Medical Association, Rural Health Association and STI/HIV Association and Zhejiang Normal University, seek to improve access to good quality health care for rural and urban poor communities in Zhejiang and Anhui Provinces of China, and to increase participation by local communities in decision-making and in ensuring accountability. The programme will establish standard management practices with explicit anti-corruption measures, introduce evidence-based medicine, improve the quality of and access to health insurance, strengthen the voice of the people on community health committees and increase the appropriate utilisation of township level health facilities.
141	Tiri – Making Integrity Work	Pro Poor Integrity! Civil Society Engagement to Make Governance and Transparency Work for Poor and Vulnerable Communities 7 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle-East and Asia	Pro-Poor Integrity! (PPI) combines participatory civil society monitoring with an integrated approach to governance at the local level, strengthening state-society relations and working with the executive, the judiciary, and the legislative branches to understand the needs and wants of the local communities and how to improve integrity in service delivery. PPI seeks to improve performance of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) at the local level. This will be done by focusing on 4 sectors: water and sanitation, education, health and social protection. Data from the case studies will be used to empirically test the impact of improved governance on MDG attainment. PPI works with judicial and public administration training partners, and civil society organisations to build the capabilities, responsiveness and accountability of state actors at the local level through training, standard setting, monitoring and joint working groups to help achieve development goals.
142	Overseas Development Institute (ODI)	Strengthening citizen demand for good governance through evidence-based approaches 8 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa	This five year programme aims to enable Civil Society Organisations, Media, and Elected Representatives in seven African countries to understand and support the use of evidence-based approaches to shape policies and practices that meet and engage the interests of citizens. The expected outcomes include: - Increased opportunities for constructive networking and dialogue; increased awareness of and skills in using various tools and techniques in evidence-based policies and citizen engagement practices; piloting, characterisation and promotion of innovative ideas and practices in use of evidence based approaches and social accountability tools; and promotion of models of good practice within communities of practice to ensure their sustained and widespread availability. CIVICUS and Inter Press Service (Africa Regional Office) provide technical support in addition to expert inputs from within the target countries. It also benefits from inputs from Africa's experienced regional governance players, especially the UN Economic Commission for Africa.

Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
158	Oxfam Great Britain	Raising Her Voice: Promoting Poor Women's Participation in Governance 18 countries in Europe, Latin America, Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa	Oxfam's Raising Her Voice programme promotes the rights and capacity of poor women to engage effectively in governance at all levels through increased voice and influence and more effective institutional accountability. The overall objective of the programme is to ensure that public policy, decision-making, practices and expenditure reflect the interests of poor and marginalised women, especially those excluded from political, social and economic life. It will achieve this by supporting women's leadership and addressing attitudes and beliefs about the role of women in public decision-making using strategies such as media and communications work to disseminate learning and best practice, networking, lobbying and advocacy, working with public institutions and decision-making forums and empowering and building capacity of civil society organisations. The programme consists of a pan-African element involving project work in 8 countries, 1 Africa-wide coordination project, 9 country projects in South/East Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe/CIS, and one global project covering cross-programme learning, global advocacy and the sharing of experiences across projects.
163	Electoral Institute of Southern Africa (EISA)	Promoting Accountable, Transparent and Responsive Governance in the DRC through an Empowered Civil Society Democratic Republic of Congo	This programme is based on the premise that no sustainable achievement is possible without an active CSO involvement. It aims to empower CSOs to move to the forefront of governance and anti-corruption efforts at national and sub-national levels in the DRC, in partnership with other stakeholders, particularly MPs and political parties. To be effective in lobbying for and promoting accountable governance, CSOs themselves need to be well capacitated, professional, accountable and transparent in their conduct and in their fight against corruption. The programme is being implemented with more than 50 CSOs and networks in selected provinces. The main activities are to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the institutional capacity of CSOs 2. Put in place networking mechanisms for CSOs to deal effectively with various governance issues 3. Create space for continuous interaction between CSOs and Governance institutions 4. Develop a comprehensive strategy for CSOs to fight against corruption 5. Enhance the capacity of CSO to contribute to transparent, free and fair elections.



Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
164	Global Development Network (GDN)	Strengthening Civil Society to Improve Public Expenditure Accountability 15 countries across the world	<p>The project aims to improve development outcomes by increasing the effectiveness with which governments allocate and use their resources. It will strengthen analytical underpinnings of the policy debates around public expenditure priorities and their impact, thus improving the governance of public service delivery. Through this approach, the project intends to achieve four key outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expanded institutional and individual capacity for public expenditure monitoring and analysis, development of policy alternatives, and constructive engagement in a peer learning environment 2. Increased use of evidence-based policy reforms in social services and infrastructure 3. Internationally comparable information on public expenditures, incidence (who benefits), effectiveness, and policy alternatives that will begin to build benchmarks for the quality of public spending 4. Creation of a strong network of institutions to share training materials, templates for analysis and communication.
170	Search for Common Ground (SFCG)	Football-based Media to strengthen Good Governance and Transparency 5 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, Morocco, Palestine, Nepal and Indonesia	<p>Search for Common Ground (SFCG) is an international non-profit organisation that promotes peaceful transformation of conflict. SFCG's mission is to transform how individuals, organisations and governments deal with conflict - away from adversarial approaches and toward cooperative solutions. Under the GTF, SFCG through its media arm, Common Ground Productions, works with CSOs in at least 10 countries to develop a TV/radio drama series called The Team. The show is a metaphor for co-existence. Identifiable and empathic characters – footballers, their friends and families – demonstrate how cooperation transcends ethnic, economic and religious differences. SFCG encourages social responsibility, positive engagement of citizens between one another, their families, their communities and their government.</p>
174	Gender Links (GL)	Making Every Voice Count For Gender Equality In Southern Africa 13 countries in Southern Africa	<p>This programme aims to make governments and the media accountable for achieving gender equality and ending poverty in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. It forms part of the work of Gender Links (GL), a Southern African NGO that promotes gender equality and justice, in partnership with the Gender and Media Southern Africa (GEMSA), network. The partners have developed a programme to “make every voice count for gender equality” using the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development. The programme will empower citizens, especially women, to engage critically with the media and policy makers to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adopt, sign, ratify and implement the Protocol which has 28 concrete targets for achieving gender equality by 2015 2. Halve current levels of gender violence and devise targets for achieving this 3. Recognise women's unpaid labour as care givers; especially those who care for people living with HIV and AIDS 4. Hold the media to account for promoting gender equality in and through its work.

Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
201	The Resilience Centre – Cranfield University	The Resilient Governance Initiative (RGI) Afghanistan	<p>This four year project will raise the performance of both formal and informal governance institutions operating at the sub-national level in four provinces of Afghanistan. It will achieve this through training, awareness-raising and action-learning projects designed to enhance the capability, accountability and responsiveness of these institutions.</p> <p>The goal of the project is to develop credible governance institutions that respect human rights and social justice, and which facilitate effective, equitable and sustainable poverty reduction in rural areas. Areas of project focus include: fostering self-reliance and human rights; citizen’s participation and influence over common planning processes; and reducing the isolation of communities by encouraging the formation of inter-institutional linkages, particularly between state institutions and civil society.</p> <p>A key stakeholder in the project is the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development. Lessons arising from the project can be mainstreamed into national development processes and guide national policy on the development of sub-national governance.</p>
219	Global Witness	Making the Forest Sector Transparent Cameroon, Ghana, Liberia and Peru	<p>A four year programme to strengthen civil society engagement in the forest sector in order to secure government accountability, progressively operating in eight countries.</p> <p>The programme will increase access to information on forest sector activities; advocate for greater transparency; and support a network of CSOs working on forest governance.</p> <p>Activities will build independent local NGO Partners’ capacity to monitor the availability of forest sector information through developing a Forest Transparency Report Card to compare disclosure and dissemination of information such as forest management plans, concession allocation, revenues and infractions forest-rich, low governance countries. This will drive – and the programme will support – national and international advocacy to demand accountability and improve policy and practice across the forestry sector.</p> <p>A sub-grant system managed by each Partner for the benefit of forest sector CSOs will empower communities to identify their own needs for organisational development as well as supporting local level advocacy activities.</p>
222	Partnership of Philippine Support Service Agencies (PHILSSA)	Institutionalising Local and National Partnerships to Address Urban Poverty and Homelessness in the Philippines	<p>The Partnership of Philippine Support Service Agencies (PHILSSA) aims to institutionalise local and national partnerships to address urban poverty and homelessness in the Philippines. It will be implemented by a network of local implementing partners in the Philippines in 4 urban areas. The aim is to improve access to services, reduce poverty and homelessness through multi-stakeholder partnerships and influence policy.</p> <p>The project will strengthen urban poor federations in the city and national levels, commission relevant researches, build consensus, develop appropriate city development and shelter strategies, advocate changes in policies and practice, and document experiences and learning as we respond to issues of urban development. The project will produce functioning local and national partnerships of Government, urban poor groups and the private sector. It will also provide legal and technical assistance to communities towards security of tenure and access to services.</p>



Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
238	Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre and Network (ZWRCN)	Local Government Gender Budgeting Programme Zimbabwe	The programme seeks to contribute towards equity and full equality between women, men, boys and girls as well as their improved livelihoods, through the formulation and implementation of gender sensitive budgets that are responsive to the priorities and different needs of women, men, youth, the disabled and the elderly. ZWRCN's strategic approach to achieve the programme goals includes human capacity building, research and publications, advocacy, networking and coalition building. The programme is being piloted in six districts, targeting decision making structures within local authorities, as well as community based organisations, civil society groups, researchers, media and citizens. The pilot districts, where partner organisations have worked on institutionalising participatory budgeting, are Mutoko, Masvingo, Bulawayo, Gweru, Kwekwe and Kadoma. ZWRCN is adding value through introducing a gender dimension to the participatory budgeting process.
245	Centre for Governance and Development (CGD)	Improving Government Service Delivery and Financial Accountability through Citizen Report Cards Kenya	The five year programme aims to build sustained citizen/CSO demand for accountability from government service providers and devolved fund managers leading to better quality services for all Kenyans. The project also aims to strengthen the Kenya National Taxpayers Association (NTA) so that it is better able to advocate on behalf of citizens. Its remit is to independently monitor the provision of government services and the management of devolved funds. These findings are then used to mobilise citizen demand for accountability from the same government service providers and devolved fund managers.
255	IUCN – The World Conservation Union	Improving Natural Resource Governance for Rural Poverty Reduction 9 countries across the world	The overall goal that this 5-year programme is contributing to is to improve natural resource governance for rural poverty reduction and its purpose is to improve livelihood security in selected countries through better environmental governance, including fair and equitable access to natural resources, new benefit sharing arrangements, and more participative and transparent decision making. It will do this by working with partners in Asia, Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and South America. The outcomes expected are improvements in institutions, in policies and in decision-making mechanisms as they relate to natural resources.
272	Commonwealth Business Council (CBC)	Business Action Against Corruption (BAAC) Cameroon, Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa and Zimbabwe	The CBC's project is a public-private initiative aimed at tackling corruption and supporting growth and improved services for 200 million citizens. Each of the national programmes will set up consultative working structures to implement nationally defined strategies especially improving public services, business climate, and standards of leadership behavior. It will develop continental governance norms and implementation mechanisms, and strengthen capacity. The key outputs will be: (i) 10-12 joint public-private national anti-corruption programmes (ii) the development of continental standards in cooperation with regional/continental structures such as SADC and African Peer Review Mechanism (iii) capacity building, communication and advocacy using civil society and the media.

Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
301	Christian Aid	Power to the People: making governance work for marginalised groups 10 countries across the world	<p>This is a five year programme seeking to nurture the development of effective civil society movements to both empower marginalised and vulnerable people and hold community, local and national authorities to account.</p> <p>The four outputs focus on: voice and participation of marginalised groups; action and interaction with authorities; civil society working together; and experience sharing.</p> <p>The programme will focus on demonstrable impact on accountability over the five years, which will contribute to the delivery of direct benefits for marginalised groups. The programme will include activities to secure increased participation by, and government responsiveness to, marginalised groups as well as more effective civil society movements.</p> <p>It will involve partners and activities in ten countries in Africa, Asia and Middle East, and Latin America and Caribbean. In addition, a number of global activities will take place during the life of the programme.</p>
309	Living Earth Foundation	Developing Good Governance in the Niger Delta Nigeria	<p>A five year programme seeking to build the capacity of local government to deliver needs driven basic services; and of civil society to hold local governments in the Niger Delta to account and demand services critical to the reduction of poverty. LEF will engage with three Nigerian NGOs that have experience of working with stakeholders in the region to bring about change. The results sought include greater functional skills from the local government and engagement with the oil industry to lay a foundation for sustainable development. Practical action will focus on planning and implementation of pilot sustainable development projects in six local government authorities across three Niger Delta States. Also the project will create a platform for LGA and civil society engagement as well as a budget monitoring mechanism at the LGA level. A programme of cultural activities, underlining the relationship between traditional values and good governance, will reinforce outcomes.</p>
312	The Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum	Strengthening Human Rights in Governance and Transparency in Zimbabwe	<p>'Strengthening human rights in governance and transparency in Zimbabwe' is a consortium proposal from the Human Rights NGO Forum and six of its members which aims to achieve increased demand from the citizens of Zimbabwe for their political and civil, economic, social and cultural rights and for accountability and transparency from their government. This will involve empowering people with awareness of their rights, ensuring the legal framework supports these rights, strengthening the capacity of the justice delivery and service institutions so that they are able to assist people access their rights and ensuring that justice mechanisms and instruments are functioning properly.</p>
322	The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Strengthening Emerging Local Governance Capacity to Conserve Natural and Cultural Resources and Secure Livelihoods in the Petén, Guatemala	<p>The Wildlife Conservation Society and its Guatemalan partners believe that conservation and sustainable management of the natural and cultural patrimony of the Maya Biosphere Reserve in the Petén, Guatemala is essential to generate long term social, political, economic, and environmental benefits for local residents, the people of Guatemala, and the global community. To achieve this vision, the project will build on our long-term commitment to the Petén by strengthening and consolidating local capacity to create and manage representative, accountable, transparent and effective institutions responsible the management of the natural and cultural resources of the last intact areas of the Petén.</p>



Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
327	Anti-Slavery International	Slavery and Child Labour: Governance and Social Responsibility Costa Rica, India, Peru, Philippines, Tanzania and Togo	The programme will make concrete progress on the effective prohibition of worst forms of child labour, and improvements in the prevention, protection, release and rehabilitation of child workers and children at risk. It will build capacity within grassroots local partners and set up lobbying & advocacy campaigns involving the formation of national, regional and international alliances; supported by awareness-raising activities through the media. The campaigns will press for law reform, greater implementation of existing laws, and new independent monitoring bodies. They will be reinforced by training for NGO and statutory service delivery staff. The focus is child domestics (who form the majority of child workers) and the particular vulnerability, exploitation and abuse they face as a result of their lack of status as children, the lack of recognition accorded to domestic work as an occupation and the prevailing social and economic background from which most child domestic workers are sourced.
328	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF WHR)	Joining Forces for Voice and Accountability: An IPPF/WHR-EN Consortium for Civil Society Participation 11 countries across the world	This project is a five-year advocacy initiative in twelve countries in Latin America and Central Asia/Eastern Europe, and is managed by a consortium led by IPPF/WHR in partnership with the European Network (EN). Voice focuses on holding national governments accountable for their commitments to achieving universal access to reproductive health and gender equality as necessary prerequisites for eradicating extreme poverty by 2015. Through this project, we hope to improve the capacity of civil society (including IPPF member associations) to influence key decision makers and create policy change in SRHR issues. In addition, we strive to improve the ability of IPPF regional offices to provide high-quality and timely technical assistance to our MAs specific to advocacy and governmental accountability related to SRHR issues.
334	International Budget Partnership	The Open Budget Initiative 90 countries across the world	The Open Budget Initiative (OBI) is a five-year program to encourage the adoption of transparent, accountable, and participatory practices in Public Finance Management. The Initiative will engage in 90 countries, primarily in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. It seeks to achieve its objectives by conducting a set of research and advocacy activities which will support the implementation of three biennial Open Budget Surveys measuring government budget transparency practices. The Initiative will also produce literature and guidebooks on public finance management practices and citizens' budgets. Further, the Initiative will support research and advocacy on the causes and consequences of lack of transparency at the subnational levels of government in select countries and within sectors like the oil and gas sector and in institutions like state-owned enterprises. Finally, the OBI will support the development of international platforms to guide advocacy in support of greater transparency, including developing best practice norms in Public Finance Management.

Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
361	Global Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS (GNP+)	Keeping the promise of HIV/AIDS Universal Access 6 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and Moldova	<p>A five year programme seeking to support processes at the sub-regional and national level to achieve Universal Access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, encompassing concentrated work in fifteen countries, twelve of which will be in Africa and three in other parts of the world by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Supporting networks of people living with HIV to strengthen their ability to deliver evidence-based advocacy, policy and programming and strengthen their participation in national processes and mechanisms (ii) Creating an enabling environment and specific platforms which can support strengthened coordination and participation of civil society in the development of advocacy and of effective responses. <p>The first three participating countries are Kenya, Nigeria, and Zambia. Four new countries will be added in each of the years 2009, 2010, and 2011, An intensive programme will progress in each of those countries for two years.</p>
367	Relief International	Enhancing Decentralisation: Linking Local Voices and Local Government in Afghanistan	<p>A three-year programme aiming to build the capacity of community, district and provincial governments to respond to a strengthened civil society in Nimroz Province, Afghanistan, where citizens can effectively represent their views and interests and hold these governments to account for their actions. The programme seeks to: improve the capabilities at these government levels to perform such functions as providing stability and security, delivering social services and controlling corruption; increase access and ownership by communities in Nimroz to the decision making processes of government; and increase opportunities for people in local communities to influence and determine policy and legislation.</p>
376	Amnesty International	Africa Rights Education Programme 10 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa	<p>Amnesty International's Africa Human Rights Education Project is a four year programme to enhance civil society capacity to deliver locally relevant human rights education and to improve human rights for the most disadvantaged by empowering marginalised communities to promote and defend their human rights. The programme will deliver community-level human rights education in 10 countries across East and West Africa in partnership with 20 local organisations. Local partners will mobilise community level Human Rights Education Workers and support them with resources to design and deliver a range of innovative Human Rights Education projects. The project will anchor a culture of human rights education within specific communities, enabling people to identify local human rights issues and their correspondence to human rights instruments. It will provide communities with information on how human rights relate to their lives and the role duty bearers should play in promoting and protecting those rights, improving human rights behaviour.</p>



Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
394	Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD)	Strengthening Human Resources Development in Southern Parliaments Georgia, Lebanon, Mozambique, Uganda and Ukraine	Develop a South-led, sustainable model for building the capacity of the Parliaments of Georgia, Lebanon, Mozambique, Uganda, Ukraine and Yemen. The project will address ongoing capacity issues resulting from the lack of skills and knowledge among parliamentary staff across southern parliaments around the key areas of representation, legislation and oversight. The project aims to create the conditions to establish self-sustaining Parliamentary Studies Centres (PSC) in each participating country by building capacity to deliver effective parliamentary training within local institutions Experience in the five programme countries is expected to provide the elements of a training model that will be transferable to other countries where parliamentary effectiveness and oversight needs to be strengthened
422	PRISMA	Tools for strengthening local governments' participatory management within a decentralisation process Peru	The purpose of this proposal is to focus on the opportunity of the decentralisation process and help to consolidate it by strengthening the capacity and accountability of institutions at local and regional levels. To achieve this, we plan to work with local governments on promoting efficiency, efficacy and transparency in the provision of basic public services to large numbers of people who are now underserved. The intervention is focused on the 14 departments and 623 rural districts where JUNTOS is being implemented. The expected outputs are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local authorities, staff, and civil society are better able to deal with public administration and investment 2. Local actors participate actively in regional and provincial coordination processes 3. Mechanisms for results oriented linkages between different sectors and different levels of government are functioning 4. There is informed participation of social actors in rights, the functioning of public services and in mechanisms for local and regional transparency.





***Annex 3 –
Countries with annual GTF expenditures
> £500 000***



Countries with annual GTF expenditures > £500 000	
Country	£ Amount
Afghanistan	802 091
China	661 029
DRC	1 445 630
Ghana	834 225
Kenya	1 775 565
Liberia	896 148
Malawi	549 294
Nigeria	952 145
Palestine	1 013 664
Peru	1 390 439
Sierra Leone	920 262
South Africa	2 391 197
Tanzania	735 424
Uganda	1 132 942
Zambia	642 332
Zimbabwe	1 553 022

Countries where annual GTF expenditures are expected to exceed £500,000 are listed in the table above. Please note that these are not exact figures. Estimated annual amounts were calculated by dividing the overall budget for each programme by the number of countries where it will be implemented and number of years for the programme. Actual expenditures per country will vary from this amount because we have estimated assumed an equal distribution across countries and the implementation period.



