

*Fostering Joint Accountability for FP2020 Commitments*  
FP2020 & The Advocacy Collaborative (TAC)

**MEETING REPORT**

May 30, 2018 | 9:00 AM – 2:00 PM (EST)

Location: FP2020 Office | Washington, DC

## **Introduction**

FP2020 and The Advocacy Collaborative (TAC) cohosted a meeting on *Fostering Joint Accountability for FP2020 Commitments: Promising Practices, Gaps and Opportunities* on Wednesday, May 30<sup>th</sup> in Washington, DC, with approximately 50 participants (in-person and online). This interactive session featured advocacy and accountability experts as well as representatives from other global movements sharing examples of successful accountability approaches and lessons learned.

## **Meeting Objectives:**

- Showcase and share lessons from accountability interventions to better understand what works and what does not work;
- Learn from other global movements and explore ways to strengthen country-level accountability efforts to meet the FP2020 commitments;
- Determine how to best support civil society groups to implement effective accountability interventions.

## **Opening Remarks**

*Beth Schlachter, FP2020*

- Thanks everyone for their participation and partnership—this is an opportunity to look at accountability and advocacy through a new lens
- Taking us back to 2012—idea of commitments for family planning was a new concept for our sector; they were designed to support commitment-makers in achieving their goals; the FP2020 Secretariat has sought to support that
- We remain true to the FP2020, but also focus on how we get there—grow concept of partnership through that
- Our structure from the Reference Group and down considers accountability both as a live issue that we discuss (it's always on the agenda) and an opportunity for Reference Group members to share learning and help instruct the Secretariat on the shape of the partnership

- Working together to surface the ways that all our work feeds into an accountability narrative, so we can better tell that story. The various ways we work across the partnership reflect the ways the broader community is working as well:
  - Key platforms include: Reference Group, Focal Point, Country Commitments
  - Communications are an important piece of what we do—and that includes data as a critical element—building the strength of the community to understand and use the data
    - Data consensus workshops
    - Annual Report
  - Annual Self Reports from Commitment-makers on progress made
    - Concept of transparency—sharing the information that’s available so that the global community can access and share
  - Rights, empowerment, advocacy and youth—elevate ideas of what it means to have effective programs
    - What does it mean to operationalize rights and build programs with rights-based perspective? There’s a pretty big gap in understanding on this.
    - FP2020 hosts focal point workshops with government, donors, civil society and youth advocates to help advance these conversations through better understanding challenges in the systems
- The way this aligns with global accountability framework—over the last year we’ve worked closely with PMNCH to send out joint request for self-reporting on non-state actor commitments
  - PMNCH will be putting out a report on responses received (response rate was over 60%)
- How can we do better—what more can we do? Time is short!
  - Working with funders and core conveners to talk about what comes next. What comes after 2020?
  - Look forward to having that conversation with all of you

## **Panel 1**

Moderator: Beth Fredrick, AFP

Panelists: Anne Jorgensen, Palladium; Moses Muwonge, Samasha Medical Foundation; Etobbsie Wako, CARE; Vicky Boydell, Population Council

*Beth Fredrick, AFP*

- About 5 years ago, accountability began to creep into the language of advocates—now it’s still an elusive term—it’s unclear what we mean by it, what the parameters are, who’s accountable to whom
- This panel is designed to put some real-life experience and understanding of what’s needed at country level behind the term accountability

