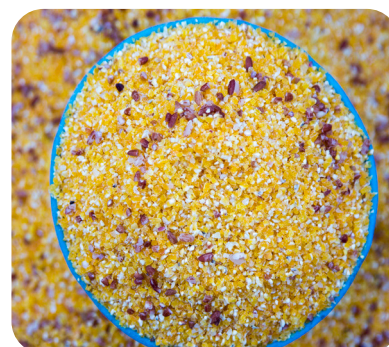


V4CP Final Report

2016-2020

Including Progress Report 2020

ANNEXES



ANNEX 1: Overview of CSOs

51 CSOs participated in V4CP.

Burkina Faso - themes	CSOs
Sustainable nutrition for all	FNS Agricultural Professionals Federation of Burkina (FEPAB) Coobsa Agricultural Service Delivery Cooperative-Coobsa (COPSAC) National Federation of Naam Groups (FNGN) National Union of Rice Producers in Burkina (UNPRB)
Resilience	Association for the Promotion of Livestock in the Sahel and the Savannah (APESS) Platform of Action for the Securing of Pastoral Households (PASMEP)
Access to off-grid electrification	Intervillage association for the management of The Comoe-Léraba natural resources and fauna (AGEREF) Ecological centre Albert Schweitzer (CEAS) Catholic Organisation for development and solidarity (OCADES)

Ghana- themes	CSOs
Sustainable nutrition for all	Grameen Ghana (GRAMEEN) Ghana Trade and Livelihood Coalition (GTLC) Northern Development Society (NORDESO) Peasant Farmers Association of Ghana (PFAG) Shea Network Ghana (SNG)
Post-harvest losses and food safety	Grameen Ghana (GRAMEEN) Ghana Trade and Livelihood Coalition (GTLC) Northern Development Society (NORDESO) Peasant Farmers Association of Ghana (PFAG) Shea Network Ghana (SNG)
Access to clean cooking and heating	Organization for Indigenous Initiatives and Sustainability (ORGIIS) Ghana Alliance for Clean Cook stoves (GHACCO)
Access to off-grid electrification	Centre for Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development (CEESD)
Increasing access to water and sanitation services	Intervention Forum (IF) Integrated Action for Community Development (INTAGRAD) NEW ENERGY United Civil Society Organizations for National Development (UCSOND)

Honduras - themes	CSOs
Sustainable nutrition for all	Asociación de organismos no gubernamentales (ASONOG) Centro de Desarrollo Humano (CDH) Federación de Organizaciones No Gubernamentales de Desarrollo (FOPRIDEH) Red de Desarrollo Sostenible (RDS)
Access to clean cooking and heating	Fundación Vida (F.VIDA) Hermandad de Honduras (HdH)

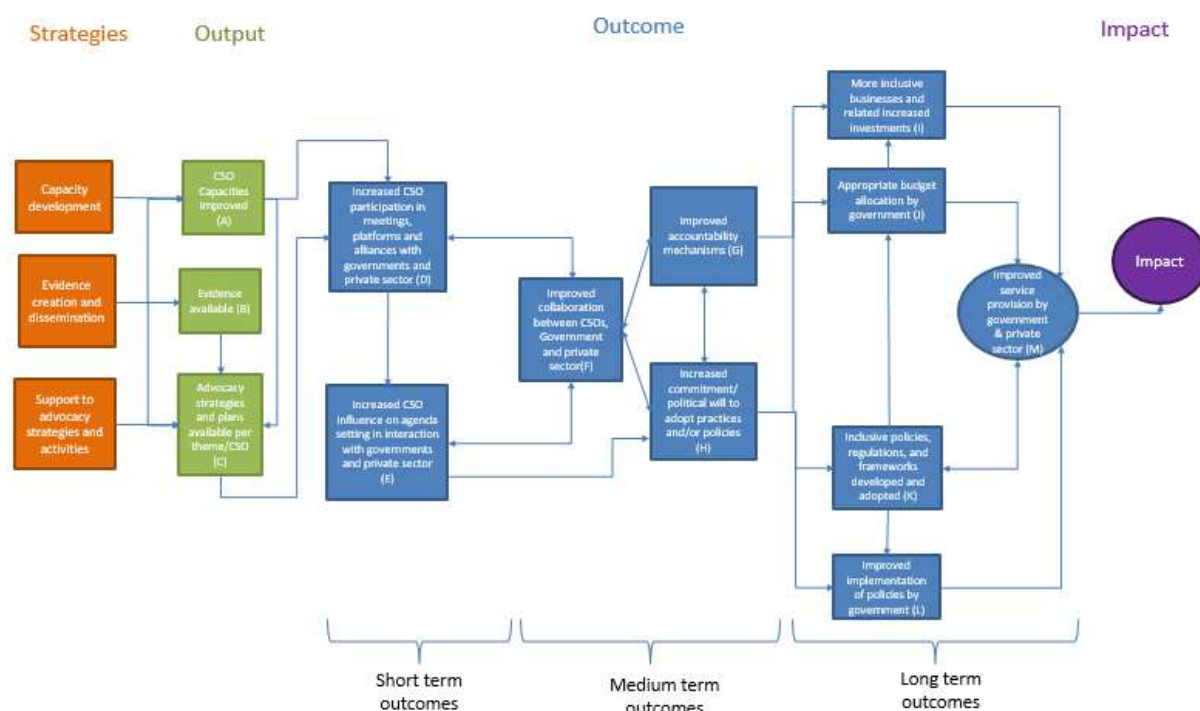
Kenya - themes	CSOs
Post-harvest losses and food safety	<i>Horticulture sub-theme</i> Society of Crop Agribusiness Advisors of Kenya (SOCAA) Sustainable Agriculture Community Development Programme (SACDEP) <i>Dairy sub-theme</i> Consumer Unity & Trust Society (CUTS-Kenya) Sustainable Agriculture Community Development Programme (SACDEP)
Resilience	Kenya Livestock Marketing Council (KLMC) Centre for Minority Rights and Development (CEMIRIDE) Pan African Justice Alliance (PACJA)
Access to clean cooking and heating	Clean Cook Stove Association of Kenya (CCAK) Grassroots Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood (GROOTS Kenya)
Increasing access to water and sanitation services	Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA)

Rwanda - themes	CSOs
Sustainable nutrition for all	ADECOR Rwanda Development Organization (RDO) Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) alliance CARITAS IMBARAGA DUHAMIC-ADRI

Indonesia - themes	CSOs
Sustainable nutrition for all	Konsepsi Transform Ayo Indonesia Bengkel Advokasi Pemberdayaan dan Pengembangan Kampung (Bengkel APPEK) Yayasan Pengkajian Pengembangan Sosial (YPPS)
Increasing access to water and sanitation services	Lembaga Pengkajian Dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (LP2M) Yayasan Mitra Bentala Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia Daerah Sumatera Barat (PKBI) Yayasan Konservasi Way Seputih (YKWS)

ANNEX 2: Aggregated data, output and outcome results

Generic Theory of Change



V4CP global M&E framework

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

The core Dialogue and Dissent indicators and IIG indicator are:

DD1	# of laws, policies and norms, implemented for sustainable and inclusive development
DD2	# of laws, policies and norms/attitudes, blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development
DD3	# of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage
DD4	# of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency
DD5	# of CSOs with increased L&A capacities
DD6	# of CSOs included in SPs programmes
IIG4.1	# of reforms / improvements in (inter)national FNS policies / laws / regulations

The table below shows the combined V4CP and DGIS indicators.

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

Outputs/outcomes on aggregated level	Indicators for aggregated level
Improved capacities of CSOs	Total nr of CSOs with increased leadership capacities Total nr of CSOs with increased advocacy capacities Total nr of CSOs with increased thematic knowledge Total nr of CSO with increased organisational sustainability capacities * DD5: Total nr of CSOs with increased L&A capacities
Evidence available for CSOs	Total nr of policy briefs and/or evidence based knowledge products made available to CSO that are supportive to its advocacy plan Total nr of portals and websites made accessible for CSOs that generate evidence for advocacy issues
Advocacy strategies and plans available per theme	Total nr of advocacy plans Total nr of CSO action plans * DD6: Total nr of CSOs included in V4CP
Increased CSO participation in meetings, multi-stakeholder platforms and alliances with governments and the private sector	Total nr of formal and informal encounters with government and/or businesses Total nr of verbal interventions at relevant encounters Total nr of evidence based knowledge/ research products shared with relevant stakeholders * DD4: nr of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency
Increased CSO influence on agenda setting in interaction with governments and the private sector	Nr of occurrences which show increased CSO influence on agenda setting related to thematic issue at national level and/or subnational level * DD3: Total nr of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage
Improved collaboration between CSOs, government and the private sector	Nr of occurrences which show increased collaboration between CSOs, government, and/or businesses at national level and/or subnational level
Improved accountability mechanisms	Nr of occurrences which show improved functioning of accountability mechanisms
Increased commitment / political will to adopt practices and/or policies	Total nr of policy makers/business leaders who demonstrate increased support for advocacy issue
More inclusive businesses and related increased investments	Nr of projects with more inclusive businesses and related increased investments
Appropriate budget allocation and expenditure by government on specific issue	Nr of government budgets that show an increased allocation on advocacy issue Nr of government budgets that show an increase of annual expenditure on advocacy issue
Inclusive policies, regulations and frameworks developed, adopted and implemented, or detrimental policies are prevented	Nr of policies, regulations or frameworks that show progress in terms of consideration, drafting, development, adoption and/or implementation Nr of new/adjusted inclusive policies, regulations or frameworks implemented Nr of new/adjusted inclusive policies, regulations or frameworks developed, blocked, adopted * DD1: Nr of laws, policies and norms, implemented for sustainable and inclusive development * DD2: Nr of laws, policies and norms/attitudes, blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development * IIG4.1: Nr of reforms / improvements in (inter)national FNS policies / laws / regulations
Improved service delivery by government and/or private sector	Nr of projects that demonstrate increased service delivery

Results data

The data presented below includes data on the V4CP indicators as well as the Dialogue and Dissent indicators. Data from the 18 individual V4CP country projects (also called 'themes') are aggregated and summarised.

Harmonised result	Aggregated indicator	Value
Improved capacities of CSOs	1. Number of CSOs with increased leadership capacities	Baseline value: 0 2020 value: 4 Average score: 3.6, compared to 3.6 in 2019
	<p><i>Explanation indicator</i></p> <p>The leadership capacities of CSO leaders have been assessed via a guided self-assessment. The CSO leaders have rated their own leadership competencies in five identified capability areas: capability to act and commit, capability to deliver on development objectives, capability to relate, capability to maintain coherence and the capability to adapt and renew. A four-point scale was used: 1 - insufficient; 2 - moderate; 3 - good and 4 - excellent. The CSO leaders were asked to further elaborate their scores and to illustrate it with examples. An increase in capacity means that the difference between the score in 2019 and 2020 is equal or larger than +0.25 point. A decrease means the difference is larger or equal to -0.25 point.</p> <p><i>Quantitative values over 2020</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All CSOs have recorded a score of 3 or higher, with 8% achieving a score of 4 (excellent). • 8% of the CSOs reported an increase in their leadership skills, while the large majority (86%) maintained their score in comparison to 2018. • The average score on leadership capacities for 2020 is 3.6, which is similar to the score over the course of 2019. • Two CSOs noted a decrease in their leadership skills. <p><i>The tables below display the change in leadership capacities of CSOs</i></p>	

Score	% CSOs 2019	% CSOs 2020
score 1.0-1.9 (insufficient)	0%	0%
score 2.0-2.9 (moderate)	0%	0%
score 3.0-4.0 (good-excellent)	94%	92%
Score 4.0 (excellent)	6%	8%

Change in capacities (2020 vs 2019)	Number of CSOs	Percentage
Increase	4	8%
Decrease	2	4%
Stable	44	86%
No data	1	2%
Total	51	100%

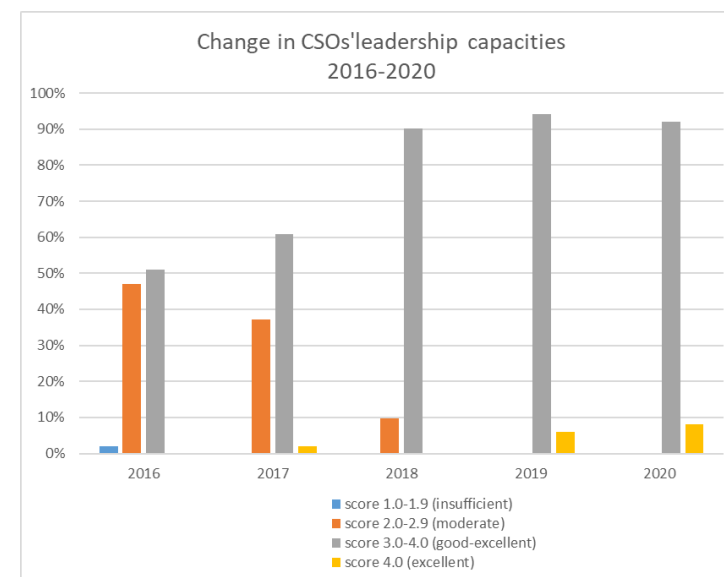
Qualitative observations

The CSOs' leadership capacities scores remained stable in 2020. All CSOs have reported a score of 3 or higher, with 4 CSOs reported the maximum score of 4. Several CSOs indicated to not have significantly changed their leadership capacities in the first half of 2020, therefore they saw no need to complete the 2020 survey; instead we used their 2019 leadership capacity scores.

The limited increase is partly explained by the fact that the capacity assessment in 2020 was conducted in the month of July, meaning that the assessment period covered only six months instead of the normal period of 12 months. Further, some capacity development workshops and engagements scheduled for 2020 were cancelled due to COVID-19, hence CSOs had less exposure in the first half of 2020 than planned for.

CSOs in **Honduras** for example reported to have increased their leadership capacities by leading a series of peer to peer training workshops on advocacy, gender, climate change, improved cook stoves and communication; they also led a series of meetings and events to coordinate and implement actions. They managed to place their issues of interest on the agenda of other actors. The CSOs in the FNS group for example organised and further strengthened the FNS Municipal Tables and jointly promoted and developed advocacy actions to influence the creation and content of municipal public FNS policies and related budget allocation. The CSOs in the RE-IS group strengthened the capabilities of the Interinstitutional platform for the development of the value chain of improved stoves and other clean cooking technologies and jointly promoted and developed advocacy actions to influence the design of the National Strategy for the Adoption of Improved Stoves (ENAEM).

The pandemic had also some positive effects on CSOs leadership capacities as is stated by one of the CSOs: *"the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic created a near impossible situation for business operation. I successfully led my project team to revise our approaches; adopting more virtual means/tools, which helped us continue the implementation of our project, even during the partial lockdown period"*



Adaptive management, better informed decision-making processes, transparency, communication, timely delivery of quality results have been cited by the CSOs as examples of their increased leadership skills.

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

2. Number of CSOs with increased advocacy capacities

Baseline value: 0
 2019 value: 8
 Average score: 3.5, compared to 3.5 in 2019

Explanation indicator

The advocacy capacities -which include use of evidence- of the CSOs were assessed via a guided self-assessment. The CSOs rated their competencies on three key advocacy dimensions, these are i) planning and strategizing advocacy activities, ii) gathering and using (evidence-based) information and iii) network and coalition building. A four-point scale was used: 1 - insufficient; 2 - moderate; 3 - good and 4 - excellent. The CSOs were asked to further elaborate their scores and to illustrate it with examples. An increase in capacity means that the difference between the score in 2019 and 2020 is equal or larger than +0.25 point. A decrease means the difference is larger or equal to -0.25 point.

Quantitative values over 2020

- 16% recorded an increase in their advocacy capacities over the course of 2020, while 73% assessed themselves as being equally equipped. Four CSOs (8%) rated themselves as having lower advocacy capacities than in 2019.
- The average score of CSOs on advocacy capacities is 3.5, which is similar to the score over 2019.
- 94% of the CSOs recorded a score of 3 or higher, of which 12% (6 CSOs) scored excellent (score 4)

Score	% CSOs 2019	% CSOs 2020
score 1.0-1.9 (insufficient)	0%	0%
score 2.0-2.9 (moderate)	10%	2%
score 3.0-4.0 (good-excellent)	80%	82%
Score 4.0 (excellent)	8%	12%
No data	2%	4%

Change in capacities (2020 vs 2019)	Number of CSOs	Percentage
Increase	8	16%
Decrease	4	8%
Stable	37	73%
No comparison possible	2	4%
Total	51	100%

Qualitative observations

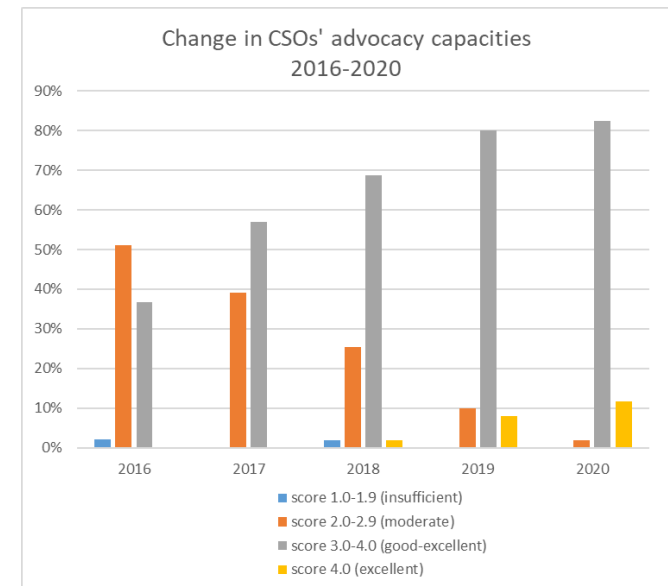
In general, there were no significant shifts in advocacy capacities in 2020. Several CSOs indicated to not have significantly changed their leadership capacities in the first half of 2020, therefore they saw no need to complete the 2020 survey; instead we used their 2019 advocacy capacity scores. The limited increase is partly explained by the fact that the capacity assessment in 2020 was conducted in the month of July, meaning that the assessment period covered only six months instead of the normal period of 12 months. Further, some capacity development workshops and engagements scheduled for 2020 were cancelled due to COVID-19, hence CSOs had less exposure in the first half of 2020 than planned for.

The pandemic had both positive and negative effects on their capacity strengthening. Due to the COVID-19 restrictions some face-to-face training events and advocacy engagements were cancelled. At the positive side there was notable increase in the use of social and mass media channels for communication during the COVID-19 period by CSOs. COVID-19 seems to have increased the speed at which CSOs have adopted these channels enabling virtual forums and online webinars. At county-level CSO networks and value chain platforms have also creatively used WhatsApp and internet connectivity to ensure meetings and dialogues on key issues proceed.

Areas for which improvements were reported by the CSOs include use of media, building and maintaining networks and coalitions, collaboration with key stakeholders, gathering and using evidence and digital communication.

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

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



3. Number of CSOs with increased thematic knowledge

Baseline value: 0
 2020 value: 14
 Average score: 3.6, compared to 3.5 in 2019

Explanation indicator

The thematic knowledge of CSOs were assessed via a guided self-assessment. The CSO organisations rated their knowledge around the identified theme, including the gender and climate aspect around it. A four point scale was used: 1 - insufficient; 2 - moderate; 3 - good and 4 - excellent. The CSO leaders were asked to further elaborate their scores and to illustrate it with examples. An increase in capacity means that the difference between the score in 2019 and 2020 is equal or larger than +0.25 point. A decrease means the difference is larger or equal to -0.25 point.

Quantitative values over 2020

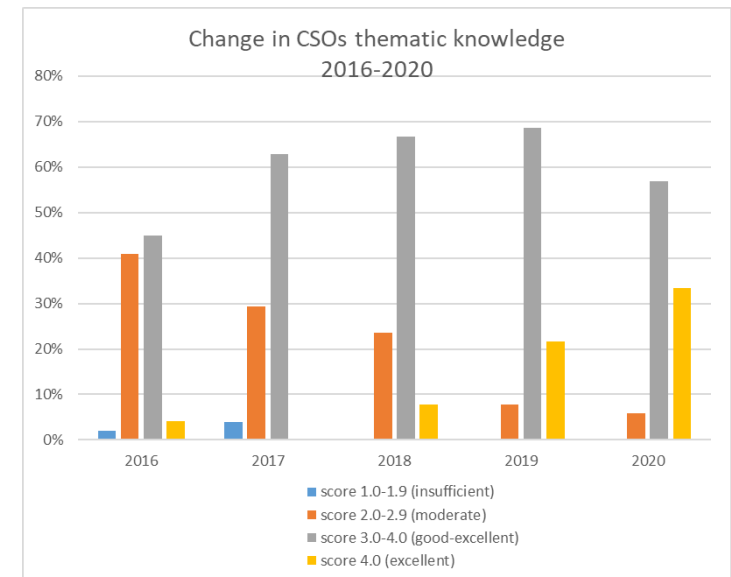
- 2020 saw an increase reported in thematic capacities, with more than a quarter of the CSOs indicating an increase in thematic knowledge (27%). 6 CSOs (12%) indicated a decrease in 2020, and 57% of CSOs remained stable in their level of thematic knowledge.
- The average score on thematic knowledge showed a slight increase, from 3.5 in 2019 to 3.6 in 2020.
- 46 CSOs scored a 3 or higher, of which 17 CSOs reported a score of 4 (excellent)

Score	% CSOs 2019	% CSOs 2020
score 1.0-1.9 (insufficient)	0%	0%
score 2.0-2.9 (moderate)	8%	6%
score 3.0-4.0 (good-excellent)	69%	57%
score 4.0 (excellent)	22%	33%
No data	2%	4%

Change in capacities (2020 vs 2019)	Number of CSOs	Percentage
Increase	14	27%
Decrease	6	12%
Stable	29	57%
No comparison possible	2	4%
Total	51	100%

Qualitative observations

Several CSOs indicated to not have significantly changed their thematic knowledge in the first half of 2020, therefore they saw no need to complete the 2020 survey; instead we used their 2019 capacity scores. The limited increase is partly explained by the fact that the capacity assessment in 2020 was conducted in the month of July, meaning that the assessment period covered only six months instead of the normal period of 12 months. Further, some capacity development workshops and engagements scheduled for 2020 were cancelled due to COVID-19, hence CSOs had less exposure in the first half of 2020 than planned for.



The areas for which the CSOs reported to have increased their knowledge include gender and social inclusion, nutrition sensitive agriculture, post-harvest losses, clean energy solutions, COVID-19 impact and prevention measures, and climate change adaptation.

In 2020, CSOs continued to invest in enhancing their thematic knowledge in relation to gender and social inclusion (GESI). In **Honduras** for example the CSOs further strengthened their GESI capacity on topics like discrimination, gender violence, new masculinities, gender equality and social inclusion. These contents are being taken up in the development of institutional actions by the CSOs. Following internal reflection processes on the needs and rights of minority groups, RDS-HN developed an institutional GESI policy and shared this with its partners. ASONOG appointed a committee to define guidelines for GESI integration in its strategic plan. HdH and FV in Honduras deepened their knowledge on the improved cookstove sector. Due to their strengthened capacities, they were able to contribute to strategic issues at national level such as the National Strategy for the Adoption of Improved Stoves (ENAEM), the concept note of the NAMA on improved stoves, and became active member of the Committee for the exemption of taxes on improved stoves and their parts. The WASH CSOs across the countries increased their knowledge on COVID-19 and prevention measures. The WASH CSOs in **Kenya** for example supported the design, prioritisation and implementation of hygiene awareness activities in the counties.

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

4. Number of CSOs with increased organisational sustainability capacities	baseline value (2017): 0 2020 value: 11 Average score: 3.5, compared to 3.5 in 2019
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Explanation indicator

The organisational sustainability of CSOs has been assessed via a guided self-assessment, which was newly introduced in 2017. The CSO organisations rated their knowledge around the identified theme, including the gender and climate aspect around it. A four-point scale was used: 1 - insufficient; 2 - moderate; 3 - good and 4 - excellent. The CSO leaders were asked to further elaborate their scores and to illustrate it with examples. An increase in capacity means that the difference between the score in 2019 and 2020 is equal or larger than +0.25 point. A decrease means the difference is larger or equal to -0.25 point.