Annex 4 – Achievement Rating Scale



Impact: Governments are more capable, accountable and responsive to meet the needs of poor people

Indicator 1: WB's Government Effectiveness index for selected countries

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
Ghana 56.7 Kenya 31.0 Nepal 18.1 Nigeria 8.6 Peru 43.3 Sierra Leone 10.0 South Africa 67.6 Tanzania 39.0 Uganda 33.8 Zimbabwe 2.4	-	-	Evolution analysed at the end of the programme
Progress 2010 (last report available)			
		Ghana 55.5 Kenya 35.9 Nepal 25.4 Nigeria 10.5 Peru 47.4 Sierra Leone 11.0 South Africa 65.1 Tanzania 37.8 Uganda 34.4 Zimbabwe 3.8	

Indicator 2: IBP's "Open Budget Index" for selected countries

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
Ghana 50% Kenya 58% Nepal 43% Nigeria 19% Peru 67% Sierra Leone NDA South Africa 87% Tanzania 36% Uganda 51% Zimbabwe NDA	-	-	Evolution analysed at the end of the programme
Progress 2010 (last report available)			
		Ghana 54% Kenya 49% Nepal 45% Nigeria 18% Peru 65% Sierra Leone NDA South Africa 92% Tanzania 45% Uganda 51% Zimbabwe NDA	



Impact: Governments are more capable, accountable and responsive to meet the needs of poor people

Indicator 3: TI's "Corruption Perceptions Index" for selected countries

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
Ghana 3.9 Kenya 2.2 Nepal 2.3 Nigeria 2.5 Peru 3.7 Sierra Leone 2.2 South Africa 4.7 Tanzania 2.6 Uganda 2.5 Zimbabwe 2.2	-	-	Evolution analysed at the end of the programme
Progress 2010 (last report available)			
Ghana 4.1 Kenya 2.1 Nepal 2.2 Nigeria 2.4 Peru 3.5 Sierra Leone 2.4 South Africa 4.5 Tanzania 2.7 Uganda 2.5 Zimbabwe 2.4			

Outcome: Strengthened civil society to help citizens effectively represent their views and interests and hold governments to account for their actions at different levels in the governmental system

Indicator 1: "Voice & Accountability" index for selected countries

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
Ghana 60.7 Kenya 37.4 Nepal 30.8 Nigeria 24.2 Peru 50.2 Sierra Leone 40.8 South Africa 66.4 Tanzania 43.6 Uganda 33.2 Zimbabwe 6.6	-	-	Evolution analysed at the end of the programme
Progress 2010 (last report available)			
Ghana 63.0 Kenya 39.8 Nepal 30.8 Nigeria 27.0 Peru 49.8 Sierra Leone 41.7 South Africa 65.4 Tanzania 46.4 Uganda 33.6 Zimbabwe 7.6			

Outcome: Strengthened civil society to help citizens effectively represent their views and interests and hold governments to account for their actions at different levels in the governmental system			
Indicator 2: Number of communities, CSOs and CS coalitions with significant and sustainable improvements in their capacity to demand improved governance and transparency			
Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
100	150	300	> 600
Progress April 2011			
GTF003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conciliation Resources has improved the capacities of 8 organisations in West Africa, Caucasus and Fiji [AR3] CSO partners have identified and trained about 9 CBOs and 6 district dialogue platforms in target districts in Sierra Leone (3) Guinea (1) and Liberia (2) to conduct survey on current local governance situation in the border districts [AR3] 		
GTF010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 of the 32 main partners (63%) have now effective organisational structures and systems in place [ARS3] A further five (16%) have made progress in getting such systems in place, but more work is needed [ARS3] 17 (53%) have been able to effectively implement their advocacy agenda [ARS3] 		
GTF036	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Liberia, a Human Rights Reporters Network has been created, with 148 members [ARS3] 		
GTF044	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 46 CSOs have been supported to build their capacity to fight corruption [AR3] 		
GTF077	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 capacity building partnerships have been secured. [AR3] 		
GTF085	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ALAC has been successfully launched in 12 countries [AR3] 		
GTF086	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDASA has led several capacity building and learning activities for its 6 partners. [AR3] In Malawi, the local partner trained members of district education networks from 10 of the 27 districts on how to ensure that the views of communities are included in district education budgets [MTR] 		
GTF088	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> M&E reports and the MTR showed that all the 7 subgrantees had improved their capacity [AR3] 		
GTF112	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 Local Steering Committees or viable alternatives established at 34 magistrate courts [AR3] 		
GTF130	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In China, UCL has worked with the Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)/HIV/AIDS Association to establish local branches of the NGO in two counties where STIs are a particular problem: Yuhang and Putuo [PCR] In China, one hundred and four Community Health Committees have been established at township level across the nine project counties [PCR] 		
GTF141	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Y3, Tiri completed capacity building of all 23 project partners. 187 representatives from partner organisations were trained. These trainers managed to train 148 community monitors in Palestine, 42 in Kenya, 131 in Kyrgyzstan, 20 in Uganda, 80 in Afghanistan, 33 in Sierra Leone, and 86 in Liberia [AR3] 		
GTF142	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 54 grantees were supported, coupled with an intensive mentoring and coaching support [AR3] 		
GTF158	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 17 countries, partner capacity has increased alongside and complementary to the project impact on communities [AR3] In Africa alone, RHV coalitions report combined membership of over 320 different civil society organisations, media organisations, campaign and faith groups [AR3] In Honduras, the National Coalition of Honduran Women (CONAMUH) was formed, made up of 13 organisations [ARS3] 		



Outcome: Strengthened civil society to help citizens effectively represent their views and interests and hold governments to account for their actions at different levels in the governmental system

Indicator 2: Number of communities, CSOs and CS coalitions with significant and sustainable improvements in their capacity to demand improved governance and transparency

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
100	150	300	> 600
Progress April 2011			
GTF163	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Congo, 50 civil society organisations improved their internal working systems, strategic planning approach, the dissemination of their work, their interaction with authorities at all levels and their participation and engagement with critical governance issues [AR3] 		
GTF164	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 institutions have been trained and are working on program budget analysis, cost effectiveness analysis, benefit incidence analysis, policy options, simulations and dissemination of these issues. 96 members of these organisations are involved [AR3] Templates for analysis, and results have been shared with other 145 organisations [AR3] 		
GTF174	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 country MOUs signed; Six cluster MOUs signed [AR3] 		
GTF219	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The core competencies to address forest governance and transparency issues of GW's 10 partners continue to increase. Partners are networks of between 10 and 35 CSOs [AR3] In Cameroon, Ghana, Liberia and Peru, GW's partners have provided capacity building to around 130 CSOs. 60 'Special Learning Opportunities' grants have been given to 53 CSO/NGOs (12 in Cameroon, 19 in Ghana, 17 in Liberia and 5 in Peru) to improve the access of civil society to decision-making [AR3] 		
GTF222	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Philippines, 17 federations of urban poor groups (which represent 1186 community groups) have developed their vision, mission and goals, policy, structure and plan with the support of the programme in 14 cities [AR3] 		
GTF245	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Kenya, the NTA has established 57 Citizen Action Groups (23 in year 2 and 34 year 3) [AR3] 		
GTF301	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional partner learning workshops were facilitated in Brazil and Sierra Leone, focusing on the central learning theme of power analysis and built on partner reflections [AR3] In Iraq, 25 more CBOs have been established In Kenya, 6 women's groups and 4 pastoralist groups In Uganda, an additional migrant group has been involved in advocacy In Dominican Republic, the project has contributed to the formalisation of 7 migrant groups In Ghana, 6 Governance Issues Foras (GIFNets) and 9 District Citizens Monitoring Committees up and running [ARS3 & KPMG visit report] 		
GTF309	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Nigeria, 6 "Accountability Corps" with watchdog roles were established, trained and followed up to reinforce their learning [ARS3] First batch of grants already disbursed to 9 CSOs [ARS3] 		
GTF312	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Zimbabwe, 3 consortium members trained on good governance issues [ARS3] 		
GTF322	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Guatemala, the programme has strengthened two multi-stakeholder forums [AR3] 		
GTF327	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Small Grants Scheme has supported so far 46 CSO projects in eight countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, India, Peru, Philippines, Tanzania and Togo [AR3] 		

Outcome: Strengthened civil society to help citizens effectively represent their views and interests and hold governments to account for their actions at different levels in the governmental system

Indicator 2: Number of communities, CSOs and CS coalitions with significant and sustainable improvements in their capacity to demand improved governance and transparency

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
100	150	300	> 600
Progress April 2011			
GTF328	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strongest progress is evident in building the capacity of 11 local partners in technical policy and advocacy skills, clearer rationale related to advocacy work and improvements in monitoring and assessing the political environment [MTR] 33 CSO coalitions created for this project strengthened and consolidated in Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Albania, BiH and Kyrgyzstan. During Y3, 3 other new coalitions have been created in Kazakhstan, Moldova and Tajikistan [ARS3] 		
GTF361	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Kenya, Nigeria, Zambia, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Moldova and South Africa, national networks of people living with VIH have been organisationally strengthened [AR3] 		
GTF376	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity of 20 partners strengthened to steer the planning and content of Human Rights Education programmes at the national and village level in 10 countries [AR3] In ten countries, Amnesty International is supporting more than ninety community-based organisations to deliver information and training about and for justice and human rights through the implementation of locally relevant micro-projects [AR3] 		
GTF394	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local partners in Georgia, Ukraine, Lebanon and Mozambique empowered to design and deliver capacity building courses [ARS3] 		
GTF422	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Peru, the project played a pivotal role in strengthening one of its partners - Mesa de Concertación de Lucha Contra la Pobreza [MTR] The project continued to strengthen the capacities of the JUNTOS Programme oversight committees in 14 regions through direct training of committee members [AR3] 		



Outcome: Strengthened civil society to help citizens effectively represent their views and interests and hold governments to account for their actions at different levels in the governmental system

Indicator 3: Number of case studies that demonstrate Civil society's contributions to sustainable improvements in key aspects of good governance

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
0	> 25	> 50	> 100
Progress April 2011			
GTF010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uganda, access to water 		
GTF036	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liberia, improvin services for Ivorian refugees 		
GTF044	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nepal, access to health services 		
GTF077	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Angola, access to electricity Tanzania, dissabled people's access to vote Sierra Leone, breaking down public information barriers 		
GTF085	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rwanda, claim jumping Colombia, access to information Kenya, improving water and sanitation services 		
GTF086	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ghana, access to education 		
GTF088	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zimbabwe, dissability on the agenda 		
GTF094	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uganda, holding multinational companies to account 		
GTF095	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palestine, disclosing violations of health policies Palestine, putting an end to honour crimes 		
GTF112	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Africa, alternative sentencing 		
GTF130	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China, improving health care 		
GTF141	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uganda, gender equity in local community courts 		
GTF142	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sierra Leone, water and sanitation at schools 		
GTF158	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nepal, women participation in decision making South Africa, gender equality bill 		
GTF174	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zimbabwe, widows dispossessed of land Mauritius, implementin gender policies in the media 		
GTF219	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ghana, protecting community forest 		
GTF222	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New settlements for victims of disaster 		
GTF301	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ghana Schools Feeding Programme Tajikistan, access to rights 		
GTF312	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zimbabwe, challenging impunity of human rights violations 		
GTF327	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tanzania, gender based violence prevention among child domestic workers 		
GTF328	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Panama, social and reproductive rights Kyrgyzstan, youth friendly SRH services Bolivia, differentiate health care for youth and adolescents 		
GTF334	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pakistan, earthquake reconstruction Various countries, citizens budget 		
GTF361	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenya, rights of people living with HIV 		
GTF376	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burkina Faso, challenging discriminatory customary practices 		
GTF394	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mozambique, capacity building among parliamentary staff 		

Output 1: Leaders and Governments are better able to perform such functions as providing stability and personal security, setting rules, putting policies into practice, delivering social services and controlling corruption

Indicator 1: Budget allocated to public services and goods for vulnerable and excluded groups