*Anne Jorgensen, Palladium*

- Proposed this to USAID because we were interested in that nexus between advocacy for policy implementation and accountability for commitments—wanted to contribute to a positive accountability mechanism that could be sustained in-country
- Advocacy and accountability: two links in the chain from policy → action
  - “Commitment makers must follow through with implementation and hold themselves accountable for results.”
  - “... continued advocacy is needed to make sure that family planning is prioritized appropriately, that civil society is fully engaged, and that accountability mechanisms are in place.”
- Overview ***Fostering Joint Accountability Within Health Systems for FP2020 Commitments***
  - Theoretical underpinning is Brinkerhoff’s accountability linkages framework (2004)
    - Show how actors are connected in a complex network of implementation, oversight, cooperation, and reporting
    - Encourage system-wide perspective
    - Understand strength of important relationships and capacity needs
    - Inform strategic interventions
  - Accountability Types: Financial, Performance (programmatic) and Political/democratic
  - Building on Past Investments
    - Past Women’s Leadership programs strengthened leadership and advocacy skills of 70 women in 6 countries
    - Fostered **capacity**, **confidence**, and **connections** to effectively advocate for family planning
    - For new joint accountability pilot, 3 country teams with: multisectoral representation; family planning champions; and experienced advocates
  - HP+ Activity Overview (first known field test of Brinkerhoff’s framework)
    - LEARN: Workshop strengthens technical accountability knowledge and maps accountability linkages between health system actors
    - ASSESS: Participatory Assessment explores accountability relationships to understand how accountability for a specific family planning issue can be strengthened
    - CONVENE: Stakeholder meeting vets findings among broader group of family planning champions and ensures consensus for action
    - ACT: Intervention implements actions based on evidence from assessment
- Country examples: Uganda Experience (Innocent Owomugisha and Cornelia Asimwe)
  - Began in November 2016 bringing together twenty women working in FP arena in Uganda
  - Selected the issue of FP data capture and reporting, recognizing there’s a lot of missed data
  - Mapped accountability linkages—identified all key actors, political/demographic, financial, programmatic sources of responsibility
  - Assessment then looks at pairs of actors in that system that are really critical for follow-through on those commitments

- Two sides of accountability: answerability and enforceability
  - Ask questions of each pair about their linkage:
    - Understanding of role within the system of accountability
    - Quality of the linkage regarding stages of answerability and enforceability
    - Capacity needs to fulfill role
    - Suggestions for improvement
  - Preparation for the assessment—interviews tailored to specific pairs
- Stakeholder meetings—June 2017
  - District biostatistician agreed that there was a need to put FP data capture and use on district quarterly review meeting agendas
  - Just last week our colleague validated that this is being done
  - National stakeholder meeting generated a lot of interest in reproducing this kind of assessment in other districts
- District invited team back to help: In September 2017 they conducted a training of family planning data focal persons on key family planning indicators and HMIS reporting
  - District officials committed to monthly meetings at the facility level to continue capacity building for all family planning data focal persons
- Country Example: Pakistan Experience—Mapping Accountability Linkages for Better Advocacy
  - 23 women representing various sectors—focused on making sure youth commitments in the CIP were followed through
  - More of an emphasis on integrated accountability linkages into advocacy planning and training
  - Had some policy wins, including ensuring that indicators for youth were included in the M&E system as well as additional guidelines for service delivery for youth
  - Complex system in Pakistan—holding the interactive active to create the map and discuss makes for better advocacy planning
    - Major takeaways—one of the key priorities in the CIP was functional integration, and these women WERE a model of functional integration
- On the web you can find the HP+ curriculum which can be tailored to any context/commitment/group
  - **Access the Joint Accountability Curriculum and Tools at:**
  - <http://www.healthpolicyplus.com/pubs.cfm?get=8203>
  - **Access the Joint Accountability Brief at:**
  - <http://www.healthpolicyplus.com/pubs.cfm?get=2083>
- In Closing:
  - High value to approach accountability with a relationship lens to reframe common assumptions, “rooting out corruption” “us v. them”

- Accountability mapping elucidates “ah ha moments,” particularly in new and decentralizing contexts
- Engaging in participatory assessments has challenges, but payback is in ownership and collateral learning
- System actors are interested in engaging in joint accountability discussions as a means toward health systems strengthening and policy implementation
- Even small pilots fostered locally-led action
- Empowering!