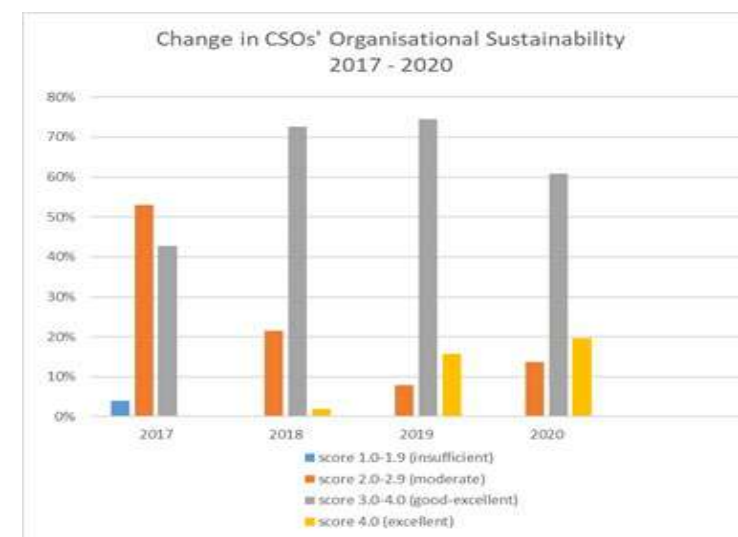
Quantitative values over 2019

- 22% of CSOs (11) reported an increase in organisational capacities, while nine CSOs (18%) reported a decrease in organisational sustainability. 29 CSOs reported that they did not experience any difference in their organisational capacities over the course of 2020.
- 61% of CSOs recording a score of 'good' and 20% a score of 'excellent'. There were no CSOs that assessed their capacities as insufficient and 14% of CSOs considered their capacities as moderate.

- The average score on organisational capacities is 3.5 which is similar to last year

Score	% CSOs 2019	% CSOs 2020
score 1.0-1.9 (insufficient)	0%	0%
score 2.0-2.9 (moderate)	8%	14%
score 3.0-4.0 (good-excellent)	75%	61%
score 4.0 (excellent)	16%	20%
No data	2%	4%

Change in capacities (2020 vs 2019)	Number of CSOs	Percentage
Increase	11	22%
Decrease	9	18%
Stable	29	57%
No comparison possible	2	4%
Total	51	100%



Qualitative observations

Several CSOs indicated to not have significantly changed their organisational capacities in the first half of 2020, therefore they saw no need to complete the 2020 survey; instead we used their 2019 capacity scores. The limited increase is partly explained by the fact that the capacity assessment in 2020 was conducted in the month of July, meaning that the assessment period covered only six months instead of the normal period of 12 months. Further, some capacity development workshops and engagements scheduled for 2020 were cancelled due to COVID-19, hence CSOs had less exposure in the first half of 2020 than planned for.

The areas for which the CSOs reported an increase in capacities include financial sustainability, organisational management processes, strategic communication, business planning, customer relationship and strategic partnerships.

The CSOs in **Honduras** for example focused their efforts in updating their institutional management regulations, in positioning themselves in new spaces of interest at national and international level, in forming consortia with existing and new partners to explore new opportunities, in strengthening their strategy for mobilizing and attracting diversified funding. To continue the organisational strengthening processes, the V4CP partner CSOs and SNV formed a Consortium and invited some well-known CSOs from El Salvador and Guatemala to join their efforts in preparing a regional project proposal focusing on climate change, FNS and renewable energy advocacy at local, national, and international level with field pilots in Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador (North Central America Triangle).

In view of the sensitive nature of the data, individual scores are kept confidential.

DD5: total nr of CSOs with increased L&A capacities

Baseline value: 0
 2020 value: 8
 Average score: 3.6, compared to 3.5 in 2019

Explanation indicator

The capacities of the CSOs have been assessed via a guided self-assessment. The CSOs rated their capacities in four areas: leadership, advocacy, thematic knowledge and organisational sustainability. The CSO leaders were asked to further elaborate their scores (1 - insufficient; 2 - moderate; 3 - good and 4 - excellent) and to illustrate it with examples. An increase in capacity means that the difference between the score in 2019 and 2020 is equal or larger than +0.25 point. A decrease means the difference is larger or equal to -0.25 point.

Quantitative values over 2020

The average score over all four capacities showed a slight increase, from 3.5 in 2019 to 3.6 in 2020. For three capacity areas – leadership, advocacy and organisational sustainability - the average score in 2020 was similar to 2019. 16% of the CSOs reported an increase in assessed capacities in 2020 vs 2019; the large majority (73%) of the CSOs’ maintained their capacity levels between 2019 and 2020; and four CSOs recorded a slight decrease in their capacities. Several CSOs indicated to not have significantly changed their capacities in the first half of 2020, therefore there was no need for them to complete the 2020 survey; instead we used their 2019 capacity scores.

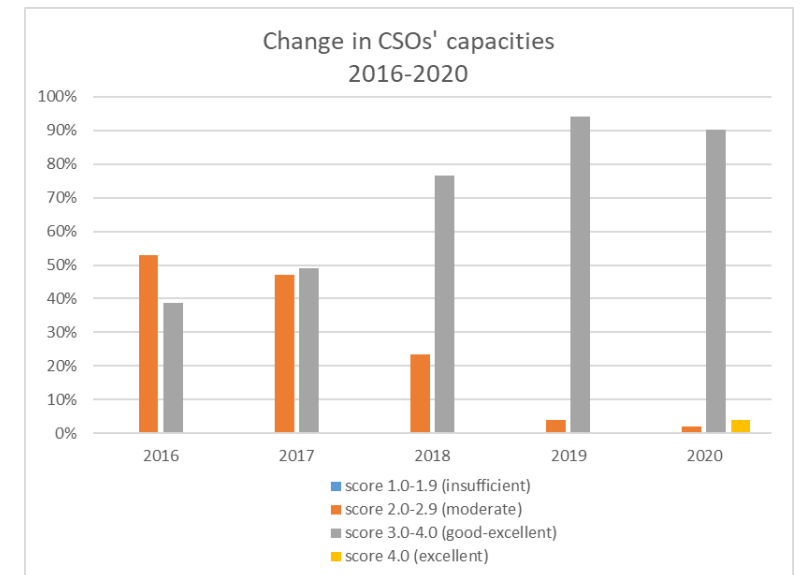
Change in capacities (2020 vs 2019)	Number of CSOs	Percentage
Increase	8	16%
Decrease	4	8%
Stable	37	73%
No comparison possible	2	4%
Total	51	100%

Qualitative observations

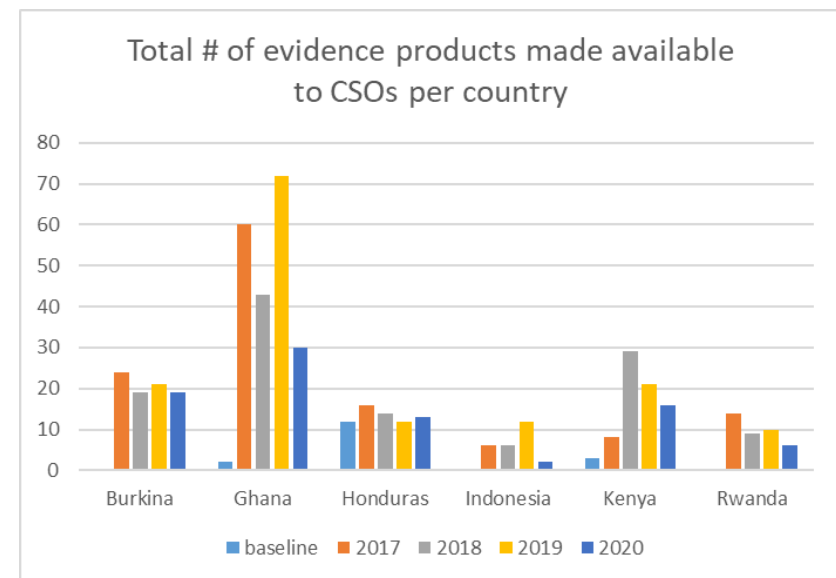
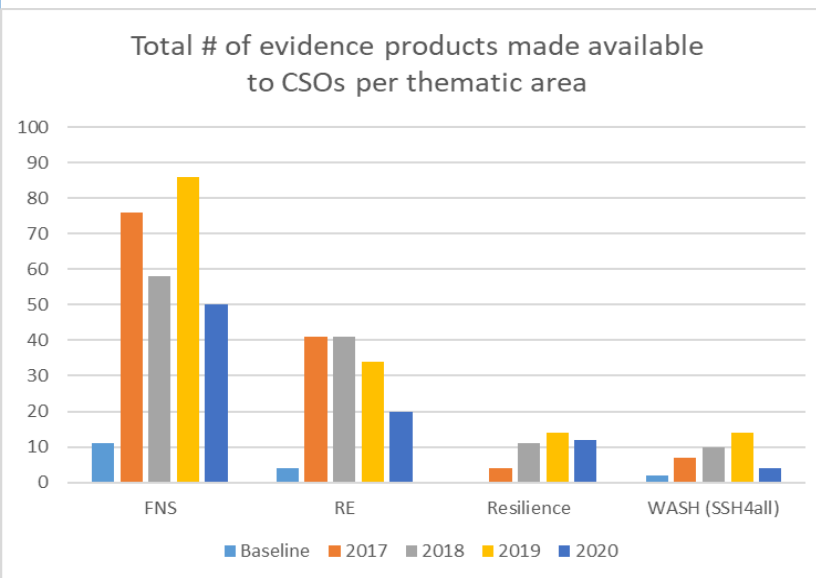
As the above table and graph show, the changes in capacities in 2020 compared to 2019 have been limited. This was in line with our expectations. The limited increase is partly explained by the fact that the capacity assessment in 2020 was conducted in the month of July, meaning that the assessment period covered only six months instead of the normal period of 12 months. Further, some capacity development workshops and engagements scheduled for 2020 were cancelled due to COVID-19, hence CSOs had less exposure in the first half of 2020 than planned for.

The capacity workshops that were organised in the first half of 2020 had a special focus on communication (see also below), resource mobilisation, use of evidence, gender equality and social inclusion and policy dialogue. In the months of August and September, learning and closing events took place at country level.

With the onset of COVID-19 in early 2020 and the introduction of movement restrictions in the countries, the CSOs had to substitute their reliance on face-to-face advocacy engagements with virtual advocacy engagements. To ensure CSOs could use these virtual tools effectively, the CSOs were trained on the effective use of Zoom, podcasts, WhatsApp, YouTube, etc for advocacy engagement and data collection. There was an increase in media engagement through TV, newspaper and radio. Particularly interesting was the increased use of social media and community radio. There was also a lot more sharing by CSOs during the heightened period of COVID-19.



	<p>Over the full program period, CSO capacities in leadership, thematic knowledge, advocacy and organisational sustainability are significantly improved compared to the start; was in 2016 the average score over the four assessed capacities 2.9, in 2020 the average score raised to 3.6. CSOs are now more conversant with their respective themes, are using evidence in key platforms to influence agenda and feel more confident about their organisations' future sustainability, with the exception of Kenya where the organisational sustainability capacity slightly improved in some cases, and reduced in other. This is mostly due to continued financial sustainability concerns also linked to a shrinking donor landscape.</p> <p><i>"The knowledge gained in the area of advocacy and use of evidence strengthened our interventions, and we became confident and able to convince decision makers at all levels. Additional to this, we have been able to position ourselves and recently won a 1 million euros European Union grant".</i> Musine Juvenal, Program Manager, IMBARAGA, Rwanda.</p> <p>A specific result of the programme worth mentioning is CSOs increased skills in coalition building. The identification and use of complementary capacities among CSO partners (within and external to V4CP), the joining of forces to increase power and visibility are mentioned by all CSOs as key assets of the programme. Several CSOs cited that their organisations have become more open-minded and transparent in their management of processes and operations which led to the improved intra-organisational relationships.</p>	
Evidence available for CSOs	total nr of policy briefs and/or evidence based knowledge products made available to CSO that are supportive to its advocacy plan	Baseline value: 17 2020 value: 86
	<p><i>Explanation indicator</i> This indicator measures the number of knowledge products made available to CSOs that support their advocacy efforts. SNV, IFPRI and/or other research institutes with whom V4CP partners share policy briefs and/or evidence-based knowledge products with the CSOs relevant to the theme they are working on. Examples are research and evaluation reports, learning papers, lectures, documented approaches, best practices, videos, case studies, briefings, stories of change etc.</p> <p><i>Quantitative values over 2020</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In total 86 knowledge products were made available to CSOs by SNV, IFPRI, and other researchers or research institutes in the first half of 2020. • The majority of products continue to be FNS-related, 50 in total, reflecting the sector's prominence in the V4CP Programme. 	



Qualitative observations

Like previous years, FNS-related knowledge products were the largest number of thematic evidence products shared amongst CSOs. This is due to the presence of the FNS theme in all 6 countries as well as the expertise of and existing research by IFPRI.

Significant progress was made over the past five years in generating and disseminating evidence as input into actual policy and strategy processes across all countries and all themes. The evidence generated proved to be a powerful tool to support and provide legitimacy to CSOs' advocacy actions. Not only has the evidence been of great value to the CSOs, but it has also triggered action from policy makers. Research findings were not only shared with decision makers, but also published in the media, resulting in widespread dissemination to the public, informing citizens and giving them an opportunity to engage

Two different evidence generation approaches were followed. In WASH and RE, evidence was either generated by the CSOs and SNV directly, or by commissioning national consultants or local research institutes. In all cases CSOs were fully involved in the development of these studies. Experiences with this set up were positive. It contributed to the CSOs capacity to initiate and supervise studies, and further strengthened their thematic knowledge. The active involvement of the CSOs also ensured full ownership. SNV ensured that the studies were of the required standard. In FNS and Resilience, IFPRI led in providing evidence for CSOs. This has resulted in high quality and well received studies and policy notes that not only strengthened the advocacy messaging, but also helped CSOs to strengthen their knowledge and to gain credibility in their engagement with government and other stakeholders.

In order to create a compelling story and convince key decision makers to prioritise and budget for sanitation, V4CP in **Kenya** researched "the effects of poor sanitation on the health and wellbeing of communities in Kericho, Homa Bay and Elgeyo Marakwet counties". This resulted in a

wide range of reports and advocacy products used by CSOs in a broad range of advocacy activities. National media produced a TV documentary based on the research. CSOs were also trained in how to develop advocacy strategies and advocacy briefs using local evidence around identified sanitation challenges. In **Indonesia**, CSOs collaborated with researchers and a local university on nine studies on sanitation behaviour and facility, sanitation supply chain, and private sector engagement. Recommendations for better STBM implementation were disseminated through meetings with local government. CSOs used the research findings to approach the private sector and advocate for their involvement in the sanitation movement. CSOs also used real-time sanitation monitoring data (STBM Smart) to advocate the prioritisation of sanitation from key leaders.

A full list of evidence products produced on behalf of the V4CP programme can be found in the Annex of the Annual report.

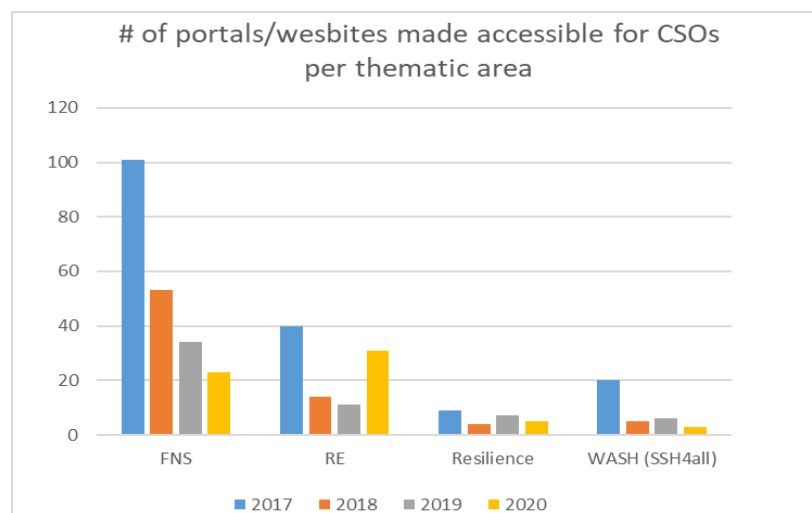
total nr of portals and websites made accessible for CSOs that generate evidence for advocacy issues	Baseline value: 23 2020 value: 62
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Explanation indicator

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

Quantitative values over 2019

- In total, 62 portals and websites were made available to CSOs by SNV, IFPRI, and other researchers or research institutes in the first six months of 2020.
- With a total of 28 portals/websites made available in 2020, Ghana continues to be country with the highest number of portals/websites made available to CSO



Qualitative observations

Portals and websites were shared with CSOs to update or increase their knowledge on specific advocacy topics. These range from websites from international organisations providing general thematic information to websites addressing specific topics in a relevant country.

Advocacy strategies and plans available	Total nr of advocacy plans	Baseline value: 18 2020 value: 18
<p><i>Explanation indicator</i> This result refers to the joint advocacy plan that is made for each project. Together with SNV, IFPRI and/or other partners, the CSOs create/review a joint advocacy plan for their theme.</p> <p><i>Quantitative values over 2020</i> At the end of 2020, 18 advocacy plans were made.</p> <p><i>Qualitative observations</i> In 2020, the joint advocacy plans were reviewed for all 18 projects. Based on changes in the context, learnings regarding project implementation and project achievements, updates were made to each of the country thematic advocacy plans.</p>		
Total nr of CSO action plans		Baseline value: 50 2020 value: 51
<p><i>Explanation indicator</i> This result refers to individual CSO annual action plans. Each CSO is expected to draft and implement an individual annual action plan that builds on the joint thematic advocacy plan that was developed for their advocacy topic.</p> <p><i>Quantitative values over 2020</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of 2019/early 2020, 51 CSO actions plans were made. <p><i>Qualitative observations</i> The individual CSO action plans were made by each individual CSO in 2019/early 2020.</p>		
DD6: total nr of CSOs included in V4CP		Baseline value: 50 2020 value: 51
<p><i>Explanation indicator</i> The aggregated indicator used to inform the D&D M&E framework concerns the total number of CSOs participating in the project.</p> <p><i>Quantitative values over 2020</i> In 2020, 51 CSOs were directly involved in the programme.</p> <p><i>Qualitative observations</i> Most CSOs concentrate on one theme, except for six CSOs that work on two themes. Five CSOs in Ghana work on 'post-harvest losses' and 'sustainable nutrition for all' at the same time, and one CSO in Kenya is involved in both the dairy and horticulture project within the FNS theme. Apart from the 51 CSOs that are directly engaged by the V4CP programme, many other CSOs are involved in the advocacy efforts through coalitions and member organisations that have been established. Some, if not most, of these CSOs are expected to benefit indirectly from the</p>		

	capacity development activities as well as advocacy efforts undertaken by the programme. We do not currently, however, have the capacity to measure this number accurately.																																																							
Increased CSO participation in meetings, multi-stakeholder platforms and alliances with governments and the private sector	Total nr of formal and informal encounters with government and/or businesses per CSO	Baseline value: 132 2020 value: 658																																																						
<p><i>Explanation indicator</i> An indicator for CSO participation looks at the number of formal and informal encounters with government and/or businesses that were relevant to the advocacy issue. Encounters are for example workshops/trainings, hearings, public debates, round tables, commissions, discussions, etc. Informal encounters can be casual, unplanned or unexpected. Corrections are done for double counting of encounters across CSOs.</p> <p><i>Quantitative values over 2019</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In total, 658 encounters were reported by all CSOs together for first the first half of 2020 <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="481 710 1182 1204"> <p>Nr of (in)formal encounters with government/businesses by CSOs 2016 - 2020</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>Baseline</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Burkina Faso</td> <td>20</td> <td>130</td> <td>180</td> <td>180</td> <td>130</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ghana</td> <td>40</td> <td>270</td> <td>260</td> <td>420</td> <td>260</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Honduras</td> <td>10</td> <td>120</td> <td>110</td> <td>110</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Indonesia</td> <td>10</td> <td>150</td> <td>190</td> <td>160</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kenya</td> <td>20</td> <td>100</td> <td>170</td> <td>130</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rwanda</td> <td>20</td> <td>80</td> <td>150</td> <td>160</td> <td>60</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div data-bbox="1205 710 1966 1204"> <p>Total nr of (in)formal encounters with government and/or businesses by CSOs</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Total Encounters</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Baseline</td> <td>132</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td>900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td>1080</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2019</td> <td>1180</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>658</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> </div> <p><i>Qualitative observations</i> Despite the COVID pandemic the number of meetings remained more or less at the same level in the respective countries in the first half of 2020, compared to the same period in 2019. Instead of face to face meetings several meetings were organised online, via ZOOM or other online platforms (see for more information below, under DD4)</p>			Country	Baseline	2017	2018	2019	2020	Burkina Faso	20	130	180	180	130	Ghana	40	270	260	420	260	Honduras	10	120	110	110	40	Indonesia	10	150	190	160	100	Kenya	20	100	170	130	70	Rwanda	20	80	150	160	60	Year	Total Encounters	Baseline	132	2017	900	2018	1080	2019	1180	2020	658
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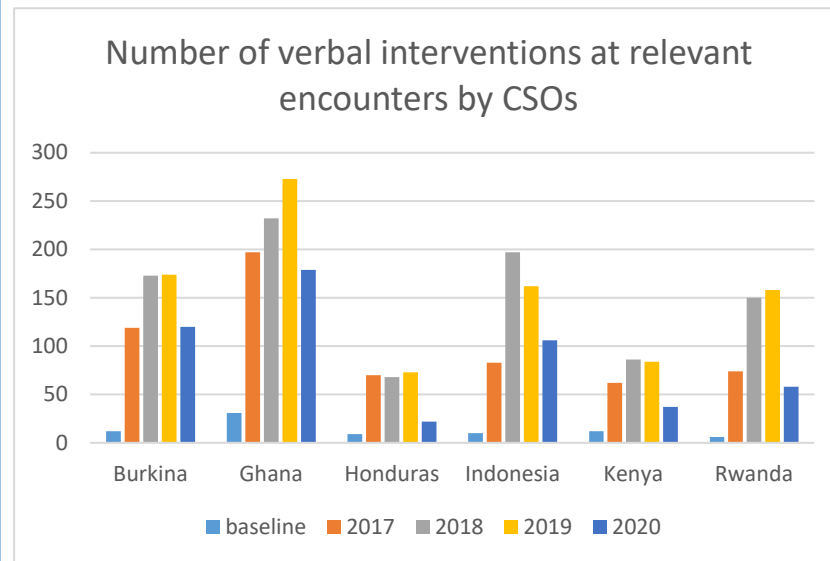
total nr of verbal interventions at relevant encounters	Baseline value: 77 2020 value: 522
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Explanation indicator

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

Quantitative values over 2020

- In total, over 522 meaningful verbal interventions were made by V4CP CSOs in the first half of 2020.
- The overview below shows the division of the number of verbal interventions over countries as well as the evolution in numbers over time.



total nr of evidence-based knowledge/ research products shared with relevant stakeholders	Baseline value: 2 2020 value: 137
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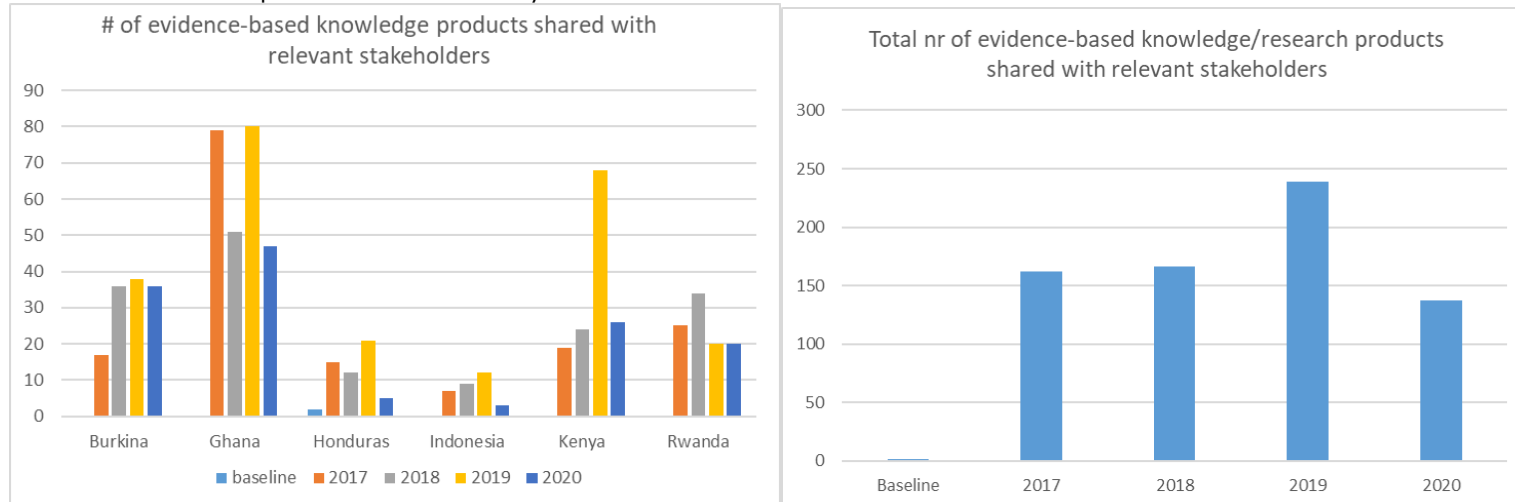
Explanation indicator

One of the indicators for monitoring CSO participation is the sharing of evidence-based knowledge/research products with relevant stakeholders. Evidence-based knowledge/research products are for example research and evaluation reports, learning papers, documented

approaches, best practices, videos, case studies, briefings, stories of change. The quantitative value is the number of different products shared by the CSOs, no matter how many stakeholders the products have been shared with.