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
-	2%	4%	6%
Progress April 2011			
GTF010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In India, through a systematic community-led process of representation and demanding for services, coupled with the use of the Right to Information Act, more than £900,000 of government resources has been leveraged for the delivery of WASH services to rural people [AR3] In Ghana, the partner has been monitoring the promise from the Government to increase the WASH budget by \$200 million annually, from 2011 to 2015, as a result of the high level meeting [AR3] 		
GTF036	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liberian journalist Sametta Williams worked on a story broadcast on Lux FM in Monrovia that highlighted the impact of erosion in Buchanan on living conditions, sparking a commitment from the district commissioner of \$1.6 million towards tackling the problem [AR3] Liberian journalist Peter Massaquoi shed light on appalling living conditions in Zwedru Correctional Palace in Grand Gedeh County. As a result, the prison commissioner was suspended and ordered to use funds to pay for generator fuel so that the prisoners could have electricity [AR3] Liberian journalist Eugene Myers publicated in the Heritage a story regarding the Salala Rubber Plantation's pollution of the Weala river. As a result, the government committed \$50,000 to water testing in the area [AR3] 		
GTF086	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Malawi, the basic education budget has grown from 12.5 % to 15.7% of the national budget [AR3] 		
GTF222	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Philippines, allocation of city development fund for social housing or anhas increased 100% in Mandaue City and 50% in Davao City [ARS3] 		
GTF238	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Zimbabwe, Kadoma city has increased the social welfare budget and has also set aside \$300,000 for income generating projects for the youth while Masvingo set aside \$14,000 for a revolving fund for marketers and cross border traders [ARS3] In Mutoko, the budget allocation for roads has been set at \$20,000 per ward to ensure fair distribution of resources. In the past it was just a global figure which ended up going to one area [ARS3] 		
GTF301	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Ghana, Christian Aid's partners helped secure 25m cedes allocation to the north of the country in the national budget [ARS3] 		
GTF322	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Guatemala, increased institutional budgets for protection and development in the Maya Biosphere Reserve, with CONAP (National Council of Protected Areas) budget raised from £6.8 to £7.7 million in 2011 (a 13% increase) [ARS3] 		
GTF328	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Mexico, the Coalition worked to successfully achieve an allocation of 200 million pesos (16.4 million USD) in the 2011 budget, to be transferred to the states to implement the National Plan for Sexual Reproductive Health for Adolescents [AR3] In Peru, IPPF's partner worked with the Ministry of Education (MoE) for the comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) guidelines implementation and achieved a budget allocation of more than 1 million soles (360,000 USD) for this purpose. The partner is also monitoring the implementation of the Strategic Plan to Reduce Maternal Mortality, making recommendations to increase the budget on SRH [AR3] 		
GTF422	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Perú, the percentage of regional result-oriented budget assigned to the improvement of public services (health, education and identity) increased from 49% to 65,8% between 2009 and 2011 in 14 regions (average) [AR3] 		



Output 1: Leaders and Governments are better able to perform such functions as providing stability and personal security, setting rules, putting policies into practice, delivering social services and controlling corruption

Indicator 2: Number of officials trained for better management and provision of services

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
0	6,000	8,000	10,000
Progress April 2011			
GTF044	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Ugandan partner provided the police with ethics awareness training, with an emphasis on the police codes of conduct and the public's perception of their performance with the aim of promoting justice and fairness in local policing [AR3] In Sierra Leone, workshops for parliamentarians on the importance of freedom of information were held in Y2 [AR2] 		
GTF085	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Zimbabwe, 120 police officers have been trained on transparency issues. 125 immigration officials have also been trained. [AR3]> In Kenya, officials in water companies have been trained on complaints mechanisms [AR3] 		
GTF130	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In China, 112 senior health managers from county health authorities and hospitals were trained on issues related to transparency, corruption and governance [PCR] In addition, special management training courses were conducted at county level. 10 to 15 directors of the Health Authorities and township hospitals participated in each county (18) [PCR] Training of health workers in Evidence Based Medicine (EBM) took place at 20 three-to-five day workshops at county and township level. There were 675 participants in the first round training, 650 in the second round, 456 in the third round; 411 health workers obtained continuing EBM education certificates [PCR] 		
GTF141	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 900 civil servants trained in integrity in service delivery [AR3] 		
GTF158	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Tanzania, 220 judges and magistrates have been trained on the Maputo Protocol and 100 police officers on their roles and responsibilities in support of women reporting cases of GBV (training of trainers) [KPMG visit report] 		
GTF164	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of March 2011, 341 legislators and ombudsmen have been trained [AR3] 		
GTF174	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 130 politicians trained in 6 countries [ARS3] 		
GTF201	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Afghanistan, 107 representatives of state institutions were trained in Laghman and Kapisa provinces [AR3] 		
GTF219	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 250 Government officials engaged in meetings on transparency and accountability in the forest sector [MTR] In Peru, local partners have provided capacity building programmes for regional human rights commission officials with special responsibility for environmental issues, and for newly designated regional forest officials [AR3] 		
GTF238	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Zimbabwe, three gender budgeting training workshops targeted at councillors (41), heads of department (31) and middle management and finance officials (285) were conducted in Y3 [ARS3] 		
GTF255	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Peru, a total of 20 officials of Protected Areas (PNH, RPNYC, RNT) have been informed about the main results of governance study cases [ARS3] In Syria, 20 regional/local government representatives and 15 national government representatives trained on natural resources governance [ARS3] In SADC region 8 government officials trained [ARS3] In Benin, 6 mayors and 6 local development officers of communes have been trained in legislative of decentralised natural resources management [ARS3] In Bangladesh, 310 government officials have been trained in natural resource governance skills [ARS3] 		

Output 1: Leaders and Governments are better able to perform such functions as providing stability and personal security, setting rules, putting policies into practice, delivering social services and controlling corruption			
Indicator 2: Number of officials trained for better management and provision of services			
Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
0	6,000	8,000	10,000
Progress April 2011			
GTF272	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Malawi 27 officers were trained and certificated by the Ethics Capacity Building Programme [ARS3] Capacity building has also started in Nigeria and DRC [AR3] 		
GTF309	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Liberia, 63 elected leaders and staff of the Local Government Authorities trained [ARS3] 		
GTF312	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Zimbabwe, 264 Prison Service officers and 164 Police officers trained on human rights issues. 42 chiefs also trained [AR3] 		
GTF322	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Guatemala, 2 magistrates, 3 appeals court judges, 3 district judges and 7 judges of peace have been trained in a workshop on crimes against cultural heritage. In addition, 2 appeals court judges, 1 district judge and 6 judges of peace were trained in the workshop on the actualisation of the Hunting Law [ARS3] 		
GTF367	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Afghanistan, 40 District Government staff 240 Community Development Council members and 45 District Development Assembly members have been trained on conflict resolution, community empowerment, participatory monitoring and evaluation and the role of local governance [AR3] 		
GTF376	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 281 teachers, 383 elders have been trained on human rights [AR3] 		
GTF394	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> So far certificates of attendance have been issued to 159 journalists and 1449 qualified parliamentary staff in 6 countries (AR3) Three Parliamentary Study Centres will launch this year [AR3] 		
GTF422	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Peru, 109 local authorities and 709 officials trained in public management; additionally, 56 university lecturers (ToT) have been trained in public management [MTR & visit PPT] Also in Peru, 115 Regional Councillors and 542 Local Councillors trained on participatory budgeting, transparency and accountability [Visit PPT] 		
Output 2: Increased access by citizens to the decision making processes of government, parliaments or assemblies and increased impact of citizens on said processes			
Indicator 1: Number of key information documents available to the media and public in a timely manner throughout the budget/policy cycle			
Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
80	230	380	550
Progress April 2011			
GTF010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In some communities of Uganda, the budget and information on water and sanitation is displayed on the notice boards of local area council offices [ARS3] Also in Uganda, a simplified version of the national water policy has been published to promote in-depth understanding among the different stakeholders [AR3] 		
GTF086	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Malawi, the local partner conducted a budget analysis on the 2010/11 budget. This analysis was disseminated amongst members of parliamentary committees on education, the budget and Finance, development partners and civil society representatives [MTR] 		
GTF094	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Mozambique, FBO project partners issued 6 joint position papers and letter and participated in 4 joint presentations of monitoring findings [ARS3] 		
GTF164	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 57 reports on program budgeting analysis, benefit incidence analysis, cost-effectiveness analysis and budget reform proposals focusing on spending on education, health and water produced [AR3] 		



Output 2: Increased access by citizens to the decision making processes of government, parliaments or assemblies and increased impact of citizens on said processes

Indicator 1: Number of key information documents available to the media and public in a timely manner throughout the budget/policy cycle

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
80	230	380	550
Progress April 2011			
GTF174	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two issues of the Barometer have been produced and launched at Heads of State Summits: the 2009 Baseline Barometer and 2010 Progress Barometer [ARS3] 		
GTF219	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 Forest Transparency Report Cards produced for Ghana, Cameroon, Liberia, Perú and Ecuador (in this case only for 2010) and 1 Annual Transparency Report [AR3] In Peru, in the region of San Martin, GW's partner has produced a user-friendly Regional Forestry Plan and supported the regional government in the systemisation of forest sector information in an electronic database. In response, the Government of San Martin has committed to ongoing funding for the upkeep of the information website from their annual budget [AR3] 		
GTF238	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Zimbabwe Budget Coalition formed by ZWRN and other CSOs involved in budget work managed to present a position paper to parliament regarding budget priorities for citizens in Zimbabwe [ARS3] 		
GTF245	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Kenya, the NTA researched, published and launched 38 Citizen Report Cards (CRCs) on the Constituency Development Fund (CDF), and 5 CRCs on the Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) in Y3. 23 were completed in Y2 [AR3] NTA was able to finalise the survey on access to water services in partnership with Lake Victoria North Water Services Board the report was published and launched [AR3] NTA undertook a review of the 2009/2010 budget through the NTA budget analysis group. The report was published and disseminated as part of the budget information and advocacy process [AR3] NTA was also able to establish a partnership with the Ministry of Local Government to assess 3 local authorities on a pilot basis, the reports are being finalised awaiting publication [AR3] 		
GTF255	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Nepal, 4 policy briefs were prepared and disseminated [ARS3] In Bangladesh, 2 policy briefs were prepared and disseminated [ARS3] 		
GTF309	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Nigeria, Communication Strategies developed in 6 Local Governments, and official websites designed and developed. Some essential information has already been uploaded (eg, Gokana local government authority has uploaded their income and expenditure statement on their website) [ARS3] 		
GTF394	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OBI reports published for 85 countries in Y1 and 94 countries in Y3 [AR1 & AR3] 16 countries have published Citizens' Budget as per the OBI 2010 and 4 more (Brazil, Mexico, Egypt, and Lebanon) have published these reports since then. Further, 4 governments (Guatemala, Kenya, Mali, and Kazakhstan) are at advanced stages of publication of these reports [AR3] 		

Output 2: Increased access by citizens to the decision making processes of government, parliaments or assemblies and increased impact of citizens on said processes

Indicator 2: Number of women empowered through collective action in associations, self-help groups and increased access to knowledge, services, assets and choice

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
0	100,000	170,000	240,000
Progress April 2011			
GTF086	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There has been a positive change in the participation of female parents in school structures and district level school management [AR3] 		
GTF094	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Kenya, strong women groups have come up to challenge the patriarchal society. The dioceses of Marsabit for instance helped set up the ground for the formation of women rights and advocacy group at North Horr during a workshop on women's right in North Horr Parish [ARS3] In Zambia, the dioceses have taken keen interest in increasing the participation of women and youth in Justice and Peace work. In Lusaka, Monze and Mongu dioceses more than 50 women were trained in Justice and Peace work [ARS3] 		
GTF142	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Sierra Leone, the Movement for Resettlement and Rural Development (MORRD) has identified 56 women in five chiefdoms of Kenema District and is undertaking a comprehensive training on Women and Political Leadership roles in the district [AR3] 		