*Moses Muwonge, Samasha*

- **The Motion Tracker Framework:** The Motion Tracker is customized dynamic framework for strengthening accountability and drive action by keeping commitments visible and highlighting progress while fostering partner participation, engagement and ownership to address bottlenecks to achieving commitments.
- Problem Statement
  - Current Status
    - FP2020 focal points at country level
    - PMA 2020 in 11 countries
    - Track 20 focusing on 17 core FP indicators
    - Recently, CSO representation on the FP2020 focal points
  - The problem
    - Confusing the FP Costed Implementation Plans with FP2020 commitments
    - Most times, there is disjointed understanding of the commitments and responsibilities
    - When governments make commitments, no structures for follow-up
    - Less communication between the FP Focal points and partners
    - Less engagement and participation of civil society
    - Bias towards tracking measurable indicators like mCPR, unmet need for FP and demand satisfied for FP.
    - Less emphasis on processes
    - ‘Blame and shame’ game between Civil society, development partners and government
    - No mechanism to know who is doing what
- Six Steps:
  - Identification: Desk Review, KIs, online search
  - Classification: Critical review and interpretation of commitments
  - Deconstruction: Background, document review
  - Categorization: Service delivery, Finance, Leadership and Governance, Human Resources, Access to Essential Medicines
  - Development of Performance Indicators: Stakeholders’ meeting (validation)
  - Stakeholder Engagement: Stakeholder engagement strategies
- Implementation of the Motion Tracker
 

Fostering common understanding through:

- Validation meeting
- Follow up meetings with each partner
- Collecting data on contribution of each partner
- Analyzing and aggregating the data into report
- Holding a validation meeting
- Addressing barriers
- Showcasing success through regional tracker and media engagement
- Increasing levels of stakeholder engagement and participation since initiation
- Achievements to-date:
  - Developed a framework for monitoring commitments
  - *Motion tracker dashboard*
  - *Capacity building tools*
  - Adaptation of the framework in Uganda, Zambia and Tanzania
  - More than 180 CSO participation and engagement
  - Used as resource tool by FP2020 for Uganda
  - Galvanizing of partners around the RH/FP commitments
  - In May 2018, trained 45 partners in francophone West Africa (Ouagadougou Partnership countries) on Motion Tracker framework
- Lessons Learned
  - National ownership is very instrumental in the success of TMT<sup>®</sup> framework
  - Close collaboration between the stakeholders and convener is essential for the process to succeed.
  - Effective monitoring of progress is essential to sustaining political commitment on the global FP agenda over the next years
  - TMT<sup>®</sup> supplied the credibility and reliability required to attract other partners.
  - Scalability is very Possible
  - It is a very long journey, there is need to celebrate successes each step of the way
  - Collaborative and collective action through
    - *Joint working with partners*
    - *Monitoring and publicizing results*
    - *Advocacy*

*Etobbsie Wako, CARE*

“Building on the Evidence: Using CARE’s Community Score Card to Improve Family Planning Services”

- Community Score Card Methodology
  - Phase 1: Planning and Preparation
  - Phase 2: CSC with Community
  - Phase 3: CSC with Service Providers
  - Phase 4: Interface Meeting and Action Planning
  - Phase 5: Action Planning, Implementation & MEL
- Findings from the Maternal Health Alliance Project (MHAP)
  - Increase 20% Community Health Worker visits to women during pregnancy
  - 6% Community Health Worker visits to women postpartum

- 57% use of modern contraceptives
- Sustaining Accountability Approaches in Family Planning: Lessons from CARE Malawi
  - Use CSC in 5 health facilities to improve family planning services.
  - Community health workers facilitate the CSC process.
  - Each facility has conducted at least 2 rounds of the CSC.
- CSC Results from Ntcheu, Malawi
  - Inclusion of the CSC in Ntcheu's District Implementation Plan (DIP).
  - Coordinating accountability efforts in the District Network of Civil Society Organizations.
  - Adoption of CSC as the primary accountability tool by the Government of Malawi in their National Community Health Strategy
- Lessons from DRC: Increasing access to family planning for internally displaced adolescents and youth people.
  - Vijana Juu, DFID funded pilot, 2015-2017.
  - Collaboration with adolescents and youth people to respond to their SRH needs.
  - Builds on CARE's Supporting Access to Family Planning and Post-Abortion Care (**SAFPAC**) Initiative.
- Vijana Juu, endline and scorecard results
  - **Behavior change:** Young people saw positive change in the attitude of healthcare providers and feel more comfortable now to access SRH.
  - **Service utilization:** 4,681 new users in the initial four Vijana Juu sites.
- Lessons Learned
  - CSC is an effective way to improve reproductive health services and outcomes
  - Mechanism to improve patient-centered dimension of quality, strengthen rights-based program
  - Ensures meaningful participation of women and youth
  - Empowers health workers and provides a mechanism for them to communicate both with clients and with supervisors and management
  - Health management and providers find it helpful, become champions
  - Builds relationships, trust and mutual accountability between the community system and health system
  - Self-replicating/sustainable – success is reinforcing
- Resources
  - Gullo S, Galavotti C, Kuhlmann AS, Msiska T, Hastings P, Marti CN. Effects of a social accountability approach, CARE's Community Score Card, on reproductive health-related outcomes in Malawi: A cluster-randomized controlled evaluation. **PLoS ONE**, 2017, 12(2).
  - CARE's Community Score Card Toolkit -<http://www.care.org/community-score-card-csc-toolkit>