Quantitative values over 2020

- In total 137 evidence products were shared by CSOs with external stakeholders in the first 6 months of 2020



Qualitative observations

Creation and use of evidence are important in advocacy. Building strong local constituencies and actively involving citizens in evidence generation and use adds a human-face and validates demand for improvements. The CSOs were actively involved in generating, interpreting and sharing evidence to inform and convince government and other stakeholders.

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

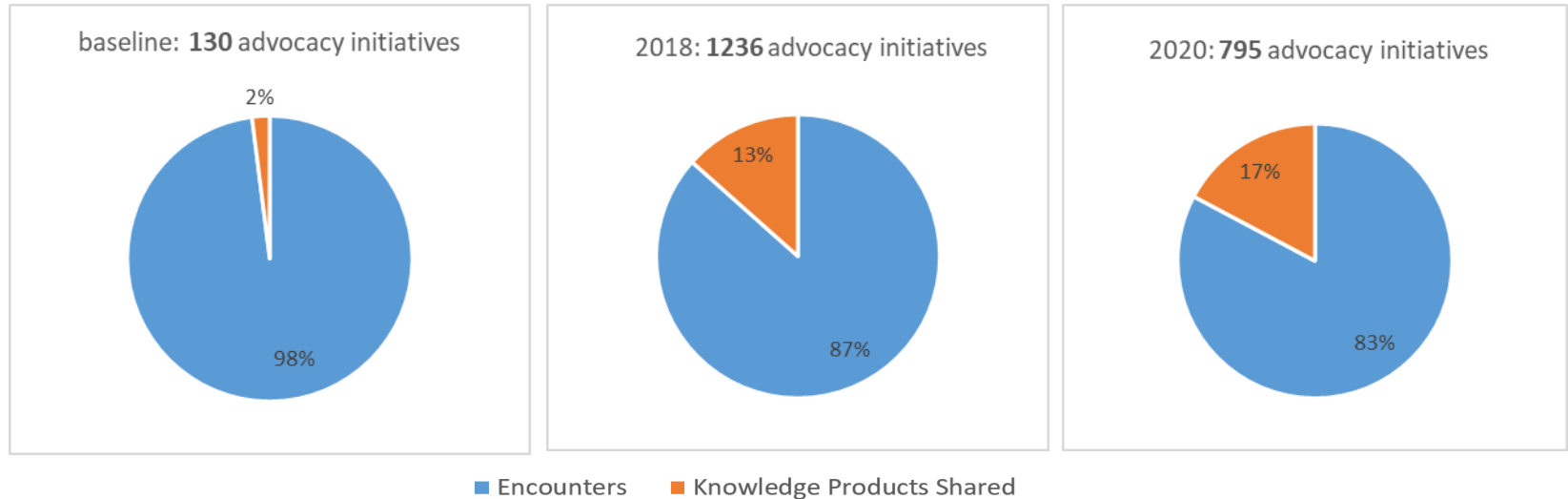
Baseline value: 134
2020 value: 795

Explanation indicator

The aggregated indicator used to inform the D&D M&E framework concerns the number of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs. This is not an indicator in the M&E framework of V4CP, measured specifically by each project. Hence, we combine the data of two existing indicators which are measured by V4CP. These are the number of formal and informal encounters by CSOs and number of evidence products shared by CSOs with stakeholders. Please note that apart from encounters and the sharing of knowledge products other advocacy initiatives are carried out, like the for example the involvement of the media, or the building of coalitions with other CSOs. However, these initiatives are not structurally measured by the programme and therefore not reported here.

Quantitative values over 2020

- In total, 795 advocacy activities were reported in the first half of 2020: 658 formal and informal meetings have been held and 137 evidence products were shared with relevant stakeholders.



Qualitative observations

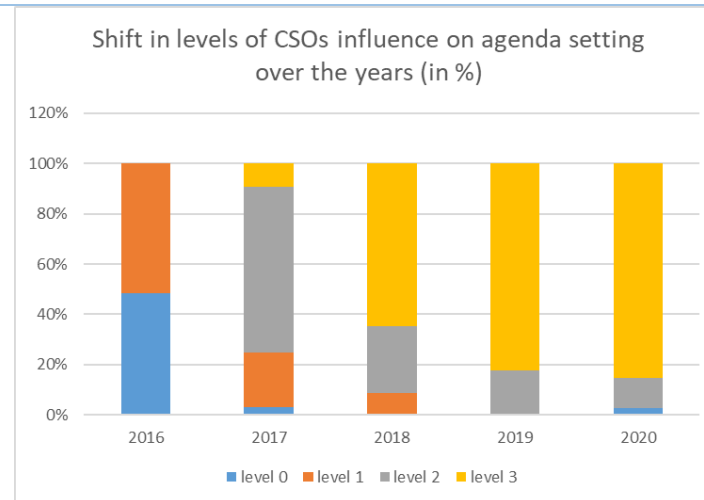
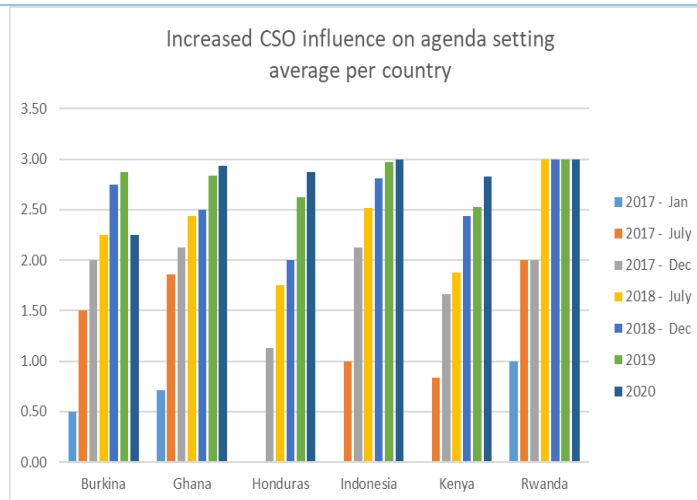
Implementation from March 2020 onwards was strongly affected by the *COVID pandemic* in all countries. The control measures put in place by the governments varied in severity and duration among the countries. The restrictions forced V4CP (CSOs, SNV, IFPRI) to adjust their ways of working and shift to online engagement. These adjustments took some time. Generally, no changes in the Theories of Change (ToCs) were required, but some of the advocacy messaging was adjusted, particularly in WASH, and in some cases, focus was shifted to different target groups or activities were adapted.

Due to the increased dependency on online platforms, programme implementation was affected by quality of the internet in the countries. For instance, CSOs in Indonesia made very effective use of the widespread access to the internet and in doing so effectively expanded their outreach. The online engagement also allowed events to become more inclusive. In Honduras, Burkina Faso, and Kenya on the other hand, poor connectivity in rural areas combined with relatively limited experience with online engagement, complicated and delayed the implementation of the advocacy plans. A CSO in Kenya observed that:

"...Most stakeholders at community level don't have internet ready gadgets. Even with virtual interaction quality of signal has not been good as some cannot get quality internet bundle..."

To ensure timely completion of V4CP in this final year, all field activities by CSOs were planned to finish by the end of September latest. The implementation period in 2020 was therefore already comparatively short to begin with and offered limited opportunities to make up for COVID instigated delays in this final year of V4CP. However, despite the encountered problems due to COVID, the number of meetings remained more or less at the same level in the respective countries compared to previous periods.

<p>Increased CSO influence on agenda setting in interaction with governments and the private sector</p>	<p>Nr of occurrences which show increased CSO influence on agenda setting related to thematic issue at national level and/or subnational level DD3: # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage</p>	<p>Baseline value: 0 2020 value: 6</p>
	<p><i>Explanation indicator</i> A scoring rubric is used to unpack the indicator 'degree of CSO influence on agenda setting related to its issue of interest'. The ladder defines four different levels of success in influencing agenda:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. CSOs have no or only occasional interaction with key stakeholders in government and/or the private sector 1. CSOs have regular interactions with key stakeholders in government and/or the private sector 2. CSOs get an opportunity to explain their interests towards key stakeholders in government and/or the private sector 3. CSOs' interests are 'put on the agenda' and are discussed among stakeholders in government and/or the private sector. <p>Projects focus on influencing agenda setting at either national level, subnational level or both. The actual score reflects the degree of influence on agenda setting at the moment of the measurement. The indicator is differentiated for national and sub-national level. The sub-national level includes districts, counties, regions, provinces, communes, villages, etc.</p> <p><i>Quantitative values over 2020</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda setting is measured for 36 occurrences (or situations), of which 23 are specified at national and 13 at sub-national level. At national level, progress has been established for 3 occurrences and at sub-national level for 1. Influencing the agenda setting of the private sector was measured for two cases, and for both was an increase noted. In both cases the CSOs succeeded to get their issues on the agenda of the involved private sector actors (level 3). • In the majority of the cases (86%), CSOs indicate the highest level influence in their interactions with stakeholders, namely a level 3. For the other 14% of occurrences, CSOs record a minimum score of 2, signalling clear progress made since 2016 when 63% of the reported cases did not have (regular) interactions about their topic with relevant stakeholders. • Further, no significant differences are reported in successfulness in influencing agenda between national and subnational level. 	



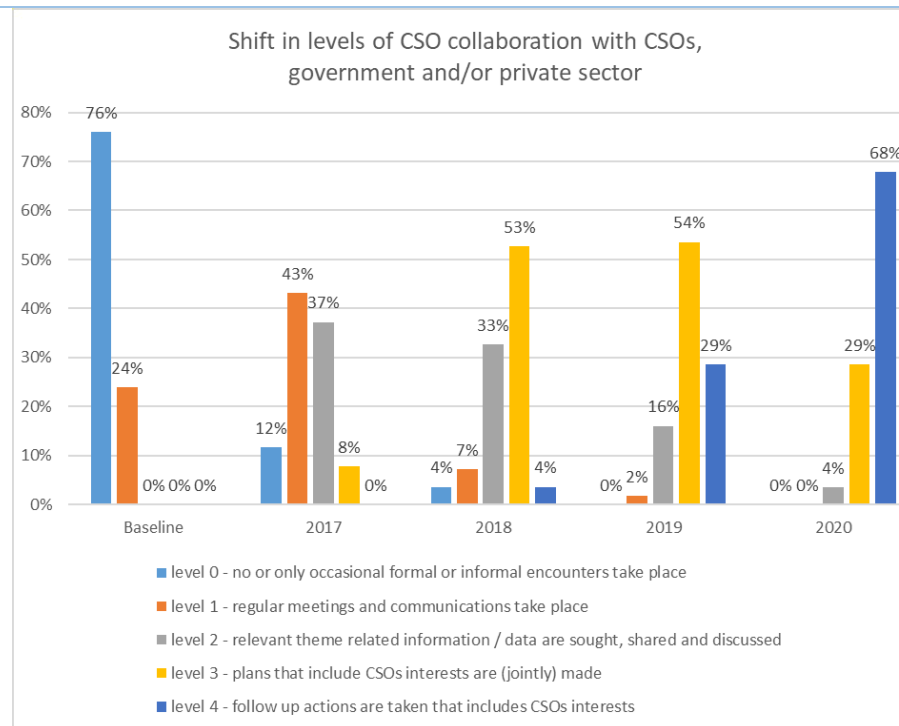
Qualitative observations

In 2019 most of the CSOs were already highly successful in putting their interests on the agenda of relevant stakeholders: in more than 80% of the cases, the CSOs reached the highest level of influence in their interactions with stakeholders. Hence, no substantial changes in agenda influencing were expected for the year 2020. The earlier observed (slight) difference between subnational and national level in terms of successfulness in agenda influencing is no longer visible in 2020.

The capacity strengthening trajectory in combination with evidence generation resulted in CSOs in strengthening their position in the respective sectors. Government agencies came to see the CSOs as credible development partners, and the CSOs gained considerable influence in policy development and implementation at their levels of engagement. In **Kenya**, for instance, CCAK now sits in the Energy, Environment and Gender Sector Boards within KERE and KEPSA and is thus well positioned to engage at high level (e.g. during ministerial or presidential roundtables). The capacity development programme helped the CSOs to improve on their advocacy approach. E.g. in Ghana, CSOs which initially used a confrontational style changed to a more collaborative approach and because of that became more effective.

In **Ghana**, as part of sustainability measures, the WASH CSOs identified the private sector engagement as very key in advocacy and worked in 2020 towards improving their presence and impact at the both the local and national level. CSOs initiated several engagements with private sector actors. The CSOs reported these engagements to be highly successful in the sense that they got the opportunity to explain their interests that seek to improve private sector engagement with MMDAs as well as investment in sanitation services. It led to buy-in of private sector actors in critical sanitation issues. The CSO IF made significant gains in involving the private sector at national level. IF led the CSOs in issuing a memo to the MSWR on recommendations made by the Environmental Sanitation Providers Association (ESPA), an umbrella body for private sanitation service providers, for effective private sector engagement on S&H. Amongst these recommendations was the need for tax incentives for private entities undertaking S&H services. In June 2020, initial discussions had commenced between the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) and ESPA on the need for tax incentives for the private sector to invest in the treatment of liquid waste and tax waivers on equipment directly used for sanitation services.

	CSOs in Indonesia advocated that low-income communities and disadvantaged groups (including women and people with disabilities) should be given additional support to gain access to sanitation and this resulted in their successful inclusion within several STBM regulations in the targeted districts. See also Story of Change .	
Improved collaboration between CSOs, government and the private sector	Nr of occurrences which show increased collaboration between CSOs, government, and/or businesses	Baseline value: 0 2020 value: 17
	<p><i>Explanation indicator</i></p> <p>A scoring rubric is used to unpack the indicator 'collaboration between CSOs, government and businesses'. The ladder defines five different levels of collaboration (level 0-4):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. no or only occasional formal or informal encounters between CSOs, governments and private sector take place that are related to the issue 1. regular meetings and communications take place between CSOs, government and/or the private sector which are related to the issue 2. relevant theme related information / data are sought, shared and discussed among CSOs, government and/or the private sector. 3. plans that include CSOs interests are (jointly) made by CSOs, government and/or the private sector. 4. follow up actions are taken that includes CSOs interest. <p><i>Quantitative values over 2020</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2020, all formal collaboration with government, private sector, and other CSOs is now in the form of regular meetings with relevant information shared at a minimum for all recorded collaborative efforts. • Whereas in 2019 only 29% of the reported cases plans were followed up by joint actions (level 4), in 2020 this has increased to 68%. 	



The CSOs' collaboration with the government, the private sector, and other CSOs considerably improved over the years, as is shown in above graph. CSOs increased capacity and credibility helped them to more effectively engage with other sector actors. V4CP CSOs built or joined alliances with other CSOs and/or brought interested parties together in so-called multi-stakeholder partnerships (MSP) to influence policy development. The final evaluation also confirmed that V4CP has increased the range and effectiveness of collaboration by partner CSOs in support of activities to their objectives. The collaboration between V4CP partner CSOs, and with government (at various levels), were the two most often cited relationships that have been positively influenced through the course of the programme. Collaboration with private sector actors improved as well but was more limited in comparison.

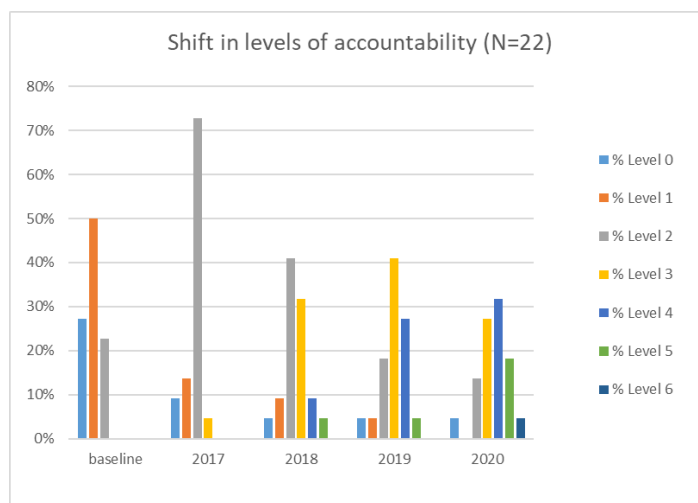
In **Burkina Faso**, for instance, the CSOs built a coalition of 29 CSOs engaged in promoting renewable energy. The coalition has since taken up two positions in the committee set up by ANEREE (National Agency for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency) to develop renewable energy standards. The V4CP CSOs, backed by the coalition, engaged with key ministries related to energy issues and successfully advocated for better division of roles between the two main government agencies involved in energy. V4CP activities convened representatives from the Ministries of Energy, Education and Youth/Youth Entrepreneurship, increasing government coordination on the development of training curricula addressing the lack of qualified renewable energy technicians. This resulted in the first bachelor's course in solar energy, introduced at a vocational high school in 2019-2020 and other renewable energy vocational qualification certificate courses in the pipeline. The successful interactions with

	<p>CSOs prompted the Minister of Energy to formalise CSO consultations on government decision-making and activities related to renewable energy.</p> <p>In Kenya, the Inter-ministerial committee on clean cooking, chaired by the Ministry of Energy with secretariat support from CCAK, developed the Clean Cooking Action Plan to guide planning in key government ministries. The CSOs also convened the Technical Working Group on climate, health and energy, which developed the household air pollution manual for health workers in rural areas. The manual, aimed at scaling up adoption of clean cooking in Kenyan households, was piloted by community champions.</p> <p>Making good use of online opportunities during the pandemic, the CSO's in Indonesia continued to advocate for the increased participation of youth and millennials in FNS advocacy. In collaboration with the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction Office of the Vice President (TP2AK), the Millennials Voice Platform was established for millennials and youth across Indonesia to share -and act on - FNS related activities. In addition, V4CP led the organisation of online competitions aimed to increase the interest, ideas and action of millennials on stunting prevention and reduction efforts. These included, MISSION (Millennials Scientific for Nutrition) an FNS research competition and social media campaign, AMUNISI (Millennials for Inclusive Nutrition), a competition of millennials and youth in Timor Island, and SEMETHON 2, a social-entrepreneur competition for millennials. The competitions attracted large numbers of participants.</p> <p>In Ghana the work on increasing private sector engagement for inclusive sanitation and hygiene service delivery continued. In previous years the V4CP CSOs had increased collaboration with the environmental sanitation Providers Association (ESPA) and called for special tax incentives for ESPA members. This led to the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources initiating discussions in 2020 between the Ghana Revenue Authority and Environmental Service Providers Association. During these discussions the urgent need for tax incentives for the private sector to invest in the treatment of liquid waste and tax waivers on equipment directly used for sanitation services were discussed. The Ministry also indicated that it had tasked the ESPA to furnish it with a proposal to further the engagements.</p> <p>The CSOs `collaboration with the government, the private sector, and other CSOs considerably improved over the years, as is shown in above graph. The final evaluation confirmed that V4CP has increased the range and effectiveness of collaboration by partner CSOs in support of activities to their objectives. The collaboration between V4CP partner CSOs, and with government (at various levels), were the two most often cited relationships that have been positively influenced through the course of the programme. Collaboration with private sector actors improved as well but was more limited in comparison.</p> <p>In Honduras, the V4CP CSOs initiated the <i>Inter-institutional Platform for the Development of the Improved Stoves Value Chain</i>, now a network of 23 members from government, civil society, academia, and private sector. The Platform has proven a powerful vehicle for participative generation and dissemination of ten valuable studies in support of the V4CP advocacy. With state entities playing an active role, the Platform was the driving force behind the design of the National Strategy for the Adoption of Improved Stoves and is expected to support its implementation.</p> <p><i>"It is important to recognise the broad and participatory process of building the ENAEM. It is an example of well-coordinated synergies and the evident commitment of actors. ... "</i> René Benitez-GIZ</p>	
Improved accountability mechanisms	Nr of occurrences which show improved functioning of accountability mechanisms	Baseline value: 0 2020 value: 13
	<p><i>Explanation indicator</i> A scoring rubric is used to unpack the indicator `Degree to which accountability mechanisms are functioning`. The ladder defines 7 different levels of collaboration (level 0-6):</p>	

0. CSOs are not provided with information - about decisions, decision making processes, policies - by government / companies
1. CSOs are provided with information - about decisions, decision making processes, policies - by government / companies
2. Existence of ad-hoc fora for consultation with CSOs. CSOs are given the opportunity to provide information to decision makers
3. Government / companies are transparent in their decisions and actions. Government / companies provide feedback on demands of CSOs
4. Formal structures / procedures for feedback/consultations with CSOs are established
5. Government/ companies act on the demands of CSOs through changes in rhetoric and changes in policies and practices
6. Government / companies pro-actively engage with CSOs in determining the policy agenda, in seeking information and possible options

Quantitative values over 2020

- Improved functioning of accountability mechanisms is measured in 22 cases, of which 13 showed an increase from 2019 to 2020. For 9 cases the situation remained unchanged.
- There has been a defined shift in levels of functioning accountability mechanisms in 2020. Progress in 2020 builds on that made in the previous years, specifically on the establishment of formal structures/procedures for feedback and consultation with CSOs, which increased from 32% in 2019 to 55% in 2020. In addition to improvements made in the establishment of formal structures, 2020 also saw a significant increase from 5% in 2019 to 23% in 2020 in the governments’ act on demands of CSOs in the form of changes in their policies and practices.
- There has been a clear progress in the functioning of the accountability mechanisms over the years. At baseline, in none of the occurrences the government was transparent/provided feedback, no formal structures for feedback/consultations existed and government didn’t act on the demands of CSOs through changes in rhetoric and changes in policies and practices, while in 2020 in 77% of the cases the government is transparent and provide feedback, in 55% of these cases formal structures for feedback have been established and in 23% of these cases the government acted on the demands of the CSOs through changes in policies and practices.