Output 2: Increased access by citizens to the decision making processes of government, parliaments or assemblies and increased impact of citizens on said processes

Indicator 2: Number of women empowered through collective action in associations, self-help groups and increased access to knowledge, services, assets and choice

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
0	100,000	170,000	240,000

Progress April 2011

GTF158

- Raising Her Voice has supported 70,258 in Y1; 87,000 in Y2; and 252,389 in Y3 poor and marginalised women, focussing on those most excluded from social, political and economic decision- making. Examples of the achievements are:
 - In Nigeria, in the recent political party primary elections over 400 women aspirants vied for office across the three tiers of Federal, State and Local government. [ARS3] 101 were successful (7 to Senate, 25 to the House of Representatives and 69 to the House of Assembly).
 - In Mozambique, more than 2000 women including MPs have participated and engaged in successful lobby and advocacy work with poor women activists [ARS3]
 - Also in Mozambique, RHV partners have lobbied for and secured monthly meetings between marginalised women and key Cabinet Ministries [ARS3]
 - In Indonesia, poor women participate in local government planning process. In Aceh, women are not only active in village level public area, but up to district level. In three subdistricts in Aceh Utara a women partnership forum (Forum Kemitraan Perempuan) was established. This forum is a cross-village, cross-ethnicity forum for women to get together and participate in collective activities. Through hearings, training involving the executive and legislature, media campaigns (talkshows), the forum is becoming known to government at the village through district levels, and to the legislature [ARS3]
 - In Nepal, 1,997 women have been empowered through Community Discussion Classes. Almost two thirds of them have taken on leadership roles in community decision-making structures. With this, the total women representation in health, education, water and forest users structures has increased to 48% from 28% (baseline indicator). Out of the total 450 agendas discussed in the four decision making structures during the reporting period, 165 were recommended by women. 163 of the 165 agendas backed by the women were taken forward for implementation. 111 of them were implemented. Many CDC participants were waiting for elections and/or reformation of the decision-making structures at ward and village level so that they could grab the opportunity to get elected or nominated [ARS3]
 - In Honduras, the National Coalition of Honduran Women (CONAMUH) was formed, made up of 13 organisations. The organisations and network now possess a greater degree of knowledge concerning the tools used to analyse and monitor gender sensitive policies and budgets. They are carrying out gender sensitive social audits, policies, plans, programmes, projects and municipal budgets. They are presenting proposals of policies and laws or norms to incorporate a focus on gender in municipal planning [ARS3]
 - Also in Honduras, the 50% quota for women’s participation was accepted by political parties and the National Electoral Tribunal [AR3]
 - In Armenia, 12 women participated in 2008/09 elections and 3 of them were elected (33% increase in compariton with 2005/06 elections). 368 women participated in series of seminars and consultation on realisation of their election rights, participation in decision making processes in community level, got knowledge and information on the procedures of standing for elections, organisation of election campaigns. 186 women holding leading positions in local municipalities received consultations and seminars on leadership, mobilisation, effective governance and budgeting [ARS3]

Output 2: Increased access by citizens to the decision making processes of government, parliaments or assemblies and increased impact of citizens on said processes			
Indicator 2: Number of women empowered through collective action in associations, self-help groups and increased access to knowledge, services, assets and choice			
Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
0	100,000	170,000	240,000
Progress April 2011			
GTF158	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Also in Armenia, more than 1500 young girls in targeted communities were actively involved in decision-making processes at schools, colleges and universities via their membership and participation in students’ councils. 25 young female leaders from target communities’ schools, colleges and institutes have been invited to City Councils’ meetings [ARS3] – In Pakistan, 107,546 women now have Computerised National Identity Cards and other civil registration documents with the help of campaigns launched under the programme. The sense of pride and confidence that their newfound identity gives them has motivated many to go on to seek additional rights [ARS3] – In Indonesia, in several villages in Papua, where previously only male government officials were invited to attend village development planning meetings, women now make up 44% of participants [AR3] 		
GTF163	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Congo, EISA supported female representatives of some villages in the North Kivu to speak about their situation during the global march of women in Goma in 2010, on behalf of the 300 women that were violently raped in that province • EISA is also supporting women’s groups to continue to lobby the Senate for a better representation of women on the candidate’s list (30 to 50%), which was rejected by the Parliament despite the fact that the 2005 Constitution clearly states equity between men and women in public institutions [AR3] 		
GTF174	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100-125 women trained in lobbying and advocacy [AR3] • The average of women’s representation at the national level in SADC countries has increased by 2% to 24.1%. Of the five elections that have taken place in 2010 there have been two increases and two countries have regressed [ARS3] • The proportion of women sources in the political topic has increased significantly from 8% in 2003 to 13% [AR3] • In Tanzania, the 50/50 campaign for women’s equal representation and voice in political decision-making registered a success with the increase in women in parliament from 30% to 36% [AR3] 		
GTF201	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Afghanistan, as according to the data collected before and after the pilot phase, there is an average of 7-8% increase in involvement of the females, youths and disabled in planning process of their respective communities while it was merely 3% before the phase [MTR] 		
GTF238	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Zimbabwe, women participated in budget consultations in four districts (Kwekwe, Kadoma, Mutoko and Bulawayo), a Gender Budgeting sensitisation workshop held in Kwekwe targeting civil society and commemoration of rural women’s day which reached over 200 women [ARS3] 		
GTF245	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kenya, 2117 women are attending Public Discussion Forums [AR3] • 285 women (and 297 men) members of the Constituency Monitoring Committees were trained in year three. The training focused on basic management skills, group formation and dynamics, monitoring and social audit, advocacy, volunteerism, and communication skills. [AR3] 		
GTF255	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 3507 women with greater natural resource governance capacities and knowledge [ARS3] 		
GTF301	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Sierra Leone, 10 women expressed interest to become candidates for elections [ARS3] 		



Output 2: Increased access by citizens to the decision making processes of government, parliaments or assemblies and increased impact of citizens on said processes

Indicator 2: Number of women empowered through collective action in associations, self-help groups and increased access to knowledge, services, assets and choice

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
0	100,000	170,000	240,000
Progress April 2011			
GTF312	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Zimbabwe, one partner trained 192 women on the constitutional process and women's rights [AR3] Also in Zimbabwe, 8519 women trained on civil and political rights [ARS3] 1,090 women experiencing domestic violence received legal information and aid services [ARS3] 		
GTF367	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Afghanistan, 1800 women have successfully graduated from the literacy courses. These classes have also provided opportunities for awareness raising on their rights [AR3] 		
GTF376	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9927 women trained over 10 countries to understand their rights and assert them [ARS3] In the Galinkpegu community in Ghana, some women now have access to and control over pieces of land and are able to provide food and provisions for their families to complement the maize their husbands provide [ARS3] 		
GTF422	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As for the participation of women and service users involved in the participatory budget it has improved, going from 14.3% in the participatory budget process process in 2009 to 35.7% in PP 2011. 		

Output 3: Increased respect for human rights, the rule of law and a free media by governments at different levels

Indicator 1: No. of disadvantaged and vulnerable people with understanding of human rights and ability to claim rights

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
0	25,000	50,000	70,000
Progress April 2011			
GTF010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partners in India have been disseminating information on the Right to Information Act. As a result, over 180 applications have been filed in their targeted communities [ARS3] 		
GTF088	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Zimbabwe, 6444 people with disabilities received voter education, which represents 1% of constituency voters [AR3] 		
GTF094	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Zimbabwe, the project was aiming to facilitate and support citizens to articulate their rights. This was done through workshops on principles of good governance and their links to principles of Catholic Social Teaching to selected parishes of Chinhoyi Diocese. [ARS3] In Zambia, one of the local partners provided support training for 60 participants on values, elections and human rights at the 2nd African Synod workshops [ARS3] 		
GTF158	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Tanzania, 350 human rights monitors and paralegals were trained and are now working in awareness raising and supporting individual women's legal cases. They have conducted 10 trainings for 1000 people [AR2] 		
GTF174	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23 indigenous pamphlets reprinted in 2010 and distributed during various workshops, events and village meetings reaching 18,626 community members (58% women and 42% men) to raise awareness on the Protocol [ARS3] 11,082 participants in cyber dialogues on gender justice [ARS3] 		
GTF219	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Ghana, GW's local partner sensitised 500 community members in Saamang community on their right to being informed, consulted, and compensated by companies seeking to exploit local forests for timber or minerals. 		
GTF255	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In total 4629 people have attained greater awareness of governance and rights based issues [ARS3] 		

Output 3: Increased respect for human rights, the rule of law and a free media by governments at different levels			
Indicator 1: No. of disadvantaged and vulnerable people with understanding of human rights and ability to claim rights			
Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
0	25,000	50,000	70,000
Progress April 2011			
GTF301	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Uganda, forced migrants report improved service delivery at police stations, judiciary, and immigration offices. Police now take them through the necessary processes and explain what they are entitled to and where they could seek for more assistance [AR3] 		
GTF312	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Zimbabwe, 538 people trained as trainers of human rights [ARS3] 50 human rights monitors trained on human rights documentation. [AR3] 78 peer educators trained on human rights [AR3] 		
GTF327	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Tanzania, 1800 CDWs have been trained on children's rights, entrepreneurship skills, leadership and human rights [Briefing for visit to TZ] In Peru, 1,556 CDWs were empowered with information about their rights and development of their skills [ARS3] In the Philippines, 753 child domestic workers attended rights awareness sessions [ARS3] In Togo, 32 CDWs benefitted from training workshops about their rights and work conditions, as well as advocacy techniques [ARS3] 		
GTF328	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Bolivia, 416 young people were trained on their rights and how to demand their fulfilment in Y3. 		
GTF376	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 92 micro-projects have enabled 50,280 people to understand their rights and start to apply that knowledge for social change [AR3] 		

Output 3: Increased respect for human rights, the rule of law and a free media by governments at different levels			
Indicator 2: Media coverage of governance issues			
Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
0	500	1,000	2,500
Progress April 2011			
GTF010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Uganda, radio programmes have become platforms for the community to enquire about WASH government programmes and policies. Over Y3, 36 radio talk shows were aired in the South Western region and 24 in Rwenzori region, which helped to hold duty bearers accountable and to address the issues raised such as the equitable distribution of water supply facilities, especially regarding the unserved [ARS3] In Honduras, television forums with community members were organised to voice their concerns on various issues and get the authorities to take action [AR3] 		
GTF036	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Liberia, 419 human rights and governance stories published by journalists following participation in programme activities [AR3] In surveys, 85% of public reported awareness of human rights issues through media [ARS3] 		
GTF077	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 130 governance programmes produced and broadcasted in Angola, Sierra Leone and Tanzania [ARS3] 		
GTF094	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Uganda the church leadership had 15 television advertisements on the general elections. These created secondary effects. For instance one of the Journalists in The New Vision news paper quoted and used the message from one of the television messages on elections by the Archbishop Emeritus of Kampala to write an article which re echoed the same message [ARS3] In Zambia, every Friday there is a free 2 hour space on Radio Christian voice which covers the all of Central Africa [ARS3] 		