*Vicky Boydell, Population Council*

“Strengthening Family Planning & Reproductive Health Programs Through Social Accountability”

- What Pop Council has been working on:
  - The Evidence Project Research
    - Evidence Review
    - Retrospective Research in Uganda
    - Prospective Research in Uganda
  - Key Collaborations
    - Accountability Research Center
    - Learning Exchange
    - TPA world
  - WHO/RHP
    - Evidence Review
    - Complex intervention study in Tanzania and Uganda
- Social Accountability as a Process
- Social Accountability as Behavior Change
- Context Matters
  - Informal and formal norms and institutions that people operate in: obstacles and opportunities.
  - Local political economies of development
  - Development program apparatus
- Family Planning Specific issues
  - Extensive sensitization work required.
  - Deeply gendered.
  - Emphasis on access over quality and continuity of care.
  - Attuned to community health systems
  - Inseparable from wider health systems issues.
- Programmatic Lessons
  - Equally consider work with duty-bearers alongside communities
  - Responsive programming
    - Means over ends – change behavior over implementing a tool
    - Account for local dynamics (formal/informal)
    - Adaptive project management
  - Sector specific adaptations
    - FP training
    - Gender and power training
- Scale and Sustainability
  - What types of FP2020 countries would benefit from social accountability?
    - Decentralised decision-making
    - Poor monitoring and supervision systems
    - Build into community health system structure

- Can these lessons be applied across borders?
  - Yes: Widely applicable and humanitarian context
  - No: Constrained or partisan civil society

### **Discussion/Q&A:**

- Q: How do we ensure sustainability and scalability of accountability efforts?
  - Undertook a retrospective case study for a program in Uganda two years after project end—found that there were elements of social accountability that continued to flourish
    - Most were related to people applying the tools and processes that they had learned in other areas
  - Large program apparatus around accountability programming—external donors, international implementing partners, local implementing partner, etc.
    - However there are elements that can be built into existing processes within the health system
  - Social accountability is not a very appealing topic for funders
  - How do we quantify the sum contribution of all the organizations implementing accountability?
    - Need better mechanisms, like Motion Tracker, to bring stakeholders together and know what everyone is doing/contributing
  - Malawi—interesting finding: youth who participated in CSE process picked it up and started utilizing it
    - One of the things we’re looking at now is: what motivates certain groups to pick up this process?
  - What government is going to pay advocates to advocate to them or hold them accountable to the data?
    - Want to see bridges being built in advocates by bringing together government, private sector, civil society as champions in this process
  - Cheaper and more sustainable to build capacity of local organizations
- Have any of these efforts been costed at scale? Have we looked at ROI?
  - Engaged Track20 from the beginning, and because we (Palladium) do so much costing, want to have that conversation with Track20 because that piece is still missing
- What challenges do you encounter in data accessibility from governments, donors, and implementing partners? How do you overcome them?
  - Motion Tracker framework—helped create motivation for organizations to share information

### **Panel 2**

**Moderator:** Beth Schlachter, *FP2020*

**Panelists:** Rodrigue Ngouana, OPCU; Suzanna Dennis, PAI; Angela Mutunga, Jhpiego/AFP; Betsy McCallon, White Ribbon Alliance