V4CP CSOs active in the FNS sector in **Kenya** reported increased accountability at county level. CSO CUTS anchored its county activities in earlier developed dairy stakeholders’ platforms across the four counties. Stakeholders used the platforms to engage in policy reviews including the new industry regulations and submitted their memoranda promoting safety. Respective platform chairs are taking the lead in following-up of these policy documents towards implementation.

In the WASH sector, the V4CP CSOs developed a social audit toolkit and trained CSO networks on how to conduct social audits on sanitation projects. From 2018 to 2020 CSO networks conducted social audits, validated findings with county government representatives and other stakeholders and used the findings to advocate for sanitation service delivery and hold county governments accountable to their commitments.

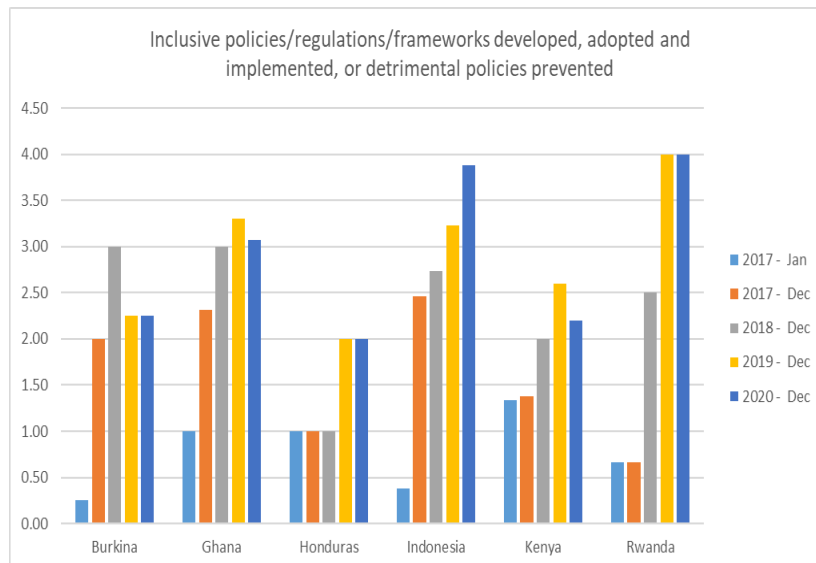
In **Ghana**, increased citizen participation in service delivery was established through the formation of citizens monitoring teams at the MMDAs level, the so-called “District Sanitation and Hygiene Advocacy Teams” (DSHATs). This to promote transparency and accountability. The DSHATs are comprised of 12 members who represent selected communities, women’s groups, youth groups, unit committees, landlord associations, Area/Zonal Council

members who represent selected communities, women’s groups, youth groups, unit committees, landlord associations, Area/Zonal Council

	<p>Chairpersons and Persons with Disability (PWDs). V4CP CSOs advised the DSHATs on how to engage the District Assembly so that they could push citizens' access to safe sanitation facilities up the political agenda. Members work with the district authorities and the community and are responsible for evidence-based advocacy on sanitation and hygiene issues.</p> <p>In Indonesia, the CSOs have become actively involved in the Pokja AMPL task force at district level. The working group served as a platform to consult between government and other stakeholders on sanitation policies and the roll-out of said policies. It is in this working group that progress is being monitored and government is held to account.</p> <p>In Burkina, a collaboration protocol between the RE CSO Coalition (CNPDER) and the Ministry of Energy to help improve accountability was signed in September. Through this, the Ministry agreed to inform and include CSOs in decision making regarding renewable energy.</p>	
Increased commitment / political will to adopt practices and/or policies	total nr of policy makers/business leaders who demonstrate increased support for advocacy issue	Baseline value: 0 2020 value: 250
	<p><i>Explanation indicator</i></p> <p>We used the policy maker rating tool to determine the support of policy and/or decision makers for the advocacy issue. For each advocacy issue a number of policy makers and decision makers who are influential concerning the issue are identified. Each policy/decision maker was then separately scored on the degree to which he/she supports the advocacy issue. Four levels of support are identified:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. not at all supportive or in opposition: no evidence this person has spoken about, taken action, or otherwise directly supported the issue. OR, evidence exists this person opposes the issue. 2. not very supportive: this person has verbally expressed some support, but primarily in one-on-one conversations and small group meetings. 3. supportive: this person demonstrates support through actions such as: voting, speaking in public, quoted in the media, encouraging others to support the issue, helping negotiation/support bills. 4. extremely supportive: this person is known as a champion for the issue, plays a leadership role in advancing the issue, and consistently makes the issue a priority on the agenda. <p>The policy maker ratings are repeated on an annual basis to monitor changes in support over time and to continuously guide/inform the advocacy strategy.</p> <p>Not all countries measure 'political will' in the same way. Some countries shifted from measuring the political will of individuals to measuring the political will of institutions because individuals appear to regularly change positions while institutions are considered more stable. Additionally, the measurement of the support of institutions also differs from one country to the other. For example, one country counted the number of individuals in the targeted institutions that showed increase in support while other countries just counted individual institutions. In view of these differences in measuring and reporting of the indicator, a comparison of quantitative data across countries is considered not useful.</p> <p>Collected qualitative information is kept confidential in view of the potential sensitivity of this data.</p>	

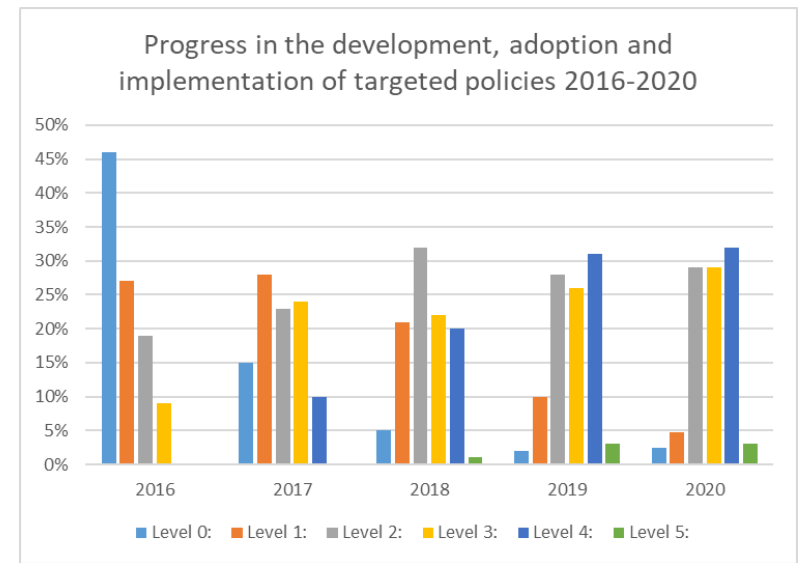
Appropriate budget allocation and expenditure by government on specific issue	number of V4CP country themes that report an increase of annual budget allocation and/or expenditure on advocacy issue	Baseline value: 0 2020 value: 8
<p><i>Explanation indicators</i> In principal, all country themes monitor on a yearly basis the size of budget allocated and/or spent on a specific advocacy issue.</p> <p><i>Quantitative values over 2020</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase in budget allocation was recorded for 8 cases • There was a recorded decrease in budget allocation for two cases, and for 4 cases the budget allocation remained the same. <p><i>Qualitative observations</i> Access to reliable budget allocation and expenditure data is a challenging, near impossible task for CSOs. For a large number of country projects, data was not retrieved as accessing accurate and reliable data proved too difficult.</p> <p>Examples of increased budget allocation include: In Ghana, budget-tracking work done by GHACCO and ORGIIS showed an average increase of 11.5% in 2020 budget allocations for clean cooking in V4CP target districts, following continued CSO engagement to ensure clean cooking in district strategic plans was reflected in the annual budget. In Kenya, a key ambition of the V4CP CSOs for 2020 was to influence sustained increased budget to agriculture (livestock) by county governments in line with the CADDP threshold of 10% of the national budget. The CSO KLMC influenced the County Government of Isiolo and Marsabit to increase budget estimates for the financial year 2019 -2020 for the Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (DoALF) to 9.9% and 8.7% respectively against a baseline of 6% for Isiolo and 5% for Marsabit. CSOs undertook a social audit to validate the expenditure for this allocation to the livestock sector. Again in Kenya, alternative budget memos, developed by the V4CP WASH CSOs and presented in county-level round-table meetings resulted in several additional allocations for sanitation purposes. For 2020 year the CSO-network in Elgeyo Marakwet County followed up on the 2019 memo which resulted in the allocation of budget for the financial year 2020/21 of at least EUR 11,000 to support the roll-out of the community health strategy, the construction of sanitation services at two health care facilities, and reserved some budget for community led total sanitation. And in Kericho County there were budget allocations amounting to nearly EUR 30,000 for the construction of public sanitation services, among them two local markets and both catering to the needs of people living with disabilities, or elderly. In Indonesia, CSOs focused on advocating the utilisation of village funds for sanitation. Each village has budget for village development, often used for road rehabilitation or construction. CSOs influenced the village government to use the money for improved sanitation services, specifically to support low-income community members and other vulnerable people. In addition, CSOs advocated for alternative funding for sanitation, like the use of Zakat funds. CSOs advocated that low-income communities and disadvantaged groups (including women and people with disabilities) should be given additional support to gain access to sanitation and include this within the "Sustainable STBM Regulation" in Pringsewu district, "Universal Access to Sanitation Acceleration Regulation" in the Sijunjung, and "STBM Regulation" in Padang Pariaman district. Overall, CSOs successfully advocated for at least six Bupati (Head of District) regulation and two District regulations related to STBM and sanitation.</p>		
Inclusive policies, regulations and	nr of policies, regulations or frameworks that show progress in terms of	Baseline value: 0 2020 value: 13

frameworks developed, adopted and implemented, or detrimental policies are prevented	consideration, drafting, development, adoption and/or implementation	
<p><i>Explanation indicator</i></p> <p>A scoring rubric is used to unpack the indicator 'Progress in developing, adopting, implementing new/adjusted inclusive policies, regulations or frameworks'. The ladder defines six different levels of collaboration (level 0-5):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. No legislative framework in the form of policies, laws, standards, regulations and/or guidelines exists, or existing/new suggested legislative framework is detrimental to issue 1. A new/adjusted legislative framework is considered 2. A new/adjusted legislative framework has been drafted 3. A new/adjusted legislative framework has been adopted but not applied or enforced, OR framework detrimental to issue has been prevented 4. New/adjusted legislative framework is applied and/or enforced, but without appropriate means and/or not equally applied (across geographical areas, socio-economic groups, men/women) 5. New/adjusted legislative framework is effectively and equally applied and/or enforced <p><i>Quantitative values over 2020</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the first half of 2020, progress was achieved for 13 policies. 1 policy, progressed from consideration stage to drafting stage, 5 policies progressed from draft stage to being adopted, and 7 policies from adoption stage to (partially) implemented, compared to 2019 • The total number of policies that recorded a score of 4 or 5 in 2020 is 30 <p>Below graphs show the progression of the targeted policies over the years 2016-2020.</p>		



	% of policies - 2016	% of policies - 2017	% of policies - 2018	% of policies - 2019	% of policies - 2020
Level 0:	46%	15%	5%	2%	2%
Level 1:	27%	28%	21%	10%	5%
Level 2:	19%	23%	32%	28%	29%
Level 3:	9%	24%	22%	26%	29%
Level 4:	0%	10%	20%	31%	32%
Level 5:	0%	0%	1%	3%	3%

Examples of progress in policy processes include:



Qualitative observations

In reviewing CSOs' qualitative comments, the factors that contributed to policy change as well as the factors that hindered or delayed policy change are clearly discernible. Contributing factors included collaboration with government stakeholders and other CSOs, the use of evidence, the use of media channels and public forums to hold actors accountable, educating stakeholders as well as the recognition of CSOs as trustworthy knowledgeable partner. Hinderances to policy change that were mentioned included bureaucracy, government staff turnover, politicisation of advocacy issue, influence of strong external stakeholders with opposing interests as well as the inaccessibility of government actors.

In **Ghana**, collaboration between GHACCO and the Energy Commission resulted in the finalisation of the biomass cookstoves regulations which have now been submitted to the Ministry of Energy for onward submission to parliament for passage into law. GHACCO has also worked jointly with the Energy Commission and some private sector actors to realise first draft of the Charcoal transportation Regulations in January 2020 which incorporates the interests of key sector stakeholders. GHACCO continuous to follow up on finalisation of this.

In **Honduras**, the governance of the Inter-institutional platform was further strengthened through the updating of the Letter of Agreement and the establishment of internal regulations. An advocacy plan was drawn up for the approval of the national strategy on improved cookstoves (ENAEM) and other initiatives for the development of the value chain of improved stoves and other clean cooking technologies. ENAEM has been approved by the Inter-institutional Committee for Climate Change. The process has been actively supported by the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente). This is a big step forward towards the legal adoption and implementation of ENAEM in the country.

"It is important to recognise the broad and participatory process of building the ENAEM. It is an example of well-coordinated synergies and the evident commitment of actors. The Strategy is a living and active instrument. The Environment Secretariat as a focal point has a task that potentially places Honduras as a pioneer in a country initiative for the management of resources with support at international level..." René Benitez-GIZ

In **Kenya**, through PACJA, V4CP convened CSO platforms to engage counties on inclusive climate policies and regulatory frameworks. As a result, the Marsabit Climate Change Policy got approved and launched by the Governor in August 2020. CSOs also facilitated the development of climate change bill and regulations for Marsabit which forms the basis for establishing the climate change adaptation funds. In order to create an enabling environment for more resilient food systems and livelihoods, Kenyan CSO partner KLMC supported the review of existing regulations on livestock marketing in three predominantly pastoralist counties: Isiolo, Marsabit and Samburu. Two pertinent developments in this regard were the reforms to the County Sale Yard Acts and Regulations, and the Marsabit Livestock Market and Trade Bill, 2019. The aim of amending existing regulations was to give local communities greater rights over livestock markets, and hence increasing their income by reducing their dependence on brokers, and other exploitative practices. CSOs also sought to ensure that part of the revenue generated would be invested in communal infrastructure, such as community water pans and boreholes, and basic services such as schools and health centres. As a result of KLMC's advocacy efforts, Isiolo county agreed to amend its revenue-sharing ratio with livestock marketing associations from 70:30 to 60:40. The amendments of the regulations are in the process of approval for the two other counties.

After the continuous advocacy of one of the V4CP CSOs on the importance of moving towards safely managed sanitation, the district of Pringsewu, in **Indonesia**, adopted the domestic wastewater district regulation (PERDA). Advocacy work of the CSO included a rapid technical assessment on faecal sludge management and a series of meetings and webinars to monitor and evaluate the STBM implementation and progress made.

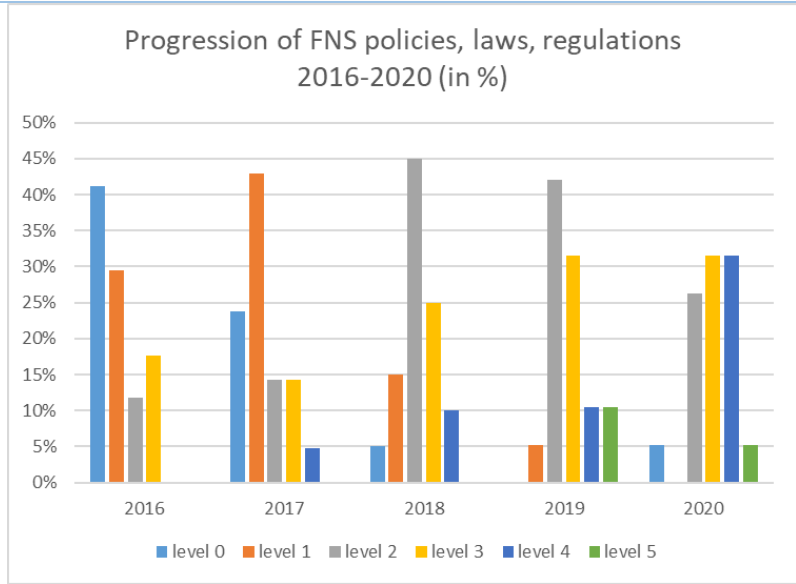
In **Ghana** the work on increasing private sector engagement for inclusive sanitation and hygiene service delivery continued. In previous years the V4CP CSOs had increased collaboration with the environmental sanitation Providers Association (ESPA) and called for special tax incentives for ESPA members. This led to the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources initiating discussions in 2020 between the Ghana Revenue Authority and Environmental Service Providers Association. During these discussions the urgent need for tax incentives for the private sector to invest in the treatment of liquid waste and tax waivers on equipment directly used for sanitation services were discussed. The Ministry also indicated that it had tasked the ESPA to furnish it with a proposal to further the engagements.

nr of new/adjusted inclusive policies, regulations or frameworks implemented

Baseline value: 0
2020 value: 7

	<p>DD1: nr of laws, policies and norms, implemented for sustainable and inclusive development</p> <p><i>Explanation indicator</i> A scoring rubric is used to unpack the indicator 'Progress in developing, adopting, implementing new/adjusted inclusive policies, regulations or frameworks'. The ladder defines six different levels of collaboration (level 0-5):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. No legislative framework in the form of policies, laws, standards, regulations and/or guidelines exists, or existing/new suggested legislative framework is detrimental to issue 1. A new/adjusted legislative framework is considered 2. A new/adjusted legislative framework has been drafted 3. A new/adjusted legislative framework has been adopted but not applied or enforced, OR framework detrimental to issue has been prevented 4. New/adjusted legislative framework is applied and/or enforced, but without appropriate means and/or not equally applied (across geographical areas, socio-economic groups, men/women) 5. New/adjusted legislative framework is effectively and equally applied and/or enforced <p><i>Quantitative values over 2020</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the first half of 2020, 4 policies progressed from draft stage to being adopted, and 7 policies from adoption stage to (partially) implemented, compared to 2019 • The total number of policies that recorded a score of 4 or 5 in 2020 is 30 <p><i>Qualitative observations</i></p> <p>In 5 districts in Indonesia the food and nutrition action plans (FNAP) were being implemented in 2020. V4CP partner CSOs have contributed to the development of these plans which include GESI and climate change aspects. The CSOs also ensured engagement of key stakeholders in the development of the plans.</p> <p>In Ghana inclusive by-laws were implemented in several districts. The West and East Gonja Municipal Assemblies for example have developed and gazetted inclusive sanitation and hygiene by-laws. These laws are put in place to ensure compliance of WASH activities set by the Municipalities. They include issues regarding open defecation, sanitation at the households, schools and public places. They also entail the charges (penalties) for the commitment of an offence as well as a legal backing for prosecution by the WASH special courts. The bye-laws have been launched and sensitisation and education on the bye-laws are ongoing. Stakeholder engagements have been held and live radio programmes organised to sensitise the population.</p>	<p>Baseline value: 0 2020 value: 6</p>
	<p>DD2: nr of laws, policies and norms/attitudes, blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development</p>	

<p><i>Explanation indicator</i> The aggregated indicator used to inform the D&D M&E framework is covered by the SNV indicator indicated above.</p>		
<p><i>Quantitative values over 2020</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During 2020, there was progress in development and /or adoption for 6 policies; these policies were at a lower stage of development in 2019. • The total number of policies that showed progress in development and/or adoption since the start of the program is 84, being 80% of the total of targeted policies 		
<p>See for examples</p>		
<p>IIG4.1: nr of reforms / improvements in (inter)national FNS policies / laws / regulations</p>	<p>Baseline value: 0 2020 value: 8</p>	
<p>A scoring rubric is used to unpack the indicator 'Progress in developing, adopting, implementing new/adjusted inclusive policies, regulations or frameworks'. The ladder defines six different levels of collaboration (level 0-5):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0. No legislative framework in the form of policies, laws, standards, regulations and/or guidelines exists, or existing/new suggested legislative framework is detrimental to issue 1. A new/adjusted legislative framework is considered 2. A new/adjusted legislative framework has been drafted 3. A new/adjusted legislative framework has been adopted but not applied or enforced, OR framework detrimental to issue has been prevented 4. New/adjusted legislative framework is applied and/or enforced, but without appropriate means and/or not equally applied (across geographical areas, socio-economic groups, men/women) 5. New/adjusted legislative framework is effectively and equally applied and/or enforced 		
<p><i>Quantitative values over 2020</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the first half of 2020, of the 62 FNS policies targeted, 3 policies progressed from draft stage to being adopted, and 5 policies from adoption stage to (partially) implemented, compared to 2019 • In 2020, the total number of FNS policies being (partially) implemented is 25 		
<p>Below graph shows the progression of the targeted policies over the years 2016-2020</p>		



See for examples above.

Improved service delivery by the government and/or private sector

nr of projects that demonstrate increased service delivery

Baseline value: 0
2020 value: N/A

Explanation indicator

Improved service delivery refers to services that are of higher quality, more accessible, affordable, inclusive and/or better coordinated. 17 out of 18 projects target improving service provision in their advocacy efforts. Renewable energy in Burkina focuses instead on increasing the organisation of the sector around renewable energy. All 17 projects focus on improving the level of service delivery by the government and/or private sector but there is variance in terms of what elements of service provision are targeted and also in the specific measurement methods. Most indicators focus on the quality, affordability, accessibility and/or relevance of the services for specific target groups. In most cases, identified target groups are asked to indicate their degree of satisfaction with the services provided.

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic restrictions in the countries, several planned service delivery studies couldn't take place. Therefore, only anecdotal evidence of changes in service delivery can be presented here.

In **Kenya**, the sanitation service delivery has improved in the three counties of operation. In the Kericho county for example, there was the construction of standard sanitation systems in the markets of Kericho, Londiani, Roret, Kapkatet and Litein. In Elgeyo Marakwet, the drainage system of Iten Town has improved and additional community health units have been established in the county and inactive ones revived. In

Homa Bay, the sewerage system and water supply system have been upgraded in Homa Bay town to accommodate the growing population, as well as slum sanitation facilities have been rehabilitated.

Both in **Ghana** and **Indonesia**, the V4CP programme led to the prioritization of sanitation and hygiene at the local level by influencing agenda setting, improved accountability mechanisms and engaging in policy development and improved participation of key stakeholders, including private sector in sanitation and hygiene issues. In both countries this contributed to the acceleration of sanitation access, and achievement of ODF in three initial district programme areas in Indonesia, consisting of more than 2 million people, and in Ghana to the first declared district-wide ODF status. The collaboration between V4CP and SNVs SSH4A projects in the respective countries also contributed to this result.

In **Rwanda**, V4CP contributed greatly to setting the agenda of the newly formed Rwanda Food and Drug Authority (RFDA) which was in its nascent stage. Partner CSOs used the opportunity to influence agenda of the new government agency. This began with the passing of food fortification regulations that was championed by the ADECOR led coalition. This was followed by the participatory mapping of all actors involved in food processing. The regulation will see to it that all processors produce fortified food to compensate for lack of diverse food especially among the poor. As a result of the various engagements with the V4CP project, the Private Sector companies are increasing the quantity of fortified food they put to the market which they had previously been slow to embrace due to limited demand. The low demand for fortified products was attributed to low awareness about the importance of fortified food in the general population as well as the assumption that fortified products are expensive. With Government and ADECOR raising awareness, the demand is raising and the food processing companies are gradually increasing the quantity of fortified products.

In **Burkina Faso** the CSOs active in renewable energy have achieved some impressive steps. Five additional education structures provided renewable energy courses in 2020, which makes the total of education structures that offer renewable energy training 11. A total of 5000 intermediate level youth were trained in solar energy. Finally, a professional BAC in Solar Energy was opened in the education year 2019-2020.

ANNEX 3: Stories of Change

From the second half of 2018 until the end of the programme, the V4CP programme completed 26 Stories of Change (SoC). The stories span several themes and countries, documenting some of the programme's accomplishments and detailing the processes by which these accomplishments were achieved. Written with extensive input from the relevant CSO(s), the SoCs offer an opportunity to delve further into the reported results and to contextualise the outcomes harvested by CSOs. The SoCs draw on lessons learned and provide additional insights into the contexts in which the CSOs are operating and the advocacy tools that they employ.