Output 3: Increased respect for human rights, the rule of law and a free media by governments at different levels

Indicator 2: Media coverage of governance issues

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
0	500	1,000	2,500
Progress April 2011			
GTF095	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Palestine, over Y3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 48% of news published on MNA is related good governance issues – 53% Ma'an radio programmes are related to good governance issues. – 40% of Ma'an TV programmes are related to good governance issues [AR3] 		
GTF130	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In China, during the past three years, the programme generated 359 media reports (14 at national level, 28 at provincial and 267 at county level, plus 50 others), which have covered areas including the introduction of Community Health Committees (CHC), decisions and policy made by CHCs, Evidence-Based Medicine and improving access to services for the poor, elderly and disabled [PCR] 		
GTF142	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Uganda, some of the Mwananchi grantees work with media. Accountability issues that come up during RadioTalk shows include: Questions why for example leaders do not attend public meetings, explanations of government programmes and procedures for benefiting, why public officials for example Health Workers and Teachers start work late or are absent from duty, benefits from specific government programmes, issues of corruption etc [MTR] 		
GTF158	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partners in Mozambique, Nigeria, Liberia and Nepal have produced and aired radio programmes, soap operas, jingles and debates on women's rights issues. The latter two established listener clubs to encourage discussion, feedback and action [MTR] 		

Output 3: Increased respect for human rights, the rule of law and a free media by governments at different levels

Indicator 2: Media coverage of governance issues

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
0	500	1,000	2,500
Progress April 2011			
GTF170	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Cote d'Ivoire, the second season of 12 episodes was broadcast on RTI. 16 episodes were broadcasted the first season [AR3 & AR2] In DRC, the first season of the series broadcast on multiple channels (12 episodes). And 7 additional episodes have been written [AR3 & AR2] In Nepal, 13 episodes of the TV series were produced. Due to load shedding (power cuts) the broadcast was postponed until June 2011. [AR3] In terms of radio programmes, 84 episodes of Naya Bato Naya Paila were broadcasted on Radio Nepal and 50 local FM stations, with a listenership rate of 61 percent; and 80 episodes of Songor [The Team] have been broadcasted and aired on 11 radio stations in seven districts, achieving an aggregate listenership rate of 44 percent [KPMG visit report] In Liberia, SFCG produced and broadcast 10 episodes of Tabella FC on four stations in Monrovia [AR3] In Kenya, SFCG have created three 13-episode seasons of The Team. 2 have already been broadcasted [AR3] In Morocco, 26 episodes of L'Equipe have been broadcasted [AR2] In Sierra Leone, 10 episodes were written and production started in March 2011. [AR3] 		
GTF219	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Findings of the Forest Transparency Report Cards have been highlighted in 89 media articles (41 in Cameroon, 5 in Ghana and 43 in Peru [ARS3]) 		

Output 3: Increased respect for human rights, the rule of law and a free media by governments at different levels			
Indicator 2: Media coverage of governance issues			
Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
0	500	1,000	2,500
Progress April 2011			
GTF245	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Kenya, media activities to raise awareness about citizens rights to services, obligation to pay taxes, and ways to demand accountability got 97.2 minutes of television broadcasts involving 6 national stations; 93.8 minutes of radio broadcasts involving 21 radio stations; and, 100 newspaper stories (299 columns) involving 7 national newspapers [AR3] In addition, in year 3 the NTA developed and launched a regional radio talk drama series on selected most popular vernacular radio station, Inooro FM [AR3] 		
GTF255	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Nepal, 120 episodes of radio programmes on environmental rights produced and aired [ARS3] 		
GTF301	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Kenya, Christian Aid's partner produced one radio show In Uganda, 2 community monitors have a weekly slot on local commercial radio In Sierra Leone, MoU agreed for Women in Governance hour in Kailahun 		
GTF309	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Liberia, 13-week radio programmes produced and broadcast in 2010 will be rebroadcasted in the last quarter of 2011 on 3 radio stations [ARS3 & AR3] 		
GTF327	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Tanzania, 20 child domestic workers (CDWs) have been trained in citizen journalism through Radio Afya Fm. They are now airing their programmes twice a week, which have brought challenges and discussion in the community about CDW's rights [Kivulini's presentation during visit to TZ] In Costa Rica, 4 child domestic workers were interviewed by local radios to raise awareness about their rights [ARS3] 		

Output 3: Increased respect for human rights, the rule of law and a free media by governments at different levels			
Indicator 3: Number of strengthened media organisations and trained journalists			
Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
0	1,100	1,600	2,000
Progress April 2011			
GTF010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RICHE, a journalist network in Burkina Faso, has organised training for its members (journalists and communicators) over year 3 on media advocacy and writing WASH related articles [ARS3] 		
GTF036	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Liberia, 955 journalists and student journalists (many attended more than one workshop) involved in one or more programme activities. 520 were involved in Y2. [ARS3] Membership in the Human Rights Reporter Network has increased to 148 [ARS3] 		
GTF077	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 426 people trained in editorial and technical production skills [ARS3] 21 capacity building partnerships secured [ARS3] 		
GTF094	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Zambia, the local partner holds an annual media workshop to update and encourage the media to cover social, economic, and political and governance issues from a faith perspective [ARS3] 		
GTF095	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Palestine, public satisfaction (ie, rating of 'good' or 'very good') with Ma'an investigative reporting and participatory programmes (including MNA, TV, and radio) on governance issues raised from 42% in 2009 to 71% in 2011 [AR3] 		
GTF142	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Sierra Leone 4 CSO grantees have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with community radio stations in the location they are working in, with the idea of building capacity in the media to cover issues regarding women and youth. The MoU's range from 6 months to 1 year [MTR] 5 of the organisations supported with minigrants were media focused CSOs or community radios [ARS3] 		



Output 3: Increased respect for human rights, the rule of law and a free media by governments at different levels

Indicator 3: Number of strengthened media organisations and trained journalists

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
0	1,100	1,600	2,000
Progress April 2011			
GTF158	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Nepal, RHV partners have engaged media professionals in gender training to encourage greater and more sensitive reporting of women's rights issues [MTR] In Tanzania, the programme identified the media as a strategic ally for popularisation of the Maputo Protocol and involved editors and senior journalists in workshops to create buy-in for engaging journalists more widely in women's rights and VAW issues. Initial engagement was followed up with collaboration to produce programmes with appropriate messaging [MTR] 		
GTF174	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 266 media practitioners trained in 6 countries [ARS3] 22 newsroom training sessions held in Malawi, Mozambique, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Tanzania [ARS3] 		
GTF255	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 Journalist with increased awareness of natural resources governance and environmental rights [ARS3] 		
GTF376	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 journalists trained on human rights over 10 countries [ARS3] 		
GTF394	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 159 journalists trained in 6 countries [AR3] 		

Output 3: Increased respect for human rights, the rule of law and a free media by governments at different levels

Indicator 4: Number of human rights abuses addressed by authorities

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
0	50	100	150
Progress April 2011			
GTF003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Uganda, of 197 complaints (31% related to land) volunteer monitors and paralegal dispute mediators resolved around half, working with communities to refer other more challenging cases, such as rape, to the relevant authorities [AR3] 		
GTF158	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Nepal, women participating in Community Discussion Classes (CDC) have been able to encourage victims of Violence Against Women (VAW) to bring out the cases of VAW and also address and support the victims to solve a number of VAW cases. In Dailekh, CDC participants solved 45 cases locally and referred 15 cases to the area police and 4 others to the district police. CDCs in Bardiya solved 18 VAW cases locally and referred 5 cases to the police last year. CDCs in Surkhet dealt with 118 VAW cases out of which they themselves solved 105 cases, referred 12 cases to police and filed 1 case with the district court of law. The majority of the cases concern DVAW, child marriage, polygamy and conflict in family/ community. 		
GTF174	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Zimbabwe, 72 cases of widows dispossessed of their land have been resolved [Case Study No. 6] 		
GTF301	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Mandera, Kenya, human rights violations have reduced over the past year; indeed no major violations were reported because of enhanced collaboration between the police leadership and communities over reporting period [AR3] 		
GTF312	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Zimbabwe, 257 cases have been filed by the Forum against the Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Defence and Police Commissioner General. 		
GTF327	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Tanzania, 10 cases of abusive employers have been sent to the police and one has been taken to Court [Briefing for visit to TZ] 		
GTF376	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Thioufack, Senegal, a poor and courageous woman has succeeded in having an influential person jailed for raping her daughter [ARS3] 		

Output 4: Strengthened CSO engagement in the fight against corruption

Indicator 1: Number of corruption cases recorded by Advice and Legal Action Centres and other CSOs of particular relevance to poor people

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
500	1,000	2,000	4,000
Progress April 2011			
GTF010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Kenya, the Chief Executive Officer of the Water Service Board was suspended and is currently under investigation after KEWASNET denounced malpractices [AR3] 		
GTF044	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Orissa (India), a project with the aim of achieving a reduction of 80% in diversion of essential drugs allocated for free distribution to the poor in Khariar block, managed to reduce nearly to zero "corruption taxes" from health service providers, saving each household more than Rs.3000/- per year. Furthermore, maternity grants are now immediately handed over to the mothers after delivery without any bribe, and medicines available in the hospital are freely distributed [AR3] 		

Output 4: Strengthened CSO engagement in the fight against corruption

Indicator 1: Number of corruption cases recorded by Advice and Legal Action Centres and other CSOs of particular relevance to poor people

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
500	1,000	2,000	4,000
Progress April 2011			
GTF044	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also in Orissa, three partners have helped tackle irregularities in the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) as well as other basic service provisions. As a result: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those getting work rose from 48 to 88% of the target population in one Block (intermediate tiers in state bodies at district level) and from 40 to 98% in another In one of the Blocks, now job card applicants do not pay bribes (65% did so at the start) One Junior Engineer was fined Rs. 15000 for abusive behaviour and another returned money which he had taken as a bribe, while one village level worker was suspended for corruption Fake job cards in one Block fell from 2100 to 1250 In two Blocks the average wages paid rose from 35-50% of minimum wage to 90% The delays in getting wages fell in one Block from 60 to 20 days The number of days of work under the NREGS has increased from an average 26 days a year at the start to 60 days a year now In one Block, worksite facilities have been increased -from 4% to 100% for drinking water, 3% to 50% for first aid, and 36% to 70% for child care In one Block 120 cases of irregularities were identified, of which 25 cases were resolved through interaction with the responsible officials In another Block, corrupt practices in NREGS related activities have reportedly been reduced. For example, job card holders had been able to recover more than Rs.130,000 that had been diverted by officials and more than Rs.150,000 that were due but not paid out [AR3 & MTR] 		



Output 4: Strengthened CSO engagement in the fight against corruption

Indicator 1: Number of corruption cases recorded by Advice and Legal Action Centres and other CSOs of particular relevance to poor people