*Rodrigue Ngouana, OPCU*

## “A Regional Approach for stakeholder’s alignment on FP”

- Ouagadougou Partnership is considered to be a regional approach for stakeholder alignment on FP—for us it is really an accountability platform
- OP Coordination Unit brings together 9 Francophone governments with donors and partners
  - These 9 countries shared similar characteristics, including low investment levels
- Progress to-date
  - Progress was slow in the region until 2011—added approximately 2.7 million users in 21 years
  - Since 2011, the partnership has helped accelerate progress, adding approximately 2.3 million users in 6 years
  - The funding has also increased—founding donors continue to support the region and new donors have added an additional \$17 million in additional support
    - Every country in the partnership now has budget line item for FP
- Acceleration phase launched in 2015
  -
- Shared principles of the partnership:
  - Shared vision and aspirations
  - Willingness to act together
  - Cumulative comparative advantages
  - Transparency
  - Recognition of national leadership
- Roles of the partnership/OPCU :
  - **Unifying**
    - Adherence of countries and donors to a common objective
    - Adherence to specific commitments
  - **Catalyst**
    - Regular exchanges and continuous reflection intra and inter homogeneous groups (donors, IPs, SC, journalists...)
    - Multiplication of areas of collaboration
  - **Coaching**
    - Accelerate progress across all countries
    - Exchanges between countries to learn useful innovations
  - **Mobilizer**
    - Networking of key players in advocacy and exchange platforms (CSO, JA, journalists....)
- Tracking Commitments
  - Invest more efforts on monitoring commitments
  - Reinforce the accountability and highlight efforts of all partners around commitments
  - Togo: recent workshop with focal points and youth
  - Start with 8 countries and Guinea in 2019

- Shared sense that each country has to reach goal or they set the whole region behind
- Donor call every month; civil society coalition—discuss how they’re working to support implementation of CIPs; youth

*Suzanna Dennis, PAI & Angela Mutunga, Jhpiego/AFP*

“Global Financing Facility (GFF): CSO Accountability Efforts”

- GFF CSO Structures
  - **CS Coordinating Group:** Ensure meaningful civil society engagement in GFF processes at national and global levels
  - **Working Groups**
    - Accountability, Capacity Building/Country Engagement, Resource Mobilization
    - Open to all members of the GFF Civil Society Coordinating Group
    - WGs will include: youth reps, no more than 2 reps from 1 org (global/country), no more than 3 CSOs from the same GFF country
    - Interested? Send statement of interest & commitment to [susannah.hurd@ghvisions.com](mailto:susannah.hurd@ghvisions.com)
- Overview of CSO-led accountability
  - Accountability Task Force with TOR and membership established
  - Country led GFF CSO Coalitions leading the accountability work
  - CSO led Country Accountability Score Card
    - Guiding template developed led by AHBN
    - Kenya and Nigeria accountability score cards 1<sup>st</sup> series completed, disseminated and resultant advocacy action plan currently being pursued. Kenya just launched development of series 2 to be completed by 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2018.
  - **Small Grants Mechanism for CSOs to address accountability priorities**
    - Commitment of PMNCH and GFF Secretariat in Nov. 2017 of USD \$500K and \$300K, respectively, to support CSO engagement in the GFF
    - 3 objectives of the Small Grants Mechanism:
      - Civil society coalitions are strengthened to build consensus, align priorities, increase/align resources and actions
      - Advocacy and accountability activities are implemented across the six priority EWEC themes aimed at achieving national WCAH targets, including mobilization of domestic resources
      - Technical skills of CSO coalitions are built in advocacy, including for domestic resource mobilization, and accountability
- Kenya Example:
  - In Kenya, right from 2015, civil society got very engaged
  - Pre-implementation of the investment case – series 1
    - GFF scorecard – focus on processes and developed by the CSOs under HENNET with funding and TA from Health Options Mama Ye program
      - No functional country platform per the GFF Country Guidance Note