The SoC are listed below, and available to read via the online platform (<http://interactive.snv.org/v4cp>), which has been viewed a total of 9,527 times (as of October 2020).

Theme	Country	Title	Hyperlink
FNS	Burkina Faso	Moving towards a centralised food and nutrition security framework in Burkina Faso	https://snv.org/update/story-change-moving-towards-centralised-food-and-nutrition-security-framework-burkina-faso
FNS	Burkina Faso	Civil society advocates for resilient agricultural value chains: the rice sector in Burkina Faso	https://snv.org/update/civil-society-advocates-resilient-rice-sector-burkina-faso-story-change
FNS	Burkina Faso	Civil society and sustainable family farms: The case of the Agricultural Bank of Burkina Faso	https://snv.org/update/civil-society-sustainable-family-farms-and-case-agricultural-bank-burkina-faso
FNS	Ghana	Bridging the gap: how the National Nutrition Policy was translated into local action in Ghana	https://snv.org/update/story-change-how-national-nutrition-policy-was-translated-local-action-ghana
FNS	Honduras	Civil society contributes to local food and nutrition security framework in Honduras	https://snv.org/update/civil-society-contributes-local-food-and-nutrition-security-framework-story-change
FNS	Indonesia	Millennials' voice: emerging movement for better nutrition in Indonesia	https://snv.org/update/millennials-voice-emerging-movement-better-nutrition-indonesia-story-change
FNS	Indonesia	Zero to hero: How civil society built a national movement to end stunting in Indonesia	https://snv.org/update/zero-hero-civil-society-builds-national-movement-end-stunting-story-change
FNS	Indonesia	Improving Food and Nutrition Security in Indonesia	https://snv.org/update/story-change-improving-food-and-nutrition-security-indonesia
FNS	Kenya	Consumer-led alliances for improved milk quality in Kenya	https://snv.org/update/story-change-consumer-led-alliances-improved-milk-quality-kenya
FNS	Rwanda	Improving food and nutrition security in Rwanda	https://snv.org/update/story-change-improving-food-and-nutrition-security-rwanda
FNS	Rwanda	A new law to fortify food	https://snv.org/update/new-law-fortify-food-story-change
FNS	Rwanda	Tackling budget allocation and expenditure for food and nutrition security	https://snv.org/update/tackling-budget-allocation-and-expenditure-food-and-nutrition-security-story-change
FNS	Rwanda	Connecting plans with people: how civil society inspired systemic reform	https://snv.org/update/connecting-plans-people-how-civil-society-inspired-systemic-reform-story-change
RE	Burkina Faso	Power to the people: advancing solar energy in Burkina Faso	https://snv.org/update/power-people-advancing-solar-energy-burkina-faso-story-change

RE	Burkina Faso	"Alone, we go fast. Together, we go further" (African proverb)	https://snv.org/update/story-change-alone-we-go-fast-together-we-go-further-african-proverb
RE	Ghana	Clean cookstoves for schools in Ghana	https://snv.org/update/story-change-clean-cookstoves-schools-ghana
RE	Ghana	Shifting power: communities mobilise to demand mini-grids in Kwahu Afram Plains North District, Ghana	https://snv.org/update/story-change-shifting-power-communities-mobilise-demand-mini-grids-ghana
RE	Honduras	Joining hands to pioneer improved stoves in Honduras	https://snv.org/update/story-change-joining-hands-pioneer-improved-stoves-honduras
RE	Honduras	Civil society brings cleaner cooking to the table in Honduras	https://snv.org/update/civil-society-brings-cleaner-cooking-table-honduras
RE	Kenya	Kenya's Clean Cooking Champions: Inspiring a women-led movement	https://snv.org/update/story-change-kenyas-clean-cooking-champions
Resilience	Burkina Faso	"One for all, all for one": a national coalition for pastoral resilience is born in Burkina Faso	https://snv.org/update/story-change-one-all-all-one-national-coalition-pastoral-resilience-born-burkina-faso
Resilience	Kenya	Including pastoralists' voices in formulating climate-related policies in Kenya	https://snv.org/update/story-change-including-pastoralists-voices-formulating-climate-related-policies-kenya
WASH	Ghana	Unify to amplify: collaborating for change	https://snv.org/update/unify-amplify-collaborating-change-story-change
WASH	Ghana	How evidence-based advocacy is raising the bar on sanitation	https://snv.org/update/how-evidence-based-advocacy-raising-bar-sanitation-story-change
WASH	Indonesia	Scaling access to sanitation across Indonesia	https://snv.org/update/scaling-access-sanitation-across-indonesia-story-change
WASH	Indonesia	Improving access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in Indonesia	https://snv.org/update/story-change-improving-access-water-sanitation-and-hygiene-wash-indonesia

ANNEX 4: List of all evidence products generated

Food and nutrition security

Country	Produced by	Topic	Deliverable	Type
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Lessons learned from the evaluation of Helen Keller International's program on improved food production	Briefing note; Presentation slides
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Access to credit and its uptake by smallholder farmers in Burkina Faso	Briefing note; Presentation slides
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	The important of nutrition in agriculture: Lessons from examining nutrient production in Burkina Faso	Briefing note; Presentation slides
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Options and opportunities to make agriculture sensitive to nutrition through modernization of family farming in Burkina Faso	Synthesis note; Presentation slides
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Components of modernization of family farms	Inventory; Presentation slides
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Mapping of the relative influence of actors on food security and nutrition policies in Burkina Faso as of July 24, 2018	Report; Presentation slides
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Nutritious diets to lead a healthy life	Synthesis note; Presentation slides
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Demographic and health drivers of improved linear growth of young children in Burkina Faso (1998-2010): A regression-decomposition analysis of three series of demographic and health surveys	Paper
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Evolution of modernization of family farming policies in Burkina Faso: A review of policies and national programs sensitive to nutrition and/or food security (1992-2018)	Synthesis note; Presentation slides
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Tackling multiple causes of malnutrition to improve child nutrition: Results of the evaluation of a nutrition-sensitive agriculture program in Burkina Faso	Synthesis note; Presentation slides
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Vision, political commitment, and coherence of action in favor of family farms: The point of view of national experts	Synthesis note; Brief; Presentation slides
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Modernization of family farms in Burkina Faso: The voice of family farmers and authorities.	Synthesis note; Brief; Presentation slides
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Burkina Faso Stories of Change in Nutrition: Lessons learned	Report; Brief; Presentation slides
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Evolution of the modernization of family farms in Burkina Faso: An analysis based on permanent agricultural surveys	Synthesis note; Brief; Presentation slides
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Impact of nutrition-sensitive agricultural programs on time use and effects on maternal and child health and nutrition in Burkina Faso	Synthesis note
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	The modernization of farms is a key lever for the resilience to food insecurity of agricultural households in Burkina Faso: Evidence from permanent agricultural surveys	Synthesis note, Brief, Presentation slides

Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Policies to support family farming must better consider hidden hunger	Synthesis note
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Agriculture, nutrition, and well-being in Burkina Faso	Report
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Statement of national consultation frameworks in the rural sector in Burkina Faso	Brief; Presentation sides
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Review of public expenditure for the transformation of family farming operations for 2018 and 2019	Briefs
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Profile of public support for family farms in Burkina Faso (2017)	Brief
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Availability, accessibility, and use of inputs, equipment, and agricultural advice for the transformation of family farming: State of play	Brief; Presentation slides
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Global typology of food and nutrition security interventions	Presentation slides
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Comprehensive typology for food and nutrition security interventions	Brief
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Visualization and use of spatial data for advocacy (2018, 2019)	Presentation slides.
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Analysis of the potential for family farms to ensure food security (2018, 2020)	Presentation slides
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Potential for family farms to ensure food security (2017)	Presentation slides
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Statement of public investments and needs in inputs, equipment, and consulting support (2018)	Presentation \slides
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Analysis of the production potential of family farming in Burkina Faso	Report
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Review of public expenditure for the transformation of family farms (2019)	Presentation slides on
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Nutrient adequacy maps for targeted policy interventions	Brief
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Mapping of nutritional adequacy for targeted policy interventions	Presentation slides
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Building evidence for policy and program action for nutrition in Ghana	Project note
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	The participation of V4CP CSOs in the 2018 Agriculture, Nutrition, and Health (ANH) Academy Week, 25-29 th June, 2018	Presentation slides
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Improving diets in a transforming food landscape in Ghana	Project note
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	A food systems approach to improving diets in Ghana: Identifying promising nutritious foods for investment	Report
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Leveraging food systems for improved diets in Ghana	Presentation slides
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	A school meals program implemented at scale in Ghana increases height-for-age during midchildhood in girls and in children from poor households: A cluster randomized trial. <i>The Journal of Nutrition</i> (2019)	article
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Data for nutrition: Ghana	Presentation slides
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Food for thought? Experimental evidence on the learning impacts of a large-scale school feeding program in Ghana	IFPRI discussion paper
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Paying for digital information: Assessing farmers' willingness to pay for a digital agriculture and nutrition service in Ghana	IFPRI discussion paper
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Leveling the playing field through school meals –an analysis of learning outcomes from the evaluation of a national school feeding program in Ghana	Brief
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	External evaluation of mobile phone technology-based nutrition and agriculture advisory services in Africa and South Asia: Mobile phones, nutrition, and agriculture in Ghana: Final quantitative baseline report; quantitative endline report	Reports

Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	External evaluation of mobile phone technology-based nutrition and agriculture advisory services in Africa and South Asia. Ghana mixed methods baseline report	Reports
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Approaches for leveraging small and medium enterprises to improve nutrition: Net-map assessment of actors and activities in Ghana	Brief
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Engaging nutrition stakeholders in Poyentanga: A case study on local-level multisector coordination.	Brief; Presentation slides
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Assessing the readiness of small cities in Ghana to tackle overweight and obesity	Brief
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Coordinating nutrition partners and programs in Ghana	Brief
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Agri services to promote better agriculture and nutrition	Presentation slides
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	The role of food and nutrition security in Ghana's overall socio-economic development	Report
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Tackling post-harvest losses in Ghana: Cost-effectiveness of technologies	Working paper
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Where to focus post-harvest loss efforts? A review of recent evidence, with application to Ghana	Project note
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Measurement of food losses in northern Ghana: An application to yam and groundnuts	Report and Presentation slides
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	How important is good nutrition in Ghana?	Brief
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	The importance and funding of nutrition in Ghana – Preliminary results from recent analysis	Presentations slides
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	A better policy environment for better nutrition outcomes in Ghana	Brief
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Improving food and nutrition security in northern Ghana through production diversification.	Brief
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Data harvesting note: Identification of reliable resources on food and nutrition security	Note
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Comprehensive typology for food and nutrition security interventions	Brief; Presentation slides
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	General overview of PHL situation in Ghana	Presentation slides
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Identification of nutrition sensitive agriculture commodities in northern Ghana	Draft report
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	General overview of the nutrition situation and policy environment	Presentation slides
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Nutrient adequacy maps for targeted policy interventions	Brief and Presentation slides
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Policies and initiatives on storage and processing infrastructure to address post-harvest losses in northern Ghana	Policy case
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Visualization, interpretation and use of spatial data for advocacy (incl. exercises on district-level FNS constraints)	Presentation slides
Ghana	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Ghana: Policy atlas on food and nutrition security. slides	Report; Presentation
Honduras	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Water and food and nutrition security in Honduras (2017 and 2018)	Reports, Executive summary
Honduras	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	A review of public expenditure for food and nutrition security in	Report, Executive summary
Honduras	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Poverty and nutrition in Honduras.	Report
Honduras	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Investment prioritization (2017)	Report, Executive summary
Honduras	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Investment prioritization in Honduras (2017)	Report, Executive summary

Honduras	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Food and nutrition security budgets 2015-2017; 2018.	Reports
Honduras	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	The budget for food and nutrition security in Honduras: 2017-2019.	Report and Presentation slides
Honduras	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Differences in the estimate of FNS expenditure between UTSAN and IFPRI.	Note
Honduras	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	The production of African palm and sugar in Honduras	Report and Executive summary
Honduras	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	V4CP 2018 Focus Groups Report	Report
Honduras	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Policy framework related to food security and nutrition	Report, Executive summary
Honduras	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Water, Gender and FNS in Honduras (2019)	Report, Presentation slides
Honduras	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Social Investigations – training materials developed for the IFPRI-led workshops on field studies (capacity development for survey planning, development, and implementation)	Presentation slides
Honduras	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Sampling and qualitative data	Presentation slides
Honduras	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	The Field Study – training materials developed for the IFPRI-led workshops on field studies (capacity development for survey planning, development, and implementation)	Presentation slides
Honduras	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Methodological guide for the Focus Groups for Namasigue in Choluteca, La Iguala in Lempira and Lepaterique in Francisco Morazán	Guidelines
Honduras	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Study on access to productive resources and food security and nutrition in Honduras	Report
Honduras	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Study and analysis of differentiated investment by FNS pillars: Concepción de María, Choluteca and Tambla, Lempira	Report; Presentation slides
Honduras	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Gender and food security in Honduras	IFPRI discussion paper
Honduras	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Let's talk about water, gender and food and nutrition security in our communities	Communication brief
Honduras	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	What should we know about food security and nutrition budgets?	Communication brief
Honduras	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Situation of food and nutrition security, water and gender in Honduras	Communication brief
Honduras	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	FNS in our municipalities (Choluteca): Challenges of climate change, migration and access to productive resources.	Communication brief
Honduras	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	What should we know about the FNS situation in LEPATERIQUE?	Communication brief
Honduras	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Why we should know about food and nutrition security in the South Zone?	Communication brief
Honduras	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Climate change, agricultural practices and food security and nutrition in Taragual	Communication brief
Indonesia	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Gender, poverty and disability in the National Action Plan for Food and Nutrition 2017-2019 of Indonesia and ways forward	Report; Brief
Indonesia	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	How social inclusion is captured in Indonesia's National Action Plan for Food and Nutrition 2017-2019 and ways forward	Presentation slides
Indonesia	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Adolescent nutrition in Indonesia – What have we Learned?	Brief; Presentation slides
Indonesia	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Food security and nutrition: Results from the 2012 Indonesia DHS survey	Report; Brief
Indonesia	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Food and nutrition security in Indonesia: Results from the 2013 SUSENAS survey	Report; Brief

Indonesia	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Food and nutrition security in Nusa Tenggara Barat: Results from the 2017 Food and Nutrition Security survey	Report
Indonesia	Konsepsi, Transform, Ayo indonesia, YPPS, Bengkel Appek	FNS	Study on FNS Policy in NTB and NTT	Report
Indonesia	YPPS	FNS	FNS study in Kimakamak Village	Report
Indonesia	Bengkel Appek	FNS	Study of stunting reduction management in Oelnasi Village	Report
Indonesia	Konsepsi	FNS	Study on food availability of poor people/community with children under 5 years old	Report
Indonesia	Konsepsi	FNS	Study on Sustainable food consumption and production patterns	Report
Indonesia	Ayo Indonesia	FNS	Integrated Management of Agriculture and Vegetables Consumption of the members of Simantri	Report
Indonesia	SNV, Konsepsi, and Transform	FNS	Gender, social inclusion, and climate change adaptation research in NTB	Report
Indonesia	YPPS	FNS	Survey of Deworming prevalence and nutritional status on children under two in East Flores	Survey
Indonesia	Bengkel Appek	FNS	Food Consumption Pattern among female and male adolescents in Kupang	Report
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Tracking government food safety budgets in the dairy and horticulture sectors in Kenya	Brief, Methodological Brief
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Budget data for dairy and horticulture food safety in Kenya (2015-2018/2019)	Dataset, Policy tool, Presentation slides
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Tracking government food safety budgets in the dairy and horticulture sectors in Kenya: A methodological brief	Presentation slides
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Low cost innovations and technologies for controlling milk loss	Brief
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Milk safety at the vendor and household level: Evidence from peri-urban Kisumu	Report
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Food safety in Kenya: Focus on dairy	Project notes
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Regulatory compliance in the Kenyan dairy sector: Awareness and compliance among farmers and vendors	Project note
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Post-harvest loss and food safety	Presentation slides
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Evidence generation deliverables: Food safety in dairy and horticulture in Kenya	Presentation slides
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Discussion forum on evidence-based policy advocacy: The case of milk quality and safety in Kenya	Presentation slides
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Risky assumptions: The impact of household practices on raw and processed milk safety	Presentation slides
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Use of evidence	Presentation slides
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Traceability of horticultural produce in Kenya: Situation and trajectory	Brief
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Foodborne disease in Kenya: County-level cost estimates and the case for greater public investment	Report, brief
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	on Foodborne disease in Kenya: The case for greater budgetary allocation.	Presentation slides
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Food safety concepts	Training course report

Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Development of a food safety policy framework for Kenya: Lessons and best practices from the Vietnam experience	Report
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Kenya: Comprehensive typology for food and nutrition security interventions	Brief and Presentation slides
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Incentives and subsidies for farmer adoption of food safety technologies	Project note
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Risky assumptions: The impact of household practices on raw and processed milk safety	Presentation slides
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Food safety in Kenya: Focus on fruits and vegetables	Project note, Presentation slides
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Post-harvest losses in fruits and vegetables: The Kenyan context	Report
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Post-harvest losses of horticultural crops in Africa	Presentation slides
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Post-harvest losses in Potato in Nyandarua County	Report
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Post-harvest losses in potato: Evidence from Nyandarua County	Brief
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Losses in the potato value chain: Evidence from Nyandarua County	Presentation slides
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Post-harvest losses and food safety in tomatoes produced in Laikipia County	Report, briefs
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Post-harvest loss and food safety in tomatoes: Evidence from farmers, intermediaries, and retailers	Presentation slides
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Data harvesting note – Kenya: Identification of reliable sources on food and nutrition security	Training material, Presentation slides
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Kenya: Comprehensive typology for food and nutrition security interventions	Brief, Presentation slides
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	eAtlas Kenya: Exercises on county-level FNS/resilience constraints	Presentation slides
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Kenya: Nutrition adequacy maps for targeted policy interventions	Brief
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Kenya: Visualization, interpretation and use of spatial data for advocacy	Presentation slides
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Kenya: Mapping nutrient adequacy for targeted policy interventions	Presentation slides
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Kenya: Policy atlas on food and nutrition security and resilience	Report, Presentation slides
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Community perspectives of agriculture, nutrition, health and well-being in Rwanda.	Presentation slides
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Review of the micronutrient situation in Rwanda.	Paper
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Micronutrient strategies in Rwanda	Technical summary; Brief; Presentation slides
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Planning for fortification programs: What do we need to know?	Presentation slides
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Training manual for food fortification with micronutrients.	Presentation slides
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	A synthesis on status of food fortification in Rwanda.	Report
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Contextualized brief for Rwanda on the impact of a nutrition-sensitive agricultural program on child nutrition outcomes in Burkina Faso	Brief
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Understanding enabling policy environments for improvements in nutrition: Qualitative research methods-Part 1	Presentation slides

Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Stories of Change Rwanda: Understanding enabling policy environments for improvements in nutrition: Qualitative research methods-Part 2	Presentation slides
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	The importance of nutrition in agriculture: Lessons from examining nutrient production in Burkina Faso	Brief; Presentation slides
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	What effects do Food-Assisted MCHN programs have on anemia and hemoglobin levels in mothers and children?	Brief
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Stories of Change: Rwanda. Final report	Report; Presentation slides; data collection summary sheet
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Stories of Change: Rwanda: Understanding how Rwanda created an enabling environment for improvements in nutrition and the challenges that remain	Brief
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Stories of Change: Rwanda: Understanding the drivers of stunting reduction among Rwandan children from 2005 to 2015	Brief
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Agriculture, nutrition and well-being in Rwanda	Brief
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Strategies for stunting reduction in Rwanda	Presentation slides
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Stunting reduction strategies in Rwanda	Brief
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Operationalizing government budget tracking for public advocacy: A case of food security and nutrition budgets in Rwanda.	Report
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	FNS budget tracking methodology for Rwanda	Brief
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Budget tracking tool hand-over workshop: Tracking and monitoring public expenditure for food security and nutrition	Presentation slides
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Gap analysis on food and nutrition security spending: Update on progress	Presentation slides
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Improving public participation in government budget tracking: Lessons learned from Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, and Rwanda	Report
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Data harvesting note: Identification of reliable resources on food and nutrition security	Presentation slides; Training material
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Rwanda: Comprehensive typology for food and nutrition security interventions	Brief; Presentation slides
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Rwanda: Visualization, interpretation and use of spatial data for advocacy	Presentation slides
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Rwanda: Nutrient adequacy maps for targeted policy interventions	Brief
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Rwanda: Mapping nutrient adequacy for targeted policy interventions	Presentation slides
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Rwanda: Policy atlas on food and nutrition security.	Report; Presentation slides
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Rwanda: Making agricultural and related policies more nutrition-sensitive	Policy case
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Policy case study: Bringing evidence on nutrient deficiencies closer to policy and CSOs advocacy work	Presentation slides
Rwanda	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	FNS	Map literacy note: Visualization, interpretation and use of spatial evidence for advocacy	Note

Resilience

Country	Produced by	Topic	Deliverable	Type
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	Resilience	Livestock markets in Burkina Faso: Characteristics and impact on the local economy	Report
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	Resilience	Livestock markets in Burkina Faso: Connecting pastoralists and markets	Brief
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	Resilience	Role of pastoralism in Burkina Faso: Contribution to revenue, food security, and resilience	Report; Brief
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	Resilience	Pastoral households in Burkina Faso: Definition and characteristics according to a household survey	Brief
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	Resilience	Constraints on pastoral production: Producer perceptions regarding public services and constraints	Brief
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	Resilience	Mapping of the relative suitability of livestock infrastructure for better orientation of investment policies	Brief
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	Resilience	Mapping of the adequacy of livestock infrastructure for targeted policy interventions	Presentation slides
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	Resilience	Review of the National Agricultural Advice Strategy (SNCA)	Synthesis note; Presentation slides
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	Resilience	Access to inputs and agricultural consulting support by gender brief	Presentation slides
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	Resilience	Burkina Faso: Policy atlas on food and nutrition security and resilience	Report
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	Resilience	Trends in public expenditure for the transformation of family farming operations over the period of 2011-2020	Brief
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	Resilience	Inventory of public actions in favor of pastoralism in West Africa and the Sahel and political implications for the resilience of pastoralism in Burkina Faso	Brief; Presentation slides
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	Resilience	Review of public expenditure in favor of pastoralism in Burkina Faso (2017 and 2020)	Briefs
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	Resilience	Review of public expenditure in favor of pastoralism in Burkina Faso (2018)	Presentation slides
Burkina Faso	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	Resilience	Review of public expenditure in favor of pastoralism in Burkina Faso (2019).	Presentation slides
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	Resilience	Supporting a resilient pastoralism system in Kenya: What are the options?	Brief
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	Resilience	Economic benefits of pastoralism.	Report
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	Resilience	A review of co-managed Kenyan livestock markets: Enhancing operational management for widespread adoption.	Report
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	Resilience	Current challenges and opportunities of public and private livestock insurance markets in Kenya.	Report
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	Resilience	The role of pastoralists' tradition/cultural institutions in climate change resilience	Report
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	Resilience	Kenya: Virtues and limitations of camel milk sector development	Policy case, Presentation slides
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	Resilience	Kenya: Key insights to develop a spatial- and nutrition-sensitive livestock sector	Brief, Presentation slides
Kenya	IFPRI, CSOs, SNV	Resilience	Kenya: Geographical overview of livestock population, markets and slaughter facilities	Geographical overview and Presentation slides