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
500	1,000	2,000	4,000
Progress April 2011			
GTF044	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Orissa, Bangalore and Karnataka, PTF partners have tackled corruption in the Public Distribution System scheme (PDS, a network of 'fair price shops' for people 'Below Poverty Line' -BPL) with the following results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In three project areas 14,796 people have been able to get BPL cards as entitled – In one project area 95 fake cards were eliminated – PDS shops offering substandard food fell from 44 to 26% in one project area; – Shops opening in due days rose from 10 to 60% in one project area – Shops allocating the correct range and weight of items rose from 50 to 85% in one project area [MTR] • In Rajasthan (India), one partner is using the RTI Act to fight corruption. To date about 350 RTIs have been filed on personal corruption grievances and 150 of these have been responded to by the administration [AR2] • In Nepal, as a result of the formation of Corruption Monitoring Committees the number of patients accessing health services at district hospital in Bidur increased by 40 percent and doubled at sub-health posts in Beteni and Khanigaun villages. Within the project area, the poor and marginalised people are receiving about 85 percent of their basic medicine free, and 60 percent of the health service premises are working in a corruption-free manner [KPMG, visit report] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Also in Nepal, the Federation of Community Forest User Groups expelled three members involved in the illegal trade of timber [KPMG, visit report] – In the Philippines, PTF's partner has identified and stemmed \$167,000 of corrupt or wasteful practices in the national youth fund [MTR] – Also in the Philippines, the close monitoring of hospitals' procurement of drugs and other items contributed to a more genuinely competitive process and savings estimated at \$740,000 [MTR] • Also in Nepal, the Federation of Community Forest User Groups expelled three members involved in the illegal trade of timber [KPMG, visit report] • In the Philippines, PTF's partner has identified and stemmed \$167,000 of corrupt or wasteful practices in the national youth fund [MTR] • Also in the Philippines, the close monitoring of hospitals' procurement of drugs and other items contributed to a more genuinely competitive process and savings estimated at \$740,000 [MTR] 		
GTF085	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,250 contacts have been received since the beginning of the programme (20% from women), of which 2,005 cases have been opened (16% from women) and 697 are already closed. 80% of closed cases have had successful or partially successful outcomes [ARS3&AR3] • Public procurement remains a significant area of corruption complaints at the national level, implicating also the private sector. As an example, the ALAC in Pakistan has intervened successfully to cancel or revise tenders in 27 instances in the course of the past year. Closer to the people, property rights, education and health are the main sectors of complain [AR3] 		
GTF130	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In China, Jiangshan county the Community Health Committee identified a problem with overpricing of certain drugs in hospitals. The Health Authority immediately acted to reduced the prices [PCR] 		

Output 4: Strengthened CSO engagement in the fight against corruption			
Indicator 1: Number of corruption cases recorded by Advice and Legal Action Centres and other CSOs of particular relevance to poor people			
Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
500	1,000	2,000	4,000
Progress April 2011			
GTF141	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Afghanistan, social monitoring of Tiri's partner resulted in major improvements in side canals of a road, protection walls of a canal, the fencing wall of a school and the wiring of a school [AR3] In Sierra Leone, Tiri's local partner identified the misappropriation of school subsidies by primary school head teachers. Community monitors engaged the district education officers to find a solution. This culminated in the expulsion of one head teacher and caused the revitalisation of the long dormant school management committees (SMCs) to take on their former oversight roles. Misappropriations of school subsidies have reduced by approximately 80% in the area of implementation of the project [AR3] 		
GTF158	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Nepal, women participating in community decision-making structures have been able to detect and probe misuse of funds and to make the defaulters pay them back. The women were able to retrieve NPR 192,000 (GBP 1646) in Bardiya district, NPR 25432 (GBP 218) in Dailkeh and 962,200 (GBP 8248) in Surkhet [ARS3] 		
GTF163	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In DRC, EISA supported an NGO in Kinshasa in investigating the illegal sale of their school and putting in place a strategy to prevent the sale. This included raising the issue in the media, contacting Members of Parliament and the Governor of Kinshasa, who at the closing of the sale decreed it to be an illegal sale and the school was handed back to the community 		
GTF219	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Ghana, the local partners published details of 111 'salvage permits' issued directly to individual logging companies by the Forestry Commission between January and November 2010, rather than allocated by auction involving pre-qualified bidders, as the law states In Cameroon, the minister issued a decree suspending some 60 small logging titles, and committed not to issue more until the way they are issued and controlled is tightened up 		

Output 4: Strengthened CSO engagement in the fight against corruption			
Indicator 1: Number of corruption cases recorded by Advice and Legal Action Centres and other CSOs of particular relevance to poor people			
Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
500	1,000	2,000	4,000
Progress April 2011			
GTF301	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Guatemala, an estimated 13,000 hectares were recovered from land misappropriation in 2010, and 1,454 hectares in 2011 		
GTF322	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Guatemala, 110,653 ha of misappropriated state land have been recovered [ARS3] 		
GTF367	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Afghanistan, when free medicines were diverted to a private clinic, people brought their complaints to the notice of the Ministry of Public Health and local officials, who responded by closing down the private clinic, preventing further diversion of free medicines [AR3] People have also been able to hold organisations distributing food to account, such as WFP, in order to prevent both diversion of food and wastage [AR3] 		
GTF376	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Mali, and thanks to a micro-project to address corruption, a magistrate visits communities to explain that everybody is responsible for the eradication of corruption. A number of citizens now claim receipts whenever they are made to pay bribes for services, deterring those concerned from extorting money from them [ARS3] 		



Output 5: Increased opportunities for people to influence and determine policy and legislation

Indicator 1: Evidence of the state's ratification of relevant International Conventions affecting human rights particularly those that affect poor people

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
0	4	8	13
Progress April 2011			
GTF158	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Uganda, the Maputo Protocol was finally ratified on 22nd June 2010. The Domestic Violence Bill, The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Bill and the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons were also passed. Work is on-going with advice from the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and the Law Reform Commission to identify the sections of the law still in need of amendment or repeal In Kenya, the government ratified the Protocol on 8th October 2010 following coordinated support and pressure from civil society including significant input by Nairobi-based RHV partners In the Gambia, efforts to domesticate the Protocol through comprehensive national Bills have been successful with the passing of the Women's Act – though this did not integrated legislation on FGM In Nigeria the draft Gender and Equal Opportunities Bill has been developed and is ready to go before Parliament In South Africa, RHV partners joined the task force responsible for the drafting of the Gender Equality Bill which will further harmonise national legislation with the Maputo Protocol 		
GTF174	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eight countries (Angola, DRC, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, Tanzania and Zimbabwe) have ratified the SADC Gender Protocol -nine are required for the Protocol to come into force-. A submission has been made to the South African parliament by the women's ministry for ratification. SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, with 28 indicators to be achieved by 2015, adopted in August 2008. In addition to the 10 countries that originally signed the protocol, Madagascar and Malawi have signed the protocol since then [AR3] 		
GTF327	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ILO Convention and Recommendation on Domestic Workers discussed at the 2010 ILC include 2 articles for the protection of Child Domestic Workers; however, the final voting will only take place in June 2011 [ARS3] 		

Output 5: Increased opportunities for people to influence and determine policy and legislation

Indicator 2: Number of legal or administrative pro-poor measures proposed and/or adopted in which CSOs have influenced content

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
30	350	500	> 700
Progress April 2011			
GTF003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 10 cases in Imereti and Samegrelo (Georgia), where local authorities consulted IDP communities before finalising decisions on resettlement [ARS3] 3 cases where local authorities improved policies and/or practice in regard to waste management/litter pollution in Abkhaz regions as response to youth advocacy campaigns [ARS3] 		
GTF010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Costa Rica, WaterAid's CSO partner contributed to the monitoring of the water bill through the signature of 170,000 signatures presented to Congress [ARS3] In Nicaragua, as a result of the advocacy work of its partner, the CAPS (water management committees) law (no.722) was passed in year 2, which legalised the water management committees [AR2] In Mali, partners' recommendations contributed to formalising and institutionalising public hearing spaces at local levels, as a unique way to respond effectively to the needs of the poorest and most marginalised and ensuring more transparency in decision-making processes [AR3] 		

Output 5: Increased opportunities for people to influence and determine policy and legislation

Indicator 2: Number of legal or administrative pro-poor measures proposed and/or adopted in which CSOs have influenced content

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
30	350	500	> 700
Progress April 2011			
GTF036	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Liberia, \$1.6 million was publicly committed to tackle erosion in Buchanan as a result of JHR's storytelling; likewise changes were made to the way refugees from Cote d'Ivoire were housed and treated [AR3] 		
GTF044	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Sierra Leone, PTF's partner submitted a draft Freedom of Information Act to Parliament, which is at the final stage of the legislative process (awaiting to be voted when the Parliament resumes sessions in October) [AR3] 		
GTF085	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ALACs and national chapters in 23 countries have contributed to 46 changes in the discourse (eg, electoral reform in Nicaragua); 18 policy development (eg, National Anticorruption Strategy in PNG); 13 policy adoptions (eg, National Anticorruption Strategy and Action Plan in Georgia); 19 policies implemented (eg, Freedom of Information law in Liberia), and 13 enforced policies (eg, tender for lease of state property annulled in Montenegro). 		
GTF086	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Uganda, some of the CSO proposals (such as the need to align the priorities in the National Development Plan with those in the national budget, and the need to allocate more resources to school inspection so as to improve on the quality of basic education) were taken up by the members of the budget committee of parliament, debated during one of the committee meetings and will be followed up to ensure that they are adopted in the next national budget [AR3] 		
GTF088	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Zimbabwe, the Electoral Act has been amended and disability has been included on Zimbabwe's Electoral Commission's strategic plan [AR3] 		
GTF094	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Zambia, the government has changed the budget cycle after repeated submissions and dialogue meetings with members of parliament. This will benefit the entire nation as projects and programmes will start being implemented by the 1st of January each year unlike before where the approval of the budget was done in March/April. This used to delay project and programme implementation [ARS3] In Goma (DRC), the construction of a hospital and water conveyance at Ndosho were implemented due to consultations between the local authorities and population [ARS3] 		
GTF095	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Palestine, responses from officials and representatives to citizens demands through Ma'an programs reached 52%, of which 50% constituted responses from high level officials [AR3] 		
GTF130	<p>In China, through a combination of demands from the Community Health Committees (CHC) and specific advocacy of the programme, out-patient reimbursement rates through the Co-operative Medical System in our project areas has increased by an average of 50% at township level [PCR]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Yuhang a distance diagnosis centre with video connection between a township hospital and provincial hospitals was established, as per request of the CHC [PCR] 		
GTF142	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Zambia, Mwananchi grantees working in coalition with others have been instrumental in getting the government to look at issues of exclusion of deaf and disabled children in schools. Due to evidence submitted by the coalition on the extent of exclusion of disabled children's access to schooling across the country the government have decided to put back the passing of a new bill Education for All and have set up a Parliamentary Committee to investigate further to ensure adequate provision and clauses to address disabled children's rights are incorporated into the new bill [MTR] 		
GTF158	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Nigeria, trained women activists have developed an action plan to promote the provisions of the AU Protocol and steps have been taken by Legislators to pass the GBV bill [ARS3] In Honduras, the 50% quota for women's participation was accepted by political parties and the National Electoral Tribunal as a result of the lobby of the local partner and other national women organisations [AR3] 		



Output 5: Increased opportunities for people to influence and determine policy and legislation

Indicator 2: Number of legal or administrative pro-poor measures proposed and/or adopted in which CSOs have influenced content