- Engagement with multiple stakeholders including private sector, CSOs erratic
  - Development of health financing strategy delayed
  - Kenya CSO engagement strategy
- Implementation of the investment framework – Series 2. Just started to conclude by June 30<sup>th</sup> 2018
  - Focus shifts to results
- Monitoring GFF IC indicators to be fully integrated with the national Health Sector M&E Framework and DHIS2
- Opportunities for FP2020 Partnership under the GFF Infrastructure
  - Analyze or support analysis of the countries investment cases to ascertain FP investment gaps using the FP2020 countries data; synthesize or support the synthesis of advocacy briefs for country advocates
  - Partner with the CSO coordinating group to invest in country level CSO capacity building
  - GFF Replenishment –Prepare to pitch FP2020 funding gap for the current 26 GFF countries in the upcoming Oslo meeting
  - Use the Oslo meeting opportunity to empower the GFF CSO advocacy community on FP2020 agenda – all the current 26 countries will be represented

*Betsy McCallon, White Ribbon Alliance*

- Will present broadly on EWEC global and then provide some examples from WRA
- EWEC Unified Accountability Framework--illustrates complexity around accountability
  - Focuses on mutual accountability but also independent accountability
- At the outset of development of current global strategy, coalition of organization led process of conducting citizen hearings to identify key priorities across the globe; this has continued as a key tool to inform people about the commitments and their rights, better understand barriers and solutions—in some cases there have been local action plans
- Exciting to see advocates around the table thinking more about how to link advocacy and accountability—important programmatic lessons that don't always get shared/taken up by advocacy community
- CSO role as being catalyst for some of these processes to actually institutionalizing the process itself
- Products: Annual Progress Report—seeks to
- People, products and processes come together in global forums including World Health Assembly (4<sup>th</sup> Annual Citizens' Dialogue), UN General Assembly, High-Level Political Forum
  - Important for important pieces, feedback mechanisms and to demonstrate demand for the needed investments
- Examples from White Ribbon Alliance—**Tanzania**
  - Focused on one specific commitment made—50% of health centers offering CEmONC—what can we do to collectively work toward achieving that commitment?
    - Started in one region with a participatory assessment and discovered that baseline was zero

- Secured 53% national budget increase for MNCH with specific funding for CEmONC
- **Nigeria**—focused on trying to embed champion accountability in general to improve overall process delivery for MNCH
  - Specifically worked in Niger State—held citizen hearings and worked with champions to make accountability the business of everyone
  - Results
    - 100 midwives hired—four for every local government area in Niger State
    - Secured government provision of medical supplies to 11 priority health facilities benefiting 430,000 people
    - Government requested core support from WRA Nigeria to institutionalize accountability processes across Niger State
- It's really about how we talk about accountability accelerating progress, how we think about results in terms of both systems improvements but also in terms of empowerment, rights, and participation, in terms of that overall ownership that's going to be necessary to sustain the investments to-date

#### **Discussion/Q&A:**

- How can we build the evidence to demonstrate the value of social accountability?
  - Evidence Project has been building that evidence base--what's the best way that we can share the evidence, make it more visible?
- Need to make stronger link between accountability & advocacy—when we're doing advocacy for accountability, we're often asked for concrete examples of what that looks like. We can do more to showcase those examples
- Thank USAID, BMGF who support this research since it is difficult to get this funding—kudos to those donors with the vision to support this work.
- Tools like motion tracker are very important in terms of showing contributions of all stakeholders, develops mutual dialogues on FP2020 commitments across the countries
  - Once we've reached 2020, the renewal of commitments will be easier with these kinds of tools
- Important how we go about formulating those commitments
- Learning from WRA—how do we get so we have commitments that are measurable across countries but maintain that country process/ownership?
  - More focus on harmonization, multi-stakeholder commitments
  - Resources for the tracking/ROI on commitments is very challenging
- Very few GFF investment cases include FP—how can we ensure that FP is part of GFF processes
  - Initially did not prioritize nutrition and FP
  - Encourage development of a brief that could be used across GFF countries to ensure that FP is prioritized—nuances and lesson from Evidence Project etc
  - How do we ensure that accountability is prioritized
  - Packaging conversations from today into **compendium of practices for sharing with CSOs etc**

- Put more emphasis in investing in country-level CSO's that are able to mobilize voices in a way that we can't at national regional and global levels
- Advocacy for accountability is still lacking; hasn't been among key priorities, but critical for moving conversations to concrete actions