Renewable Energy

Country	Produced by	Topic	Deliverable	Type
Ghana	CEESD, SNV	Off-Grid Electrification	Advocacy for increased investment in renewable energy-based Mini-Grids in Island areas in Ghana. (2017)	Baseline study; policy brief
Ghana	Consultant	Off-Grid Electrification	Analysis of policies and regulatory framework governing the deployment of Off grid based mini grid electrification systems in Ghana (2017)	Report; policy brief
Ghana		Clean Cooking	Analysis of the policy environment of the improved cookstoves sector in Ghana (2018)	Report
Ghana	SNV, Ghacco, Orgiis (consultant)	Clean Cooking	Business case analysis of selected improved cookstove producer companies in Ghana (2018)	Report; policy brief
Ghana	CEESD + SNV (consultant)	Off-grid electrification	The socio-economic impact assessment of mini-grids in eight off-grid communities in Ghana (2018)	Report; policy brief
Ghana	SNV, CEESD	Off-grid electrification	Viability analysis of mini-grid based electrification in Ghana (2019)	Report; policy brief
Ghana	CSOs, SNV (with consultant)	Clean cooking	Costs and benefits analysis of clean and improved cooking solutions in Ghana (2020)	Report; policy brief
Ghana	CSOs, SNV (with consultant)	Clean cooking	Synergies and Trade-offs between Foreign and Locally Manufactured Improved Cookstoves in Ghana (2020)	Report; policy brief
Ghana	CEESD, SNV	Off-grid electrification	Financing Alternatives for Mini-grid Electrification in Ghana (2020)	Policy brief
Kenya	GROOTS, SNV (with consultant)	Clean Cooking	Community-led mapping of unclean cooking practices and their impacts in Kitui County (2017)	Report, Fact Sheet
Kenya	GROOTS, SNV (with consultant)	Clean Cooking	Feasibility Study on Improved Cooking Solutions in Low Income Areas (Kibera) Nairobi, Kenya (2017)	Report
Kenya	CCAK, SNV (with consultant)	Clean Cooking	Study on Use of Biomass Cook stoves and Fuels in Institutions in Kenya (2018)	Report, Policy Brief, Fact Sheet, Infographic
Kenya	GROOTS, SNV (with consultant)	Clean Cooking	Context analysis on the Progress toward Improved Clean Cooking Energy in Kiamby County, Kenya (2018)	Report
Kenya	GROOTS, SNV (with consultant)	Clean Cooking	Market survey for clean cookstoves and fuels in Kiambu and Kitui (2018)	Report
Kenya	GROOTS, SNV (with consultant)	Clean Cooking	Linking Energy, Health and Sustainable Livelihoods: Policy Options for Scaling Up Improved Cooking Solutions in Kitui County of Kenya (2019)	Policy Brief
Kenya	GROOTS, SNV (with consultant)	Clean Cooking	Context analysis on the Progress toward Improved Clean Cooking Energy at Household Level in Kilifi County (2019)	Report
Kenya	GROOTS, SNV (with consultant)	Clean Cooking	Business Strategy - Production and Marketing Clean Cook Stoves and Briquettes (2019)	Report
Kenya	CCAK, SNV (with consultant)	Clean Cooking	Quick Guide Booklet on Biomass Cookstoves, Technical Denatured alcohol and Ethanol fuelled appliances Standards (2020)	Booklet

Kenya	CCAK, SNV (with consultant)	Clean Cooking	Baseline and Market Impact Assessment for the Design and Implementation of Clean Cooking Standards and Labeling in Kenya (2020)	Report
Honduras	National consultants, with FV, HdH and SNV	Clean cooking	Analysis of the Legal Framework, Evidence and content proposal of a National Strategy for the Adoption of Improved Stoves (2016)	Report
Honduras	National consultants, with FV, HdH and SNV	Clean cooking	Profile of the Improved Stoves NAMA, compilation, analysis and synthesis of related studies (2017)	Report
Honduras	National consultants, with FV, HdH and SNV	Clean cooking	Gender Approach in the Improved Stoves Value Chain (2017)	Report
Honduras	National consultants, with FV, HdH and SNV	Clean cooking	Measurement (baseline) of the perception of the degree of Quality and Accessibility of Renewable Energy-Ecofogones services in Honduras (2017)	Report
Honduras	National consultants, with FV, HdH and SNV	Clean cooking	Impact of the exemption from sales tax on improved stoves and the import tax on sheets and other parts imported for the manufacture of EM in Honduras (2018)	Report
Honduras	National consultants, with FV, HdH and SNV	Clean cooking	Socioeconomic-Environmental Diagnosis for the preparation of the National Strategy for Improved Stoves (2018)	Report, Summary
Honduras	National consultants, with FV, HdH and SNV	Clean cooking	Cost-Benefit Analysis for the preparation and implementation of a National Strategy for the adoption of improved stoves in Honduras (2019)	Report
Honduras	National consultants, with FV, HdH and SNV	Clean cooking	Feasibility study for the provision and commercialization of prototypes of firewood as a source of renewable energy for improved stoves (2019)	Report
Honduras	National consultants, with FV, HdH and SNV	Clean cooking	Intermediate measurement of the perception of the degree of Quality and Accessibility of Renewable Energy-Ecofogones and Improved Stoves services in Honduras (2019)	Report
Honduras	National consultants, with FV, HdH and SNV	Clean cooking	National Strategy for the Adoption of Improved Stoves (ENAEM) (2020)	Report, Summary
Honduras	National consultants, with FV, HdH and SNV	Clean cooking	Compendium of the 10 studies prepared within the framework of the program. Summary of the main conclusions of the studies as evidence to support CSO advocacy actions (2020)	Report
Honduras	National consultants, with FV, HdH and SNV	Clean cooking	Documents for the institutionalization and strengthening of the internal structure of the Inter-institutional Platform and its framework of action: a) Internal regulations that contain the regulations, structure and basic functions to facilitate the platform to perform its role. b) Letter of intent to update your membership. C) Work plan 2020-2021 (2020)	Various
Burkina Faso		Renewable energy	Study on the state of educational structures for renewable energy Burkina Faso (2017)	Report
Burkina Faso	CEAS, AGEREF, OCADES, SNV (consultant)	Renewable energy	National Study on Funding Opportunities for Technical or Vocational Schools for the Creation	Report

			or Development of Renewable Energy (RE) Training Pathways in Burkina Faso (2017)	
Burkina Faso	CEAS, AGEREF, OCADES, SNV (consultant)	Renewable energy	Study on the relation between the qualification of technicians and the quality of renewable energy services in Burkina Faso (2018)	Report
Burkina Faso	CSOs + SNV (with consultant)	Renewable energy	Study on employment opportunities in the renewable energy sector, especially in rural areas in Burkina Faso (2019)	Report
Burkina Faso		Renewable energy	Study on the willingness and financial capacity of populations, especially in rural areas, to pay for quality equipment and services in RE (2020)	Report
Burkina Faso		Renewable energy	Study on the operating status of solar installations in basic social services in Burkina Faso (health center, schools) (2020)	Report
Burkina Faso		Renewable energy	Promote qualification in the trades related to Renewable Energies in order to reduce youth unemployment (2019)	Policy brief
Burkina Faso		Renewable energy	Accelerate the access of populations to renewable energy equipment and services in Burkina Faso: Issues-Challenges and Recommendations (2020)	Policy brief
Burkina Faso		Renewable energy	Training to improve the quality of renewable energy services	Policy brief
Burkina Faso		Renewable energy	Establishment of a national certification scheme for installers	Policy brief
Burkina Faso		Renewable energy	Financing of technical and vocational education institutions	Policy brief
Burkina Faso		Renewable energy	Supporting the supply chain to improve access to RE equipment and services - Challenges and Recommendations (2020)	Policy brief
Burkina Faso		Renewable energy	Changing the perception of populations in rural and peri-urban areas on quality RE equipment/services: Issues-Challenges and recommendations (2020)	Policy brief
Burkina Faso		Renewable energy	Making a successful transition to Renewable Energies through vocational training;	Policy brief
Burkina Faso		Renewable energy	Renewable energies: an area with high employment potential for young people	Policy brief

WASH

Country	Produced by	Topic	Deliverable	Type
Indonesia	SNV, CSOs, Consultant/ University	WASH	Riset formatif Lampung Selatan	Brief
Indonesia	SNV, CSOs, Consultant	WASH	Riset formatif Pringsewu	Brief
Indonesia	SNV, CSOs, Consultant	WASH	Riset formatif Lampung Selatan dan Pringsewu	Report
Indonesia	SNV, CSOs, Consultant	WASH	Riset formatif Padang Pariaman	Brief
Indonesia	SNV, CSOs, Consultant	WASH	Riset formatif Sijunjung	Brief
Indonesia	SNV, CSOs, Consultant	WASH	Riset formatif Padang Pariaman dan Sijunjung	Report
Indonesia	SNV, CSOs, Consultant	WASH	Rantai Pasok Sanitasi Padang Pariaman	Brief
Indonesia	SNV, CSOs, Consultant	WASH	Rantai Pasok Sanitasi Sijunjung	Brief
Indonesia	SNV, CSOs, WISE (consultant)	WASH	Rantai Pasok Sanitasi di Sijunjung dan Padang Pariaman	Report
Indonesia	SNV, CSOs, Consultant/ University	WASH	Tata kelola sanitasi	Report
Indonesia	SNV, CSOs, IBCSD & Yayasan Penabulu	WASH	Business Sector Perspective on WASH	Brief
Indonesia	SNV, CSOs, IBCSD & Yayasan Penabulu	WASH	Perspektif sektor bisnis terhadap air sanitasi	Brief
Indonesia	SNV, CSOs, IBCSD & Yayasan Penabulu	WASH	Perspektif sektor bisnis terhadap air sanitasi	Report
Indonesia	SNV, CSOs, CCPHI (consultant)	WASH	Stop BABS menuju sanitasi aman	Brief
Indonesia	SNV, CSO, CCPHI (consultant)	WASH	Sustaining ODF and moving towards safely managed sanitation	Brief
Indonesia	SNV, CSOs, CCPHI (consultant)	WASH	Sustaining ODF _ towards safely managed sanitation	Report
Indonesia	SNV + YKWS	WASH	Kajian karakteristik sistem sanitasi Pringsewu	Brief
Indonesia	SNV, YKWS, Consultant/ University	WASH	Kajian karakteristik sistem setempat sanitasi Pringsewu	Report
Indonesia	SNV, PKBI	WASH	Pembelajaran ODF Sijunjung	Brief
Indonesia	SNV, PKBI, Consultant / University	WASH	Pembelajaran ODF Sijunjung	Report
Kenya	Centre for Population Health Research & Management (CPHRM)	WASH	Improving Sanitation in Elgeyo Marakwet County - Recommendations from Research	Policy Brief
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Improving Sanitation in Homa Bay County - Recommendations from Research	Policy Brief
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Improving Sanitation in Kericho County - Recommendations from Research	Policy Brief
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	The Effects of Poor Sanitation on Public Health, the Environment and Well-being: Summary of	Policy Brief

			Research Findings from Homa Bay, Kericho and Elgeyo Marakwet counties	
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Understanding the Effects of Poor Sanitation on Public Health, the Environment and Well-being Report of a study conducted in Homa Bay, Elgeyo Marakwet and Kericho counties in Kenya	Synthesis Report
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Faecal-oral disease transmission routes: Elgeyo Marakwet County	F-Diagram
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Faecal-oral disease transmission routes: Homa Bay County	F-Diagram
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Faecal-oral disease transmission routes: Kericho County	F-Diagram
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Poor Sanitation is a Key Contributor to Diarrhoea in Children in Elgeyo Marakwet County	Poster
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Poor Sanitation is Key Contributor to Diarrhoea in Children in Homa Bay County	Poster
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Poor Disposal of Faecal Matter is a Key Contributor to Child Diarrhoea in Kericho County	Poster
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Understanding the Effects of Poor Sanitation on Public Health, the Environment and Well-being Elgeyo Marakwet County - Report of research findings	Report
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Understanding the Effects of Poor Sanitation on Public Health, the Environment and Well-being Homa Bay County- Report of research findings	Report
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Understanding the Effects of Poor Sanitation on Public Health, the Environment and Well-being Kericho County - Report of research findings	Report
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Distribution of Diarrhoea and Associated Factors in Elgeyo Marakwet County - A Geospatial Analysis	GIS Report
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Distribution of Diarrhoea and Associated Factors in Homa Bay County - A Geospatial Analysis	GIS Report
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Distribution of Diarrhoea and Associated Factors in Kericho County - A Geospatial Analysis	GIS Report
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Improving Sanitation Services Through Better Sector Coordination - The Isiolo County Experience	Case Study
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Building an Enabling Environment Leads to Improved County Sanitation Services - The Nakuru County Experience	Case Study
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Improving Sanitation Through Promotion of Low Cost Technology in a Multi-Sectoral Approach - The Tharaka Nithi Experience	Case Study
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Guidelines for Water Quality Testing and Monitoring - A Practical Guide to the Design and Implementation of Drinking Water Quality Studies and Monitoring Programme	Report
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Alternative Budget Memo Sanitation 2019/2020 - Elgeyo M.	Budget Memo
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Alternative Budget Memo Sanitation 2019/2020 - Homa Bay	Budget Memo
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Alternative Budget Memo Sanitation 2019/2020 - Kericho	Budget Memo
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Alternative Budget Memo Sanitation 2020/2021 - Elgeyo M.	Budget Memo

Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Alternative Budget Memo Sanitation 2020/2021 – Homa Bay	Budget Memo
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Alternative Budget Memo Sanitation 2020/2021 – Kericho	Budget Memo
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Alternative Budget Memo Sanitation 2021/2022 – Elgeyo M.	Budget Memo
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Alternative Budget Memo Sanitation 2021/2022 – Homa Bay	Budget Memo
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Alternative Budget Memo Sanitation 2021/2022 – Kericho	Budget Memo
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Social Audit Report 2019 – Elgeyo Marakwet	Report
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Social Audit Report 2019 – Homa Bay	Report
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Social Audit Report 2019 – Kericho	Report
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Social Audit Report 2020 – Elgeyo Marakwet	Report
Kenya	CPHRM	WASH	Social Audit Report 2020 – Homa Bay	Report
Kenya	Institute of Economic Affairs, County CSO Network, SNV	WASH	Social Audit Report 2020 – Kericho	Report
Kenya	Institute of Economic Affairs	WASH	Water and Sanitation Policy as an Agenda for Elections 2017	Policy Brief
Kenya	Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA)	WASH	The Citizen Alternative Budget 2019	Budget Memo
Ghana	SNV, CSOs	WASH	An assessment of the existing WASH Policy Documents	Policy Brief
Ghana	SNV, CSOs, Consultant	WASH	Analysis of the pro-poor guideline and ESP inclusion in Ghana	Report
Ghana	SNV	WASH	Assessment of level of inclusiveness in the ESP	Briefing Note
Ghana	SNV, CSOs, Consultant	WASH	Comprehensive review of existing national WASH Policies and Strategic Documents	Report
Ghana	Alliance for WASH Advocacy	WASH	Position paper on policy review paper	Memo /Communique
Ghana	A4WA	WASH	Position paper on private sector engagement	Memo /Communique
Ghana	A4WA	WASH	Memo on Government Sanitation Campaign	Memo /Communique
Ghana	A4WA	WASH	Memo on Clarifications Required on Proposed GH¢200 million for Sanitation	Memo /Communique
Ghana	A4WA	WASH	Memo on national monitoring systems	Memo /Communique
Ghana	A4WA	WASH	Memo on COVID-19	Memo /Communique
Ghana	A4WA	WASH	Review Findings on Ghana’s 2017 WASH SDG Baseline Indicators	Memo /Communique
Ghana	A4WA	WASH	Integrating WASH Indicators into PHC Data Gathering Tools	Memo /Communique

ANNEX 5a: Summary report Burkina Faso (2016-20)

1. Themes and CSOs

Theme	CSOs
Sustainable nutrition for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Professionals Federation of Burkina (FEPAB) • Agricultural Services Delivery Cooperative-Coobsa (COPSAC) • National Federation of Naam Groups (FNGN) • National Union of Rice Producers in Burkina (UNPRB)
Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Association for Livestock Promotion in the Sahel and the Savannah (APESS) • Platform of Action for Securing the Pastoral Households (PASMEP)
Access to renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Association for fauna and natural resources management of Comoe-Léraba (AGEREF/CL) • Albert Schweitzer Ecological Center (CEAS) • Catholic Organisation for development and solidarity (OCADES)

2. Capacity strengthening approach and results

Capacity strengthening approach and results	
Approach	<p>CSOs' capacity strengthening focused on leadership, thematic knowledge, advocacy skills, organisational sustainability, research, and GESI. Various methods were used, such as (mini-)workshops, learning events, coaching, on-the-job support, peer-to-peer learning, and country exchanges.</p> <p>The evidence-based advocacy approach was new for the CSOs. Therefore, initial capacity analysis resulted in similar trajectories in terms of leadership, advocacy skills and thematic knowledge. From 2018 onwards, CSOs defined capacity strengthening needs in their annual plans to achieve their advocacy results. CSOs were also involved in the preparation of workshops and learning events and in session facilitation.</p> <p>Coaching focussed on personal leadership and organisational sustainability. The results of the capacity self-assessments, completed by the CSOs on a yearly basis, were used to determine where to put emphasis in the coaching trajectory. The coaching was done by hired external coaches. The mini-workshops and on-the-job support addressed evidence creation and dissemination, updating advocacy plans and the implementation of advocacy activities.</p> <p>CSOs were supported to participate and present in national and international fora where they learned from others but also shared their own experiences and successes.</p> <p>CSOs learned from each other, e.g. FNS CSOs benefited from FEPAB leadership on advocacy; while APESS involved PASMEP in its sub-regional network activities.</p>
Main achievements	<p>The capacity strengthening process met the envisaged results at the start of the programme. The CSOs all increased their capacities in leadership, thematic knowledge, advocacy skills, organisational sustainability, and research. CSOs increased their credibility and leadership capacity, e.g. CSOs took the lead in building alliances with non-V4CP CSOs to achieve common advocacy goals and engaged with</p>

	external partners for evidence production. CSOs adopted the evidence-based advocacy approach and can plan and implement an advocacy trajectory.
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3. Key results by thematic area

Food and nutrition security (FNS)

Advocacy focus
<p>In Burkina Faso, family farmers play a key role in FNS both as food producers and as affected citizens suffering from the adverse effects of food and nutrition insecurity. V4CP provided a real opportunity to address this and CSOs decided to advocate for farm modernisation, specifically improved access to affordable agricultural credit, improved seeds, fertilizer, equipment, extension services. This also included improving coordination of FNS interventions by creating a single FNS coordination body responsible for policy development and alignment of interventions.</p> <p>In order to do so, evidence is required to show the (potential) contribution of family farms to achieve FNS, and the services required to reach it. This evidence strengthens the advocacy approaches and messages of the CSOs, helps them to engage meaningfully in consultations and to influence stakeholders, government, service providers, and development partners. The combined of this is expected to help build an enabling environment for improved access and availability for family farmers to improved seeds, fertilizers, equipment, credit, extension services and a integrated and coherent approach towards nutrition to food security, resulting in sustainable food and nutrition security.</p>

Main results over the project period	
CSO position in the sector	The CSOs have become well known by high level authorities and now have the contacts of Ministers, Members of Parliament, Mayors and can call them to address their concerns. Ministers often consult them for their point of view. They are regularly invited to participate in exchanges during workshops, or TV and radio debates on FNS. The V4CP programme has also enabled CSOs to become aware of their weight and to influence the decision-makers agenda. CSOs are now also acknowledged by the private sector.
Evidence products	75 evidence products on nutrition and family farming were generated and shared, including studies, policy notes, presentations, and maps.
Knowledge sharing	<p><i>Stories of change</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moving towards a centralised food and nutrition security framework • Civil society advocates for resilient agricultural value chains: the rice sector • Civil society and sustainable family farms: The case of the Agricultural Bank of Burkina Faso • Agricultural budget lines: using evidence to build a case for their increase • Producers' organisations and government: a winning collaboration • At one foot of a single coordination mechanism: The role played by CSOs <p><i>Knowledge products developed</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memo for decision makers • TV and audio sketches on budget increase, FNS coordination, access to credit • Videos on National forum for family farms modernisation • Video on V4CP results during the Global Coordinator Visit in Burkina • CSOs and V4CP programme: Capitalisation document
Selected results	<p>Public spending for the modernisation of family farms through the Ministry of Agriculture has increased, despite budgetary constraints related to the security crisis since 2016 and its consequences on the budgets allocated to the various ministries (from 10.4 billion CFA francs in 2016 to 16.2 billion in 2019). The initial forecast in 2019 was only 6.7 billion. This upward revision was attributable to CSO advocacy towards the President of the Republic on the National Peasant's Day.</p> <p>Improved access to credit. CSOs worked closely with Parliament, government, banks and MFIs to reduce credit cost for family farmers. Several strong measures have been</p>

	<p>taken to reduce agricultural credit cost and facilitate family farmer's access to credit, including the establishment of an agricultural development fund, agricultural insurance, Agricultural Bank, a national fund for inclusive finance.</p> <p>A decree has been drafted for the creation of a national nutrition council at the President's office. This has been an important step forward. However, in this set-up the National Food Security Council will continue to exist alongside the Council. This is not satisfactory from the point of view of the CSOs which advocated for a single coordinating body instead of two. Following actions from the CSOs, the signing of the decree by the President of Faso was postponed, subject to stakeholders reaching consensus on this issue. The process to convince the government of the need for a single coordinating body is documented in this Story of Change.</p> <p>V4CP initiated the "Family Farmer Night" to recognise the efforts made by family farmers and advocate decision makers for more investment for the modernisation of family farms. The 1st edition took place in October 2020 with financial support from private sector, development partners and government.</p>
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Analysis of results
<p>Expected results were generally achieved, as set out at the start of the programme. One substantial adjustment was made concerning access to affordable credit. Initially, advocacy focussed on the development of financial products by Banks and MFIs. After engagement with these actors, CSOs refocussed on reduction of credit costs as this was the main constraint for family farmer's access to credit and would be easier to achieve than new product development.</p> <p>FNS advocacy covers a broad area and initially CSOs intended to address a range of issues. This proved to be unfeasible and over time advocacy efforts focused a more limited number of key issues.</p> <p>Although not explicitly addressed, GESI has been in the heart of our approach. This because women play a pivotal role in family farming and improving access to services directly benefits women.</p> <p>Capacity development and use of relevant evidence were main contributing factors that led to the results achieved.</p> <p>CSOs and their allies developed a plan to continue collaboration after V4CP ends. To follow up on the long-term outcomes of the ToC, one CSO has been designated by the alliance to lead the monitoring of progress. The CSOs decided also to mobilise resources to continue their advocacy efforts.</p>

Renewable energy

Advocacy focus
<p>CSOs' context analysis at the start of the programme found that since 2013, Burkina Faso has allowed the import of solar energy equipment free of customs duty and tax and the domestic sale of solar equipment free of value added tax. The result was rapidly increasing demand for and use of solar energy products. Unfortunately, the population, especially those living in rural and peri-urban areas, do not have access to quality renewable energy (RE) services. This situation led CSOs to target their advocacy on "Access to quality renewable energy services and equipment for the population". To achieve this, CSOs developed a theory of change with an advocacy plan that advocates for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ development and adoption by the State of better regulatory policy for renewable energy sector; ▪ increase and appropriate budgetary allocation by the State and local authorities to technical training in renewable energy; ▪ creation of education and training structures committed to offering certified training in renewable energy; ▪ commitment of private service providers to offer quality products and services in renewable energies.