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
30	350	500	> 700
Progress April 2011			
GTF163	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In DRC, the first ever Anti-Corruption strategy has been finalised and handed over during an official state ceremony to the DRC Government represented by the Deputy Prime Minister. This document needs to be endorsed by the Cabinet and then sent to Parliament for adoption [AR3] 		
GTF174	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Africa, Botswana and Mauritius adopt indicators for measuring Gender Based Violence [AR3] 		
GTF222	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Philippines, 1/16 (6.25%) of the urban poor agenda items have been integrated in national government policies and programmes. Recommendations from budget monitoring research were incorporated in preparation of 2012 Budget of the National Housing Authority [ARS3] 		
GTF238	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Zimbabwe, six local authorities have put in place gender sensitive measures to address some of the gaps identified by the policy analysis (eg, Bulawayo City Council adopted a preferential allocation method for allocation of market stalls that is heavily skewed towards women, the disabled and people living with HIV/AIDS) [ARS3] 		
GTF301	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Brazil, 1.3m reais allocated for indigenous groups in Minas Gerais, and integration of indigenous midwifery practice in public health care provision in Perambuco Also in Brazil, the local partner has secured the passing of the Ficha Limpa ("Clean Sheet") Act which states that people with criminal convictions or cases pending cannot stand for political office In Ghana, children accessing the schools feeding programme increased from 17,342 to 21,224 in the 9 project districts Also in Ghana, the Ho GIFNet has made the government provide the 2% of the District Authorities Common Fund for disabled people In Iraq, CBO advocacy in Shorsh sub-district has resulted in electricity for 89 households /719 individuals in 5 villages and paved roads for a further four villages (34 km) In Nigeria, village committees in Ebenebe and Umumanchi successfully advocated for construction of bridge and borehole In Tajikistan, 19/50 complaints raised in the public chambers in Muminabad and Rudaki have been successful In Kenya, community lobbying of constituency development funds saw implementation and delivery of five water projects, two new maternity wings, and school improvements (30 classrooms and 17 toilets built and 1,052 desks for pupils) in Mandera Also in Kenya, Christian Aids, local partner's advocacy helped ensure a special section on the north in Kenya's Vision 2030 In Tajikistan, 30% of partner's recommendations were adopted on the content and implementation of the PRSP In Dominican Republic, the new constitution enshrines universal primary education, in part due to Christian Aid's partner advocacy In Uganda Christian Aid's partner advocacy helped overturn a government decision to forcibly repatriate over 12,000 Rwandese refugees [ARS3 & AR3] 		
GTF309	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Nigeria, 6 LGAs have developed and approved their Local Government Economic Empowerment & Development Strategies to guide their development programmes [ARS3] 		

Output 5: Increased opportunities for people to influence and determine policy and legislation

Indicator 2: Number of legal or administrative pro-poor measures proposed and/or adopted in which CSOs have influenced content

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
30	350	500	> 700
Progress April 2011			
GTF312	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Zimbabwe, positive engagements with Parliamentary Portfolio Committees and collaborations with media organisations towards amendment of Public Order and Security Act and Access to Information and Protection of Privacy Act. A POSA Amendment Bill tabled before parliament [ARS3] 		
GTF327	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Peru, Child Domestic Workers (CDW) were included as one of the 4 priorities in the National Directive Committee for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (CPETI) National Plan for 2011-2016. In the Philippines the National Domestic Work Bill was approved by the Senate in December 2010 and the lower house has submitted a more recent version that embodies the newer articles of the ILO Convention with enhanced CDW protection. In Tanzania, bylaws for the protection of CDWs are well advanced in three wards [AR3] 		
GTF328	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Dominican Republic, IPPF's local partner worked with the Ministry of Health (MoH) to reduce teenage pregnancy. Together, the two have developed the "National Plan to Reduce Unwanted Teenage Pregnancy" [AR3] In BiH, the working group developed a National Strategy on Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights for the Federation of BiH country entity, led by IPPF's local partner, which includes a 10-year action plan with clearly defined M&E plans and which was adopted by the government [AR3] In Bolivia, IPPF's local partner has been working with local authorities to guarantee the inclusion of sexual reproductive rights and youth friendly services in their legislation. As a result, in El Alto, Universal Access to Differentiated Services for Youth was included by municipal ordinance [AR3] In Tajikistan, IPPF's local partner led a MoH working group charged with developing National standards for safe abortion and of post-abortion care that are now being finalised in collaboration with WHO [AR3] 		
GTF367	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Afghanistan, as a result of people's lobby to local government, they are now able to obtain their ID cards locally in Chakhansoor, instead of travelling to Zaranj [AR3] 		
GTF422	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Peru, 203 Improvement Plans, 138 alignment proposals, 183 proposals of coordination mechanisms and 95 anti-corruption initiatives have been designed as a result of the training strategy of the programme for local and regional authorities [MTR] 		



Output 6: Improved implementation of the policies that are designed to meet the articulated needs and provision of services and public goods for vulnerable and excluded groups

Indicator 1: Number of vulnerable and excluded people accessing more appropriate services and public goods:

- increase in school enrolment (SE);
- improved access to water and sanitation (W/S)
- improved HIV/AIDS, reproductive (RHS) and general health services (GHS)
- improved judiciary system (IJS)

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SE: 31.5 million • W/S: 0 • HIV/AIDS: 2,15 million • GHS: 0 • RHS: 0 • IJS: 0 	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SE: 32.5 million • W/S: 332,000 • HIV/AIDS: 3,61 million • GHS: 12 million • RHS: 33 million • IJS: 150,000
Progress April 2011			
GTF010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In India, the marginalised dalit communities and public school children of 165 villages have benefited from access to improved water and sanitation through the rights based approach [Case study AR3] 		
GTF112	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In South Africa, 34 magisterial courts are referring offenders to alternative sentencing interventions, no less than 5 times a month in 10 of the sites (the rest refer less than 5). [AR3] • 448 offenders were sentenced to NICRO during the reporting period. 1872 were registered for programmes [AR3] 		
GTF130	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In China, Jiangshan Health Authority created a “Hundred Pairs” method to address the poor level of expertise of doctors at township level denounced by many Community Health Committees. This involves doctors at county level pairing-up, and acting as teachers and mentors, to doctors at township hospitals. The county doctors visit the township hospitals and observe the township hospital doctors’ practice and advise on improvements in practice [PCR] • The Chinese government has declared that migrant workers will be covered for maternal and child health services from 2011 (overall around 30% of the adults of working age) [PCR] 		
GTF141	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Uganda, a local CBO trained by Tiri’s partner, was able to actively advocate for provision of secondary education facilities and teaching. As a result of the demand, the number of students attending school in Buwanda has increased from 33 students to 133 comprising 38 female students. The Deputy Speaker of the Ugandan Parliament pledged to construct 7 classroom blocks; 3 of these have already been completed. 2 water sources are now also in the process of being constructed following the demand of the community members to the Deputy Speaker [AR3] • Also in Uganda, as a result of Tiri’s local partner sensitisation of local government administration officials and community members -who in turn demanded clean water as a matter of right- a water source has been renewed, more boreholes constructed and water tanks installed (15 per parish) in Kamuli District [AR3] • In Kyrgyzstan, service charters have been developed in all districts. Similar forms of agreements are developed in Kenya, Palestine and Uganda [ARS3] 		

Output 6: Improved implementation of the policies that are designed to meet the articulated needs and provision of services and public goods for vulnerable and excluded groups

Indicator 1: Number of vulnerable and excluded people accessing more appropriate services and public goods:

- increase in school enrolment (SE);
- improved access to water and sanitation (W/S)
- improved HIV/AIDS, reproductive (RHS) and general health services (GHS)
- improved judiciary system (IJS)

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2011	Progress 2011	Target 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SE: 31.5 million • W/S: 0 • HIV/AIDS: 2,15 million • GHS: 0 • RHS: 0 • IJS: 0 	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SE: 32.5 million • W/S: 332,000 • HIV/AIDS: 3,61 million • GHS: 12 million • RHS: 33 million • IJS: 150,000
Progress April 2011			
GTF238	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Zimbabwe, Bulawayo local authority poverty alleviation strategy targeted at vulnerable and poor groups such as child headed and elderly households being provided with a free monthly allocation of 5 kilolitres of water [ARS3] • The local authority also adopted a preferential allocation method for allocation of market stalls which is heavily skewed towards women, the disabled and people living with HIV/AIDS. Of the 671 vending licenses granted, women got 431 [ARS3] • In Kwekwe and Kadoma, refuse collection and blocked sewers are now attended to timely and safety of women has also improved with the rehabilitation of street lighting in both districts [ARS3] 		
GTF322	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Guatemala, improvement of secondary education, health service delivery, and water delivery in five target communities (Carmelita, Uaxactún, Paso Caballos, Buen Samaritano, and Cruce a la Colorada) benefitting approximately 5,000 people including children, youth, and Maya-Q'eqchi' indigenous peoples, one of the most marginalised and exploited groups in Guatemala [AR3] 		
GTF245	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kenya, NTA's School Report Card has already had a positive impact on public primary schools, although the actual achievements are still being assessed. There is emerging evidence that it has placed pressure on frontline service providers to improve the provision of education services [AR3] 		
GTF361	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Cameroon, 76,000 people are receiving ART treatment as a result of the project campaign [AR2] 		



***Annex 5 –
Total Disbursements as of 31 March 2011***



Total Disbursements as of 31 March 2011		
No.	Organisation	GBP Amount
3	Conciliation Resources	1,610,435
10	Water Aid	1,967,123
36	Journalists for Human Rights (JHR)	512,264
44	The Partnership for Transparency Fund (PTF)	1,272,609
77	The BBC World Service Trust	2,651,128
85	Transparency International Secretariat	2,944,915
86	IDASA	2,441,119
88	NASCOH	1,360,703
94	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD)	2,898,723
95	Ma'an Network	1,770,187
112	NICRO	1,833,490
130	UCL Centre for International Health and Development (CIHD)	1,471,899
141	Tiri	2,707,258
142	Overseas Development Institute (ODI)	2,700,928
158	Oxfam Great Britain	3,223,984
163	EISA (Electoral Institute of Southern Africa)	4,447,755
164	Global Development Network (India)	2,428,486
170	Search for Common Ground (SFCG)	3,813,049
174	Gender Links (GL)	2,776,820
201	The Resilience Centre	583,899
219	Global Witness	1,418,844
222	Partnership of Philippine Support Service Agencies	772,061
238	Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre and Network (ZWRCN)	568,433
245	Centre for Governance and Development	1,593,897
255	IUCN – The World Conservation Union	1,845,675
272	Commonwealth Business Council (CBC)	1,806,997
301	Christian Aid	2,258,208
309	Living Earth Foundation	696,395
312	The Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum	969,161
322	The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	778,064
327	Anti-Slavery International	687,621
328	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF WHR)	2,548,787
334	International Budget Project	1,907,238
361	Global Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS (GNP+)	2,432,524
367	Relief International	628,790
376	Amnesty International	1,655,279
394	The Westminster Consortium for Parliaments and Democracy (WFD)	2,219,650
422	Asociación Benéfica PRISMA (PRISMA)	2,929,914
Total		73,134,312