## **Group Discussions:**

### Group 1:

#### *Recommendations for supporting accountability efforts*

- Evidence: Document the impact and value add of accountability interventions, package and share with advocates, decision-makers and donors.
- Sustainability: There are good projects with great results but are donor driven. We need to embed accountability in systems and processes (incentivize governments to embed at all levels).
- Scale up: Identify approaches with great results, highest return on investment and cost effective to learn from, share and promote scale up.
- Capacity: Create/facilitate stronger in-country partnerships. Local capacity is not a huge issue. However advocates are lacking political access to high level decision-makers.
- Link to advocacy: Strengthen the link between advocacy and accountability need to be stronger especially for processes like GFF.
- CSO-led accountability: We should not limit ourselves to CSO-led accountability because some promising approaches like the Motion Tracker involve different stakeholders.
- Sub-national: Focus our support to sub-national efforts.
- Other areas: Explore the role of parliamentarians in accountability efforts especially around financing and increase focus on budget accountability.

#### *Accountability Mechanism for FP2020?*

- We do need an accountability framework for FP2020 but one that is not based on naming and shaming and focused on incentivizing countries that are doing well. However, we should be careful about creating new structures.
- The reporting alignment between FP2020 and EWEC is extremely important because it shows that there is a coordinated effort and the two global partnerships are not working in silos.

### Group 2:

#### *Recommendations for supporting accountability efforts*

- **Framing/Messaging:** Currently, the framing around accountability is focused on "grading and shaming" governments. We need to reframe accountability work around sharing the work and collaborating together to reach goals – mutual or joint accountability. It will also be essential for us to be able to communicate the "value" of accountability efforts. Without a defined value (ROI), it is difficult to secure investment (of time, funds, etc.)

- **Align with Existing Systems:** While current accountability mechanisms may be weak in some countries, it is important to assess how those systems work and how the FP community can fit in, improve it, and fill in gaps. Starting a new system may delay or hurt our communities' ability to conduct accountability efforts.
- **Best Practices:** We need to assess a wide range of accountability practices. For instance, we can assess how to create a "Parent Teacher Association (PTA)" mentality around accountability efforts. By this we mean, create an inclusive community where many are welcome to contribute to improving family planning systems. In a PTA setting, all those involved are committed to make a school better. For us, we can look to support inclusive coalitions that can contribute to and participate in the advancement on family planning, this includes strengthening accountability.

### *Accountability Mechanism for FP2020?*

To help determine next steps for an accountability mechanism two personal commitments were made:

- Beth Schlachter of FP2020 promised to continue to raise the issue of accountability with the Reference Group, which will meet next in early July.
- Anne from Palladium promised to put together a meeting with their health financing team to discuss the concept of attaching a 'return on invest' value to accountability efforts.
- See "align with existing systems" above.

### Group 3:

#### *Recommendations for supporting accountability efforts*

- Support local movement, women's organizations; ex: Malawi, ARV distribution through faith groups => building into existing system.
- Pull together other platforms and reach out to OUTSIDE our field, such as "Advocacy Accelerators" for advocates to network, based in Nairobi.
- Advocacy + Accountability – usually advocacy first but more barriers to hold them accountable.
- Opportunities to emphasize accountability:
  - FP Goals, sub-national goal setting, track20 – goals setting, involving civil society
  - MCH score cards, HIV fields; PMI; reaching out to experts;
  - Country comparison? OP example; would FP2020 focal point meetings be a platform? CIP tracking?
  - FP2020 RRM – potentially focusing more on accountability?

### *Accountability Mechanism for FP2020?*

- Track20? Potentially embedded in MOH
- Track20 and AFP (in 10 countries)
- FP2020\*\* – consensus building workshop?

- FP TWG?

#### Group 4 (online):

##### *Recommendations for supporting accountability efforts*

- Package accountability best practices to share with broader FP advocacy community
- Invest in building capacity of grassroots partners for sustainable accountability programming
- There are serious language issues that prevent citizens from understanding such global mechanisms such as GFF, FP2020 and EWEC-- **media must play a role to educate its citizens.**
- At local level, build capacity to do social accountability and work with district level health structures to institutionalize it
  - Build on existing platforms--e.g. FP2020 Focal point meetings, OP, other country-level regional platforms and processes--bring practitioners to the meetings to share tools on how to do local level social accountability.
- Make the investment/ROI case to national and global community--we have more evidence for the effectiveness of social accountability to increase quality, equity and uptake of FP and ensure rights are respected and protected, than for a lot of other classic FP interventions--need to get that out there and in front of key stakeholders to build support.