Main results over the project period	
CSO position in the sector	<p>The effectiveness and leadership shown by CSOs in the implementation of activities, as well as the results recorded, are evidence of their significantly increased capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the CSOs have been successful in building alliances with other CSOs to create a national coalition to lead advocacy on RE. This coalition brings together 29 CSOs and has been a strong ally in the implementation of activities. • CSOs have succeeded in establishing focal points in the Ministries of Energy, Education, and Youth & Vocational Training. • The National Agency for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency has allocated two places to the CSO coalition in the committee to develop renewable energy standards. CSO have also been invited sectoral council committees of the Ministry of Energy.
Evidence products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock-taking of the training offer in renewable energy in Burkina Faso (Report) • National study on intermediate level training (CQB, CQP, BQP, CAP, BEP, BAC) in renewable energy in Burkina Faso (Report) • Study on the relationship between training and the quality of the service offered in renewable energy in Burkina Faso (Report) • Study on employment opportunities in the renewable energy sector, especially in rural areas in Burkina Faso (Report) • Study on the willingness and financial capacity of populations, especially in rural areas, to pay for quality equipment and services in RE • Study on the operating status of solar installations in basic social services in Burkina Faso (health center, schools)
Knowledge sharing	<p><i>Policy briefs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote qualification in the trades related to Renewable Energies in order to reduce youth unemployment; • Accelerate the access of populations to renewable energy equipment and services in Burkina Faso: Issues-Challenges and Recommendations; • Training to improve the quality of renewable energy services. • Establishment of a national certification scheme for installers; • Financing of technical and vocational education institutions; • Supporting the supply chain to improve access to RE equipment and services - Challenges and Recommendations; • Changing the perception of populations in rural and peri-urban areas on quality RE equipment/services: Issues-Challenges and recommendations; • Making a successful transition to Renewable Energies through vocational training; • Renewable energies: an area with high employment potential for young people. <p><i>Stories of Change</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power to the people: advancing solar energy in Burkina Faso • Taking into account the regulation of the RE sector in state energy policies in Burkina Faso. • "Alone, we go fast. Together, we go further" (African proverb)
Selected results	<p>Process of developing curricula for middle-level training on renewable energy started at the Ministry of Youth and Employment (CQP, BQP in RE) and the Ministry of Education (BEP, BAC in RE). The technical high school at Dori already opened the vocational baccalaureate in solar energy for girls and boys.</p> <p>Decree adopting the statutes of the National Agency for Renewable Energy (ANEREE). This decree will enable the ANEREE to fully assume its role as controller and regulator of the import and sale of solar equipment. It will also make it possible to regulate the conditions of importation of solar equipment in Burkina Faso.</p> <p>MoU between the Ministry of Energy and CSOs Coalition signed. With this protocol, CSOs will be consulted and will be included in activities and brainstorming sessions of the Ministry of Energy on issues related to the RE sector.</p>

Analysis of results

The expected results as defined at the beginning of the programme were achieved. Some changes in approach and strategies were necessary. CSOs effectively included in their strategies public press conferences to denounce the lack of clarification between different ministries and agencies on the responsibility for RE regulation. They also involved regional councils in their action plans. This helped transform the regional councils from being target groups to becoming allies of CSOs.

Some adjustments to the objectives were needed. For example, at the training level, the initial objective of opening RE middle-level training schools was adjusted. CSOs in their analysis realised that the state did not have RE training curricula to enable vocational schools to open RE technician cycles. The CSOs therefore adjusted their objective by advocating for the development of RE training curricula.

CSO advocacy aimed at regulating the RE sector and improving the supply of training in RE to be in line with the international level.

GESI was integrated into the CSO advocacy approach, which aimed at training a critical mass of women and men at intermediate level education in RE, as well as specifically addressing the need for inclusive access to quality RE services and equipment.

The main factors that contributed to the achievement of the results include strengthening CSO capacities in advocacy, targeting, building alliance building, and generating and disseminating evidence. Sharing of experience with other countries through exchange trips, participation in national sub-regional meetings in the field of RE and setting up of focal points in the relevant ministries.

Constraints faced by the CSOs included:

- Replacement of key political actors (Minister of Energy, the Director General of the ANEREE) delaying the advocacy process.
- Security challenges that led the government to reorient its priorities.
- The COVID-19 pandemic.

The results obtained are sustainable insofar as the CSOs, through the coalition they have set up, will continue to monitor government actions towards the effective operationalisation of the regulation of the Renewable Energy sector, and for the adoption of the training curricula.

The CSOs that are part of the solar clusters set up by the Ministry of Energy will be able to build on the results obtained to pursue their actions.

Finally, the MoU signed with Ministry of Energy will ensure that CSOs in the Coalition will continue to be engaged in future developments.

Resilience

Advocacy focus

The objective was to contribute to the improvement of the life and working conditions of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in the context of climate change and decentralisation. The focus of CSO advocacy was on spearheading collective action among pastoralist CSOs, to raise awareness of existing laws governing pastoralism development, and to advocate for their full and inclusive implementation, especially at the local level. In addition to spearheading a process to harmonise relevant legislation, CSOs also lobbied national and regional stakeholders to safeguard pastoralists' access to pasture and water resources across national borders.

Main results over the project period

CSO position in the sector	The context analysis at the start of the programme showed that an enabling environment for pastoralism development in Burkina Faso requires the adoption and implementation of policies that take climate change, as well as decentralisation, into account.
Evidence products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of public expenditures for pastoralism in Burkina Faso. • The Role of the Tradition of Pastors and Cultural Institutions in the Resilience of Climate Change in West Africa. • A comparative study on pastoralism law in Burkina to bring out the contradiction between these laws according to pastoralist activities. • Review of public expenditure in favour of pastoralism.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of the adequacy of livestock infrastructure to guide investment policies. • Role of pastoralism and livestock in the rural economy. • Role of livestock markets. • Report on pastoralism and climate change
Knowledge sharing	<p><i>Stories of change</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One for all, all for one: a national coalition for pastoral resilience is born • Triggering the Process of Reviewing the Orientation Law on Pastoralism in Burkina Faso: the huge challenge successfully met by the V4CP programme • Meeting the challenge of synergy of action between pastoral civil society organisations (CSOs) and state stakeholders through the V4CP programme • A leap forward toward a reviewed pastoralism orientation law in 2020
Selected results	<p>A national coalition of 16 pastoral CSOs was established through the advocacy work by APSS and PASMEP.</p> <p>The government accepted to review the LORP (orientation law related to pastoralism). The Ministry of Animal Resources included four members of the CSO alliance in the technical review committee, ensuring civil society has a strong voice in the process.</p> <p>APSS and PASMEP built a strong relationship with the Ministry of Animal Resources through the establishment of five focal points, which allows them to be part of different policy dialogue processes.</p>

Analysis of results

The pastoralism sector has been strongly affected by the deteriorating security situation in pastoral areas (Sahel, East, North regions). This adversely affected the activities of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, as well as the service delivery by government, private sector and development partners. A further complication is that pastoralism is a cross border phenomenon and security issues in Mali and Niger in particular, have affected Burkina Faso as well. A positive effect has been that budget allocations for pastoralism increased.

CSOs adapted their advocacy strategy to the insecurity context and several important results were achieved (see above). The approach has been to make the CSOs coalition operational, and to focus their advocacy efforts on accessible municipalities and the technical services of the Ministry of Animal Resources. No substantial adjustments had to be made in the outcomes targeted.

Capacity development trajectory and use of relevant evidence were the main contributing factors that led to the results achieved.

GESI was incorporated by CSOs by drawing attention to the impact of dairy processing on pastoral households, which particularly involves women.

CSOs and their alliance partners agreed to continue collaboration after V4CP ends. For each long-term ToC outcome, a CSO has been designated by the Alliance to lead activities to ensure that the achievements will be monitored. CSOs have also signed a collaboration protocol with the Ministry of Animal Resources, which allows them to participate each year in CASEM as well as the strategic meetings of the ministry.

4. Lessons learned

Lessons learned

It is more effective to focus on specific advocacy topics rather than on broad issues. Rather than addressing the modernisation of family farms, it proved better to focus on access to agricultural inputs, access to credit or FNS coordination.

Evidence can move mountains as it helps to decision makers act with confidence. It is important to build functional relationship between evidence producers and CSOs to ensure evidence is used and disseminated as intended.

Building and maintaining relationships is important to remain informed and involved, e.g. through the establishment of focal points at relevant ministries.

Alliances and coalitions give more strength and credibility to advocacy efforts.

ANNEX 5b: Summary report Ghana (2016-20)

1. Themes and CSOs

Theme	CSOs
Food and Nutrition Security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable Nutrition for All - Post Harvest Loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grameen Ghana (GG) • Ghana Trade and Livelihood Coalition (GTLC) • Northern Development Society (NORDESO) • Peasant Farmers Association Ghana (PFLAG) • Shea Network Ghana (SNG)
Sanitation and Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intervention Forum (IF) • INTAGRAD • UCSOND • New Energy
Clean Cooking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHACCO • ORGIIS
Off-Grid Electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEESD

2. Capacity strengthening approach and results

Capacity strengthening approach and results	
Approach	<p>In Ghana, the V4CP programme was implemented with 12 CSOs. It focused on knowledge building on effective advocacy strategies, increase in thematic knowledge, organisational sustainability and leadership skills.</p> <p>During the programme period, each CSO had a coaching expert who improved organisational and leadership level capacities through one-on-one engagement. Evidence was shared by IFPRI and primary research was undertaken by independent consultants in collaboration with the CSOs and thematic advisors. SNV also supplemented this research with secondary publications from reputable sector institutions and journals to increase CSOs' thematic knowledge.</p> <p>Other approaches included annual capacity development workshops, learning events, thematic mini-workshops and participation in national and international learning events. These platforms built CSOs' capacity in new topics, reflections on advocacy strategies and evidence required, and facilitated cross learning among CSOs. One-on-one training and engagement sessions were held on various topics including GESI and climate change integration in advocacy plans, appropriate application of M&E methods, Stories of Change and outcome harvesting.</p>
Main achievements	<p>Over the five-year period, the CSOs recorded changes in their capacity based on an annual survey. CSOs demonstrated significant improvement in their advocacy skills and results by setting the agenda and influencing changes in policy. For example, GHACCO influenced the development of a Clean Cooking Strategy for Ghana, and the WASH CSOs initiated the Alliance for WASH Advocacy to influence the review of existing WASH policies, while FNS CSOs initiated the regional post-harvest management platform.</p> <p>All CSOs recorded an increase in leadership capacity, with some staff indicating that their organisations have become more open and transparent in the management of</p>

	<p>processes and operations, thus improving intra-organisational relationships and enhancing productivity.</p> <p>According to the CSOs, capacity development on outcome harvesting became a key tool to track advocacy achievements. <i>"The decisions by Ejisu and South Tongu districts to develop clean cooking strategic plans started by way of a verbal commitment made by various officials in engagements held in 2017. Since these commitments were recorded as outcomes, they were progressively tracked which resulted in the major outcome of their realisation in 2019. Previously, these commitments would not be recorded as outcomes and hence not tracked"</i> Lukumanu, GHACCO.</p> <p>Willingness and active participation of CSOs in capacity development activities and workshops as well as availability of competent resource persons and coaches were key to the results achieved. CSOs, even with different backgrounds, worked seamlessly together and there was no obvious difference between them.</p> <p>The mix of 'stronger' and 'weaker' CSOs provided an opportunity for cross-learning and sharing of experiences. Strategies developed by the "stronger" CSOs were replicated by the initially "weaker" CSOs. In the WASH theme, to improve social accountability and citizen participation, IF formed the District Sanitation and Hygiene Advocacy teams (DSHAT). This strategy was also used by the other WASH CSOs and during the 7th National CLTS stock taking forum, stakeholders acknowledged the project for the introduction of the DSHATs.</p>
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3. Key results by thematic area

Food Nutrition and Security

Advocacy focus	
	<p>The Food and Nutrition Security theme had two advocacy goals:</p> <p>To increase sustainable nutrition for all. To achieve this, CSOs engaged with stakeholders to support an enabling environment that facilitates functional coordination across sectors for the successful implementation of programmes that address malnutrition. They engaged relevant stakeholders to empower the structures for nutrition service delivery at the district level by addressing budgetary constraints as well as creating a voice for community groups to lobby for better services. They also saw the need for proper coordination of all Nutrition activities to avoid duplication of activities and poor implementation of the National Nutrition policy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To contribute to reduce Post Harvest Loss among smallholder farmers, especially women. This was to be achieved through sustained engagement with the respective Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies (MMDAs), government sub-structures including Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and the private sector to improve service delivery, increase investment in post-harvest management and improve access to post-harvest management technologies.

Main results over the project period	
CSO position in the sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSO converted from a confrontational advocacy style to decorous, scientific and evidence-based advocacy through win-win policy dialogue platforms using the multi-stakeholder approach to demand for change in FNS service delivery. CSOs' recognition has increased among government intuitions and play a key role in the development and implementation of policy.

Evidence products	A series of evidence products was developed by IFPRI in consultation with the CSOs to fill the knowledge gaps identified by CSOs. A complete list of products is provided in Annex 4.
Knowledge sharing	Information was shared through the Upper West Regional Post Harvest Management Platform (UWRPHMAP) baseline report 2020; through stories like How the National Nutrition Policy was translated into local action in Ghana (Story of Change) and Reducing post-harvest loss through evidence and advocacy ; online videos like “ Plumpy nuts shortage ”, and in the media (News on Nutrition ; Peasant farmers’ rise against post-harvest losses ; Govt urged to prioritise nutrition-related programmes ; and Nutrition policy forum held in Bimbilla).
Advocacy results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of multi stakeholder platform on UWRPHMAP to coordinate the reduction of PHL • Institution of Nutrition Technical Committees (NTC) at the district and community level as part of the structures required in the NNP • Development of the National Agricultural Engineering Policy

Analysis of the results

The formation of the Community and District Nutrition Technical Committees and regional Post Harvest Loss Management platform (PHM) was a strategy the theme developed. These committees have improved coordination among the stakeholders. The set-up of structures for the implementation of the National Nutrition Policy at the national level was also done whilst currently the CSOs are facilitating development of the National Agricultural Engineering Policy.

GESI trainings were organised and activities subsequently developed to help CSOs influence the inclusion of GESI in government and private sector agendas. GESI targets were relatively met as activities were implemented, such as the conscious effort to include the gender desk officer on the Nutrition Technical Teams.

Beyond national level strategies, the FNS CSOs shared lessons with international stakeholders and partners. The learning on multi stakeholder processes helped CSOs in the formation of multi stakeholder platforms in Ghana. E.g. the PHM platform, the Multi stakeholder National Nutrition Conference and Nutrition Technical Committees. Feedback from the presentation of the Post-Harvest Management platform at the 2nd All Africa Post Harvest Conference provided inputs to strengthen the formation of the platform.

The FNS theme developed key strategies to ensure the CSOs will be able to build on achievements post-project. These include converting the existing PHL Assessment Survey Committee into the PH working group to reduce the formation burden, continued sharing of data amongst stakeholders on new developments in Nutrition and PHL, and participating in other PHL and Nutrition networks. The Upper West Regional Post Harvest Management Platform Secretariat continues to provide technical and administrative support to the Steering Committee and General Assembly. Additionally, the Assembly members of the Poyentanga Sub-District Nutrition Committee will serve as nutrition lobby group in the Assembly and the extension of town hall meetings to all Area Councils to seek citizen’s inputs into the MTDP.

Sanitation and Hygiene

Advocacy focus

The WASH theme’s strategic goal was to advocate for “increased access to improved and sustainable sanitation and hygiene services by citizenry within targeted district. This in order to improve the health and quality of life of persons within targeted intervention areas and contribute to SDG 6.2. The desired changes were:

- Central government avails necessary support for effective policy implementation at national and district level;
- Mobilisation of key stakeholders at MMDA level for effective collaboration and coordination and political will to adequately resource sanitation and hygiene (S&H) actors;
- Increase budgetary allocations and private sector investment to S&H improvement;
- Improved accountability systems including increased citizen participation in developmental process at MMDA level;
- Intensify efforts towards ending open defecation with focus on inclusion and addressing inequalities on access to S&H.

Main results over the project period	
CSO position in the sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At district/local level, all the CSOs are now part of the District Planning Coordinating Units. The DPCU serves as the planning authority for the district. With the support provided to Nandom in achieving the first ODF district in Ghana, INTAGRAD is now seen as a key evidence-based advocacy organisation in the northern region and play vital role on the Regional Inter-agency coordinating Committee on Sanitation. The best way for project sustainability is to advocate 'with citizens' instead of 'for citizens' strategies. This led to the set-up of DSHATs, citizens' advocacy teams. CSO converted from a confrontational advocacy style to decorous, scientific and evidence-based advocacy through win-win policy dialogue platforms using the multi-stakeholder approach to demand for change in S&H service delivery.
Evidence products	Several evidence products were developed to fill the knowledge gaps identified by CSOs. A complete list of products is provided in Annex 4.
Knowledge sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Push towards District Wide ODF – Reaching the last mile : The Case of Nandom District Unify to amplify: collaborating for change (Story of Change) How evidence-based advocacy is raising the bar on sanitation (Story of Change)
Advocacy results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of existing policies and guidelines at national and district level. At national level, IF is actively involved in the review of the Environmental Sanitation Policy whilst at district level all the WASH CSOs support District Assemblies to review, approve and gazette (in some MDAs) their sanitation by-laws. Visible private sector engagement at MMDA level. At national level, discussions on how to engage private sector for inclusion in the urban sanitation strategy. Increased citizen participation in S&H service delivery. Creation of citizens monitoring teams at MMDA level (DSHATs) to aid transparency, accountability. Through evidence-based advocacy, Nandom was able to ensure inclusive targeting of the vulnerable during the last mile in reaching ODF status. V4CP supported in developing a post ODF strategy for implementation by the District.

Analysis of the results
<p>The WASH theme was linked to SDG 6.2 and all plans were developed based on the target set. This enabled the theme to share lessons with the other WASH countries in the V4CP programme, and other international platforms including the Africa San Conference. The call for the review of the existing policies was a result of the policies currently targeting MDG, rather than SDG, indicators.</p> <p>The theme carried out an assessment of the existing WASH policies which resulted in the development of advocacy strategies to engage the government on the need to review the policies. Currently the policies are being reviewed with the development of a TOR (October 2019) and a scoping meeting (March 2020). There is visible increased participation of private sector at the local level thus paving the way for increased investment and the passage of the sanitation by-laws creates the enabling environment for the private sector to engage in.</p> <p>The WASH CSOs participated in a GESI CD session in September 2018 and revised their target group to advocate for the inclusion of the gender desk officers to be part of the District Inter-agency Coordinating Committee on sanitation (DICCs). These were successfully done to ensure gender inclusion and considerations during S&H planning and interventions.</p> <p>At national level, the WASH CSOs, led by IF, extensively mapped key CSOs to form an alliance for inclusive advocacy. This led to the formation of the Alliance for WASH Advocacy (A4WA), currently seen as a key evidence-based advocacy platform in Ghana. This led to continuous engagement with the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources on the need to review the policies. At the local level, the capacity development sessions offered to citizens (DSHAT) also improved citizen participation in S&H Delivery. Use of evidence and capacity building and coaching also supported in the gains made.</p> <p>From the onset, the A4WA was managed on a rotational basis amongst the CSOs whilst IF hosts the secretariat. The CSOs will continue using digital platforms to engage partners at local level which is quite cost effective. CSOs will maintain active in the A4WA at national level, as well as in close active contact with their constituencies via the DSHATs.</p>

Renewable Energy: Improved clean cooking

Advocacy focus
<p>The goal of clean cooking advocacy was to increase access to affordable, efficient and sustainable energy (cooking) solutions. This is mainly in line with SDG 7 but also with SDG 13. The desired changes included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of an enabling environment for inclusive clean cooking businesses • Increased investment by government, financial institutions and manufacturers of ICS/LPG • Increased supply of ICS/LPG. • Active participation of CSOs and value chain actors in lobbying local governments to formulate and implement inclusive policies on sustainable cooking. • Active involvement of value chain actors in lobbying financial institutions to create financial products to support sustainable cooking.

Main results over the project period	
CSO position in the sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reputation and influence of GHACCO blossomed over this period as a strategic sector policy influencer. This is mirrored in (1) GHACCO’s partnership with the World Bank to hold the 2019 Clean Cooking forum, which firmed up the idea of a clean cooking strategy for Ghana and drafted the World Bank’s Clean cooking programme concept for Ghana, (2) the appointment of GHACCO to strategic sector committees, and (3) the direct solicitation of GHACCO by sector agencies for various partnerships. • GHACCO has successfully brought the sub-sector associations under its umbrella i.e. the Biogas Association, the Ghana Liquefied Petroleum Gas Operators Association and the Ghana Home Economics Association. • ORGIIS has transformed to become the go-to clean cooking advocacy CSO in the Upper East region. This is exemplified by collaborations with (1) the Navrongo Health Research Centre, (2) with TREEAID Ghana Office in leading awareness raising and ICS, and with (3), the Paul Hordge Trust of UK in the promotion and dissemination of ICS among households.
Evidence products	Several evidence products were developed to fill the knowledge gaps identified by CSOs. A complete list of products is provided in Annex 4.
Knowledge sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Story of Change: Clean cookstoves for schools in Ghana • Media, e.g. Ghana Business News
Advocacy results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming of clean cooking into the Medium term development plans (MTDP) and the development and adoption of 5-year clean cooking strategic plans in the Kesenana Nankana Municipal, Kasena Nankana West District, Ejisu Municipal and South Tongu District Assemblies. • The development and approval of a bylaw by Kasena Nanka Municipal Assembly which will enable enforcement of clean cooking adoption by commercial eateries. • The successful development and gazetting of the clean cooking standards and labels for Ghana in 2018. • The successful development, approval and implementation of the Renewable Energy Master Plan in 2019 which makes provision for the deployment of 3,000,000 domestic and 18,000 institutional biomass stoves by 2030. • Shift of attention towards clean cooking in Ghana with first ever inclusion of biomass improved cookstove technologies in the national budget by the Ministry of Energy (previous emphasis on LPG promotion). 500,000 biomass ICS featured in the 2020 annual budget with an additional 65,000 biomass ICS for poor households. • The commencement of the development of a National Clean Cooking Strategy by the government of Ghana in 2020 with funding from the World Bank. • Facilitation of the deployment of over 3200 units of ICS and the establishment of 98 new ICS distribution outlets across the 5 operational areas, through improved market linkages between manufacturers/retailers and end-users, and collaboration under complementary projects by ORGIIS.

Analysis of the results
The main contributing factor that led to the results achieved was evidence generated and made available to CSOs which enhanced the effectiveness of their engagement and achievement of results.

The capacity building for CSOs sharpened their skills to adequately influence policy makers at both national and district levels. The CSOs experienced some constraints in achieving results however they developed strategies to address these.

The long-term outcomes of the project are particularly reflected in the move toward investments in clean cooking as noted in the 2020 budget reference the 500,000 ICS units deployments. The sector strategy now being developed will further help to make additional funding available to the sector. Another long-term outcomes are mirrored in the increased supply of ICS to households directly under the project, and clean cooking strategic plans now in place that support this expansion further. Furthermore, the establishment of 98 new ICS distribution outlets through collaboration with value chain actors is critical because it tackles one of the key challenges of access to ICS which is an underdeveloped ICS supply chain.

Beyond country level interventions, the CC theme linked interventions to the international level. CSOs' national case studies and experiences were shared in the Clean Cooking Forums organised by the Clean Cooking Alliance. The V4CP Exchange learning event among the project countries provided an opportunity through which the CSOs also contributed to global learning and sharing.

On sustainability of the project, the strategic placement of GHACCO in the sector today will enable continued influence to sustain the results achieved. The CSOs will incorporate lessons and best practices from the V4CP project into their operations. ORGIIS intends to use the services of local artisans to build clean cooking technologies to further increase supply through collaborations. It is also working with Assemblies to make the CC strategic plans a central focus of such collaborations.

Some constraints that were difficult to address include difficulty in accessing information at some national level institutions, lack of understanding of advocacy at the community level and unavailability of stakeholders due to frequent transfers.

Renewable energy: Off-grid

Advocacy focus

The focus of advocacy of the off-grid electrification sub-theme was to influence key stakeholders (policy makers, relevant agencies and MDAs) to initiate actions that will result in the establishment of renewable energy based mini-grid electrification in island and lakeside communities in Ghana. The aim was to see increased access to affordable, efficient and sustainable energy solutions in target areas, allowing communities to enjoy collateral benefits that come along with availability of modern electricity including growth of businesses, improvement in education and health and general increase in quality of life. It was expected that an increased understanding of community groups about mini-grids will enable them express interest in mini-grid systems through deliberations with sector companies and support the directive by Ministry of Power to sector companies to set-up institutional programmes on mini-grids.