##### *Accountability Mechanism for FP2020?*

- Could **we engage other regional platforms** such as ASEAN, AU, WAHO, ESCAP in our efforts? How to also **coordinate across all of the CSOs involved with RMNCAH** as well as with other citizen accountability groups taking on critical adjacent issues such as **girls' education and WASH**
- Meaningful accountability mechanism for FP2020 should be built on the '**LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND**' principle--indigenous CSO's and grassroots organizations can make a difference.
- Important to **positively reinforce action** and appreciate policymakers when they make positive actions on FP
- **The visits to countries by FP2020 staff have been enormously helpful --perhaps they could engage more with the media when they visit**
  - Use of **media** (particularly radio), with clear messages, can promote awareness and help in articulating the accountability questions and in promoting citizen voices.
- What is the role of the FP2020 Country Coordinating Mechanisms with regard to accountability? How do they/would they support CSO-led accountability at the country level? How can we support them to deliver more results in this area?
- The OP is an interesting and powerful mechanism—how can we explore more regional mechanisms that promote meaningful collaboration, engagement among countries while also tracking individual country performance.

#### **Closing Remarks**

*Beverly Johnston, USAID*

- Thanks speakers, FP2020 and TAC
- Recaps key messages and lessons learned from each speaker (what we know)

- What we don't know—we've seen a lot of promising practices and successful frameworks but we're still learning how to best support local advocates, how best to share best practices, how to sustain local capacity and engagement post programs, how to bring together government and non-government, ROI for accountability mechanisms, and how we feed these back into policy
- Glad that USAID has continued to support these accountability mechanisms through various projects
  - Example of President's Malaria Initiative—we can be engaging in more cross-learning

## APPENDIX 1 – List of Attendees

May 30, 2018

### *In-Person Participants (27):*

Beth Schlachter, FP2020  
 Ellen Starbird, USAID  
 Beverly Johnston, USAID  
 Shelley Snyder, USAID  
 Laura Raney, FP2020  
 Mande Limbu, FP2020  
 Sandra Jordan, FP2020  
 Emily Sullivan, FP2020  
 Courtney Calardo, FP2020  
 Monica Kerrigan, Jhpiego  
 Elizabeth Murphy, Jhpiego  
 Elaine Charurat, Jhpiego  
 Claudia Vondrasek, JHU CCP  
 Rudy Schaeffer, FP2020  
 Kaitlyn Patierno, PRB  
 Lauren Salmieri, Population Connection  
 Lindsay Apperson, Population Connection  
 Suzanna Dennis, PAI  
 Emily Sullivan, FP2020  
 Jill Gay, What Works Association  
 Karen Hardee, Population Council  
 Anne Jorgensen, Palladium  
 Etobssie Wake, CARE  
 Beth Fredrick, AFP  
 Sarah Whitmarsh, AFP  
 Betsy McCallon, White Ribbon Alliance  
 Aurelie Brunie, FHI 360

### *Remote Participants (22):*

Moses Mwongo, Samasha Medical Foundation  
 Angela Mutunga, Jhpiego/AFP  
 Rodrigue Ngouana, Ougadougou Partnership  
 Christine Galavotti, Gates Foundation  
 Mandana Kooijman, Gates Foundation  
 Jennifer Daves, Gates Foundation  
 Habeeb Salami, Pathfinder  
 Holley Stewart, FP2020  
 Rachel Templeton, FP2020  
 Kelly Thompson, Restless Development  
 Mariela Rodriguez, CARE  
 Christina Wegs, CARE  
 Thumbiko Msiska, CARE  
 April Houston, CARE  
 Liz Creel, JSI  
 Nancy Harris, JSI  
 Elisha Dunn-Georgiou, PAI  
 Sono Aibe, Pathfinder  
 Laura Hoemeke, Intrahealth  
 Schatzi McCarthy, Intrahealth  
 Marie Ba, Intrahealth  
 Vicky Boydell, Population Council