Main results over the project period

CSO position in the sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CEESD is now recognised by government agencies and development partners as one of the few CSOs with technical expertise in various aspects of mini-grids development as reflected in (1) the invitation of CEESD to lead discussions on the promotion of productive uses of energy in mini-grids at a 2019 World Bank event, (2) the selection of CEESD in 2020 by USAID's Power Africa Off-grid Project to undertake market assessment for productive use of energy technologies, and (3) the consistent involvement by sector agencies of CEESD in the development of sector policies. The extensive advocacy and community level experience obtained by CEESD under V4CP has helped to position it as an experienced community level advocacy CSO.
Evidence products	Several evidence products were developed to fill the knowledge gaps identified by CSOs. A complete list of products is provided in Annex 4.
Knowledge sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Story of Change: Shifting power: communities mobilise for mini-grids in Ghana Media, e.g. Article on How mini-grids can secure universal access to electricity for Ghana

Advocacy results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming of mini-grids into the 2018-2021 MTDP and the development of a ten year off-grid electrification plan (2020-2030) by the Kwahu Afram Plains North District. • Successful formation and inauguration of a high-level energy sub-committee by the Kwahu Afram Plains North District for development and implementation the Districts' off-grid electrification plan. • Commitment by national government in November 2018 to develop 55 mini-grids as contained in 2019 Budget with some Kwahu Afram Plains communities to benefit. • The selection of 65 communities in Kwahu Afram Plains district (North and South) to benefit from site assessment for minigrids by US Trade and Development Agency. • The development, approval and adoption of the Renewable Energy Master Plan in 2019 which makes provision for the deployment of 300 mini-grids by 2030.
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Analysis of the results

Thanks to the capacity building and evidence generated and made available to CSOs, they enhanced effectiveness of their engagement with policy makers at both national and district levels.

Most of the key results achieved are aligned to medium and long-term outcomes. The mainstreaming of mini-grids into the Assemblies' MTDP, establishment of an energy sub-committee, and development and adoption of off-grid electrification are closely linked to improved collaboration, and they demonstrate the CSO's influence on mini-grids prioritisation by the Assembly.

The results relating to the development of 55 mini-grids as contained in the 2019 budget, and the selection of some communities in Kwahu Afram Plains North by US Trade and Development Agency to benefit from site assessment points to the attainment of implementing strategic actions and budget allocation by relevant agencies. The adoption of the renewable energy master plan, as well as the draft mini-grids regulations, are additional cases of strategic actions being taken by relevant agencies.

Advocacy activities linked closely to international efforts of ensuring sustainable access to electricity. The prohibitive cost of grid extensions to distant and island communities makes mini-grids a more affordable option globally. CEESD contributed to the global advocacy efforts by leading discussions on the promotion of productive uses of energy in a mini-grids event in Ghana.

To sustain the gains made, CEESD will continue to engage with the Assembly where needed through low-cost virtual platforms. CEESD shall continue to partner with the district assembly especially, to build on the District Electrification Plan, by disseminating it at the national level to stakeholders with the aim to raise funds to support district development of mini-grids.

4. Lessons learned

Lessons learned

1. The establishment of technical teams through the Municipal Planning Coordinating Unit provides more ownership and commitment to sustain development and progress.
2. Risk Assessment in project development should give more attention to coping mechanisms to ensure smooth implementation in emergency situations. COVID-19 taught us that, no matter your skills and plans, outbreaks of pandemics can always destabilise your project unless you develop comprehensive coping mechanisms alongside risk mitigation measures.
3. Stronger substructures at grassroots level is key to securing inclusive, sustainable results.
4. Creation and use of evidence is of great importance in advocacy, building strong local constituency and actively involving citizens in evidence generation and use adds a human-face and validates demand for improvements.

The use of evidence generated from research and field engagements helped CSOs in articulate and make the case for inclusive policies and regulations, during engagements with high level government officials and agencies.

5. Networking and partnerships among CSOs and private sector organisations helped influence government to adopt timely and inclusive policies and regulations, and are necessary in achieving results.

ANNEX 5c: Summary report Honduras (2016-20)

1. Themes and CSOs

Theme	CSOs
Food and Nutrition Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asociación de organismos no gubernamentales (ASONOG)] • Centro de Desarrollo Humano (CDH) • Federación de Organizaciones No Gubernamentales de Desarrollo (FOPRIDEH) • Red de Desarrollo Sostenible (RDS-Hn)
Renewable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asociación Hermandad de Honduras (HdH) • Fundación Hondureña de Ambiente y Desarrollo Vida (F. VIDA)

2. Capacity strengthening approach and results

Capacity strengthening approach and results	
Approach	<p>The V4CP's generic methodology and content offer with capability approach aimed to help individuals and organisations to improve the quality of their functioning and capabilities. The generic methodology was shaped to CSOs' needs and Honduran context based on internal analysis done by partner CSOs with support of V4CP team.</p> <p>The capacity building trajectory applied a participative learning and action methodology. The main methods applied were: capacity-building workshops, learning events, peer-to-peer learning at national, regional and international levels, participatory research, coaching, on-the-job support, and participation in international events.</p> <p>The capacity building trajectory included: leadership, oversight and social auditing, advocacy, organisational sustainability, communication and media, gender and social inclusion, FNS and RE legal framework and structure, policy development and context analysis, stakeholder analysis, business development, use of virtual platforms.</p> <p>Coaching provided by V4CP staff and external specialists contributed to their thematic knowledge, research and advocacy skills. Capacities were strengthened at all levels both internally and externally. CSOs involved most staff including boards of directors.</p> <p>CSOs were fully involved in the design of the annual capacity strengthening programme. In every learning event CSOs analysed knowledge and skill gaps per theme, identified and prioritised main capacity strengthening action to be addressed the coming year. These inputs were reviewed in bilateral and jointly meetings in preparation of the annual budget and action plans. The adaptative planning method applied by V4CP team allow enough flexibility to adjust and attend specific needs that surface for context changes.</p>
Achievements	<p>The capacity strengthening process met the envisaged results at the start and during the V4CP implementation as most CSOs increased their capabilities. If 2016-2020 data is compared, just 1 CSO did not increase its advocacy and institutional sustainability capacities due to staff rotation and dismissal of all staff including the CEO in 2018. But these capacities increased between 2018-2020.</p> <p>CSOs strengthened their leadership capacities and fostered a close interinstitutional relationship with SNV. They led research and training processes, especially the Renewable Energy (RE) group, and a series of other events to coordinate and implement advocacy actions. They managed to place their issues of interest in the agenda of other actors in both themes.</p> <p>CSOs increased their thematic and related fields knowledge in varied topics such as legal framework, renewable energy, climate change, food and nutritional security,</p>

	<p>policy development, research processes, social auditing, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Gender Equity and Social Inclusion, communication strategies, development and use of communication products and media for advocacy, Photography and more.</p> <p>CSOs strengthened their administrative and financial processes and have greater management control over the whole organisation. They improved their strategic communication and organisational management, including financial sustainability.</p> <p>In contrast to the start of V4CP programme, CSOs developed a close relationship and worked together in the design, organisation, coordination and implementation of the action plans, significantly increasing their advocacy and achievement of objectives.</p> <p>CSOs increased their level of influence and are recognised by other actors as thematic referents in RE and FNS due to their lobbying and advocacy efforts, generation of evidence, thematic domain and leadership.</p>
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3. Key results by thematic area

Food and nutrition security (FNS)

Advocacy focus	
	<p>The initial ToC outlined the steps for four partner organisations to contribute to the long-term objective of improving FNS status of the population by advocating for improved FNS services aligned with the budget and annual plans under an inclusive FNS policy. The main reasoning was that the FNS policy was outdated. Initially, the CSOs planned to develop a highly participative process to design a draft FNS policy to be presented and discussed with governmental authorities. During the programme, CSOs adjusted the ToC and focused specifically on influencing the development of the FNS policy and strategy 2018 – 2020 (PyENSAN) led by the FNS Technical Unit (UTSAN) and FAO.</p>

Main results over the project period	
CSO position in the sector	<p>In 2016, CSOs had high interest and low influence in FNS. They lacked trusted relationships with government and among themselves; had little access to up-to-date information and limited legal understanding. Most advocacy actions led to confrontation for lack of government response.</p> <p>Through V4CP they built trust among themselves and increased their level of influence.</p> <p>ASONOG, CDH and RDS-HN have joined the boards of the Regional FNS Tables. FOPRIDEH joined the Surveillance Commission of COVISAN and is leading the first COVISAN FNS Report and Action Plan 2021. ASONOG and CDH play important roles in the Central America Vulnerable Initiative (national and international chapters).</p>
Evidence products	<p>A series of 26 evidence products was developed to fill the knowledge gaps identified by CSOs to succeed in their advocacy efforts on national and municipal FNS policies. A complete list of products developed is provided in Annex 4.</p>
Knowledge sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Story of Change: Civil society contributes to local food and nutrition security framework in Honduras <p>Other knowledge products such as illustrated materials with language adapted to local communities were developed to support advocacy actions. They are based on the findings of the different evidence products. A social media strategy was also developed inform the public and raise awareness on V4CP action and advocacy issues.</p>
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and strengthening of a national FNS network as well as 10 FNS Municipal Tables, with the Southern Region network in development. Six FNS

	<p>Municipal FNS policies were approved with an increased FNS budget. Alignment of budget structures in 2 municipalities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of civil society interests proposed by the CSOs in the National Policy and Strategy (PyENSAN 2018-2030). • Activation and strengthening of FNS Surveillance Commission (COVISAN), which is part of the FNS System (SINASAN). Four partner CSOs were included and FOPRIDEH is leading the development of COVISAN's first FNS Report and Action plan for 2021.
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Analysis of results

All short-term outcomes were achieved, except the formation of an overall FNS Platform from where to launch advocacy actions. The platform was not created given the political conflict and lack of trust among CSOs. V4CP CSOs instead established alliances at local, regional and national level, and focused their efforts on SINASAN bodies, FNS Municipal and Regional Tables. All midterm outcomes were achieved with small changes in targets to focus on the FNS Technical Unit (UTSAN).

For long-term outcomes, challenges remain regarding implementation of the PYENSAN and its budget allocation to improve services. This is the state's responsibility. The CSOs' role is to oversee its compliance. CSOs have built a solid foundation internally and with grassroots partners to do so.

Given the political context, CSOs took the opportunity of the agreement signed by EU with FAO to update FNS policy in Honduras. They approached FAO and UTSAN to get closer and gather information and adapted a collaborative approach with UTSAN to update the PyENSAN to ensure inclusion of the needs of vulnerable populations, instead of developing a separate proposal. Timelines and targets changed in this process due to rotation of key decision makers, like the executive director of UTSAN.

The municipal FNS tables changed focus to bring in a long-term vision and multisector approach and adapt evidence to support the target groups.

GESI was integrated in capacity development, advocacy, and the indicators, but no specific outcome was formulated for it. CSOs separated data by sex, and for most CSOs their main target group have been the vulnerable from the start (poor, women, youth, children, indigenous population, others).

Challenges for the CSOs included the fragile country governance system, and political conflict and violence. This forced the CSOs to invest first in creating alliances among themselves and with external actors to create transparent and participative advocacy processes. Lack of access to relevant information also had to be addressed. Studies had to fill the gaps and informative materials were developed to make the information accessible and understandable to the local population. In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic forced a change towards virtual engagements. But these were hampered by poor connectivity, poor access to equipment for people living in the rural areas.

It is expected that the achievements will be sustainable after V4CP as partner CSOs have a long track record in their areas of operation. They have strengthened their capacities, networks, and legitimacy that will help them to stay relevant. Partner CSOs together with 4 CSOs from El Salvador and Guatemala and SNV formed a consortium to prepare a proposal for an advocacy project to address FNS, RE and Climate Change in the north Central America region.

Renewable Energy

Advocacy focus

The 2016 ToC outlined the steps for both organisations to influence the "Provision of quality services for the adoption of eco-stoves to contribute to the general long-term objective of improving health of users and reducing firewood consumption below 50% of the level of conventional stoves". Special emphasis was placed on government services, and legal framework with basic efficiency standards and a financial mechanism that facilitates market development and the adoption of eco-stoves.

Main results over the project period	
CSO position in the sector	<p>In 2016, CSOs had a high interest and low influence in RE and improved stoves. They have increased their level of influence and are now seen as important actors in the improved cookstoves sector due to their leadership, evidence generation and dissemination, and advocacy efforts.</p> <p>CSOs have now:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • taken up a key role in Interinstitutional Platform for the development of the value chain of improved stoves and other clean cooking technologies and have introduced and led most of the Platform's actions; • established links and are in frequent communication with mid-level government technicians and main decision-makers; • been approached by key local and national stakeholders to collaborate.
Evidence products	A series of nine studies were developed to fill knowledge gaps identified and to develop the national strategy for the adoption of improved stoves ENAEM, as well as a compendium with the main results of the studies. These are shared with public and private institutions as well as local government and universities in the CSOs' geographic areas. A complete list of products is provided in the annex.
Knowledge sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stories of change (Spanish and English) highlight the process and results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Joining hands to pioneer improved stoves in Honduras ◦ Civil society brings cleaner cooking to the table in Honduras • Educational series with main findings illustrated and in an adapted language to local communities. • Two knowledge products based on CSOs reflection on selected experiences. • A series of materials to sensitise and advocate for IS adoption and proper maintenance of IS such as radio spots, videos, posters, and brochures. • Press release on the presentation of ENAEM in Honduras. Published in national newspaper El Heraldo and in La Prensa, and in social media
Results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Interinstitutional Platform was established in 2017 with seven institutional members. It has since grown to 23 members and is known nationally and internationally as the technical arm of the sector. The Platform integrates efforts of public and private sectors, research, and CSOs. It is fostering important initiatives and has been included in the governance system of the ENAEM and the NAMA. It is highly relevant to ensure the sustainability of processes initiated by V4CP. 2) Draft National Strategy for the Adoption of Improved Stoves (ENAEM), a national framework for the replacement of and promote the transition from traditional stoves to the sustained use of improved stoves. CSOs placed ENAEM on the agenda of main actors, notably MiAmbiente (NDCC) and the Energy Secretariats (RE Directorate). Natural Resources and Environment, Health and Energy Secretariats backed the ENAEM and joined forces with the Platform for its approval and implementation. 3) Partner CSOs joined the core group for the design of the Improved Stoves NAMA Concept Note and gave relevant contributions.

Analysis of results
<p>All short-term outcomes were met, but the advocacy target shifted. The CSOs initially focused on the National Committee for the Efficient Stoves NAMA, set up by the government. But the Committee collapsed due to internal conflicts. CSOs refocused on setup of the Interinstitutional Platform.</p> <p>Advocacy towards the improvement of accountability mechanisms which was firstly broadly targeted, refocused more specifically on the National Directorate of Climate Change (NDCC/Miambiente Secretariat) was achieved partially.</p> <p>Long-term outcomes showed different levels of achievement. A big step was made towards the adoption and implementation of the national strategy on improved cookstoves (ENAEM), which has been approved by the Inter-institutional Committee for Climate Change. The process has been actively supported by the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente). Progress was slower with the advocacy for adequate budgetary allocation by the government to promote eco-stove market development. There is no evidence of budget increases so far, but the ENAEM and the NAMA</p>

both include budget lines, and the implementation of these initiatives are expected to contribute significantly to reach the outcome of adequate budget allocation.

In the 2020 learning event, CSOs concluded that long-term outcomes depended on compliance of other actors, like government. Even though their advocacy efforts did not reach all outcomes, the progress achieved will contribute in the future if the ENAEM and the NAMA are implemented.

No changes in the approach and strategies were required, but advocacy actions changed due to context changes, e.g. in the target groups, rotation or dismissal of key players, government structure.

GESI was taken in account in capacity development and advocacy as well in the indicators, but not defined as a specific outcome. CSOs recorded sex segregated data. In 2018, a study on gender approach in the improved stoves value chain was conducted by the CSOs and embedded in the Interinstitutional Platform. Following the recommendations of the midterm review, CSOs also decided to participate in an internal GESI diagnosis. All partner CSOs acknowledged that there is a big gap between the talking about gender and the real and conscious application of gender inclusive measures, given cultural characteristics of communities they work with, and personal and institutional barriers. HDH decided to include GESI focus on its strategic vision.

Challenges for the CSOs included the fragile country governance system, and political conflict and violence. This forced the CSOs to invest first in creating alliances among themselves and with external actors to create transparent and participative advocacy processes. Lack of access to relevant information had also to be addressed. Studies had to fill the gaps and informative materials were developed to make the information accessible and understandable to the local population. In 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic forced a change towards virtual engagements. But these were hampered by poor connectivity, poor access to equipment for people living in the rural areas.

It is expected that the achievements will be sustainable after V4CP, since they are carried by the Interinstitutional Platform. As the Platform is part of the governance structure of ENAEM and the improved stoves NAMA it is likely to continue to function. It is also expected that the Platform will keep its membership and attract other actors if it provides useful services to them.

4. Lessons learned

Lessons learned

- Evidence based advocacy proved to be a powerful approach to influence agenda-setting and hold the government and private sector accountable for their decisions and actions in countries with complex political contexts.
- A well-defined capacity building plan and solid evidence development, along with periodic ToC and Advocacy Plans review, helped CSOs keep focus and make adjustments to take advantage of opportunities and reduce risks of changing situations, especially in complex political contexts.
- The highly participative and transparent management approach ensured participation of CSOs in all stages of the V4CP decision-making process. This in turn, developed ownership of the programme, built trust, co-responsibility, and complementarity, and enhanced advocacy efforts.
- The involvement of CSOs and other members of the Interinstitutional Platform throughout the evidence generation process from ToR preparation to product approval, developed capabilities and empowered participants, increased the quality and rigor of the studies, and facilitated the use of main results for advocacy purposes.
- Interinstitutional platforms and networks are excellent vehicles to develop, enrich and legitimise integrated policy proposals.

ANNEX 5d: Summary report Indonesia (2016-20)

1. Themes, CSOs, Geographical intervention areas

Theme	CSOs	Geographical intervention areas
Food and nutrition Security	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Konsepsi 2. Transform 3. Ayo Indonesia 4. Bengkel Advokasi Pemberdayaan dan Pengembangan Kampung (Bengkel APPEK) 5. Yayasan Pengkajian Pengembangan Sosial (YPPS) 	<p>Districts: East Lombok, North Lombok, City of Kupang, East Flores, Manggarai</p> <p>Provinces: West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) East Nusa Tenggara (NTT)</p>
Increasing access to water and sanitation services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lembaga Pengkajian Dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (LP2M) 2. Yayasan Mitra Bentala 3. Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia Daerah Sumatera Barat (PKBI) 4. Yayasan Konservasi Way Seputih (YKWS) 	<p>Districts: Pringsewu, Lampung Selatan, Sijunjung, Padang Pariaman</p> <p>Provinces: Lampung West-Sumatra</p>

2. Capacity strengthening approach and results

Capacity strengthening approach and results	
Approach	<p>The capacity strengthening of the CSOs focused on leadership, thematic knowledge, advocacy skills, organisational sustainability, research, and GESI. Various methods were used for this, such as on-the-job support, peer-to-peer learning, country exchanges, coaching, and (mini-)workshops.</p> <p>CSOs were involved in the design of capacity strengthening programme. Needs assessments were conducted regularly (e.g. at learnings event and mini-workshops). In the beginning the needs between CSOs were quite similar, but over time targeted capacity strengthening was required and provided, while peer-to-peer learning became increasingly important and effective Gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) was specifically addressed in the 2nd half of the project. In response to the COVID-19 restrictions, various capacity building in 2020 related to digital advocacy. Therefore, CSOs could quickly adapt to the situation.</p> <p>Coaching aimed to support CSO in identifying and developing business opportunities to support the organisational sustainability.</p> <p>FNS CSOs received on the job training by IFPRI on survey methods and data analysis.</p>
Main achievements	<p>All CSOs reported to have improved their capacities in leadership, advocacy, thematic knowledge, organisational sustainability and currently scored all of these good or higher, except for YKWS and YPPS which reported a slight decrease in their leadership capacity score in 2020 compared to 2016.</p>

	<p>Through business development coaching, CSOs were better able manage existing resources and improved business development strategies to attract funding beyond the traditional donor funding which is decreasing in Indonesia.</p> <p>CSOs showed a significant increase in identifying barriers to WASH and FNS inclusion for people with disability; and designing practical steps to apply social inclusion approach.</p> <p>Mutual capacity strengthening: SNV and IFPRI equally learned from the engagement with the CSOs. To SNV, it underlined the importance of building partnerships with CSOs to ensure programme sustainability, as well as the importance of a thorough understanding of the local context in programme development. IFPRI strengthened its ability to engage at subnational levels so support local policy development.</p> <div data-bbox="839 237 1331 616" style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #00AEEF; color: white; padding: 5px;"> <p><i>"The coaching process helped us to map our business opportunity from existing organisation resources. We strengthened our business model canvas about the production of woven fabric from the women group we work with. After the coaching, we tried to collaborate with multi-stakeholders to develop learning centre of woven fabric to be Edu-tourism destination" - Director of LP2M-</i></p> </div>
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3. Key results by thematic area

Food and Nutrition Security

Advocacy focus	
V4CP decided to advocate for the development of inclusive FNS regulations and action plans at the district and provincial levels to reduce the high prevalence of stunting.	

Main results over the project period	
CSO position in the sector	<p>Within the five years of the programme, all five CSOs built up a reputation as credible partners in field of FNS with good knowledge on stunting prevention and reduction, including research, and inclusive regulations at province, district, and village levels. The CSOs are able to effectively use media and social media in their advocacy and have claimed their space in the policy arena at district and provincial levels.</p> <div data-bbox="839 1352 1369 1727" style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #00AEEF; color: white; padding: 5px;"> <p><i>"In 2016 when we discussed about stunting in the district, response from almost people was indifferent and not interested because they did not know about stunting. But see what is happening now? Stunting becoming public issue for everybody at every occasion. Regent of East Flores is leading the process to develop Action Plan to prevent and reduce stunting and is mandating all government officers to working collaboratively on stunting issue.", Director of YPPS</i></p> </div>
Evidence products	A complete list of products developed is provided in Annex 4.
Knowledge sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving Food and Nutrition Security in Indonesia (Story of Change) • Zero to hero: Civil society builds a national movement to end stunting (Story of Change) • Millennials' voice: emerging movement for better nutrition in Indonesia (Story of Change)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Millennials' Voice: An emerging movement to combat stunting
Results	<p>CSOs seen as credible partners by government. The enhanced capacities of the CSOs and the provision of relevant evidence products led to increased trust between CSOs and government, civil society, and other related stakeholders. CSOs became credible and appreciated partners in addressing stunting. Social media campaigns and media engagement also played important roles in increasing CSOs' profile.</p> <p>Stunting firmly on the agenda. Evidence-based advocacy by the CSOs at district and provincial levels to reduce stunting resulted, amongst others, in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Food and Nutrition Action Plan (FNAP) regulations have been adopted in all five Districts, as well as the West Nusa Tenggara (NTT) Provincial Food and Nutrition Action Plan. FNAP actions plans have been launched in four Districts. • East Nusa Tenggara Provincial Food and Nutrition Action Plan was drafted. • Regent and Governor regulations regarding specific stunting prevention and reduction initiatives were established, including Sabergebuk (District Multi-stakeholder Forum for FNS), Gerobak Cinta, and Sistari (Integrated Data Basis that is used as the main data for stunting prevention and reduction in East Lombok District) • Village funds to address stunting allocated. Budgets allocated to FNS increased on average 56% over the 5 districts. • East Flores District named the most innovative district in preventing and reducing stunting prevalence in NTT province in 2019. • East Lombok District was the runner up in integrated stunting prevention and reduction in NTB Province Level in 2019.

Analysis of results	
<p>When V4CP FNS started to engage in the five districts, people there had rarely heard about stunting and its implications were not understood. Considering the developments outlined above, it can be concluded that progress has been significant on this in these V4CP target areas.</p> <p>The V4CP CSOs played a significant role in this (as confirmed by the Final Evaluation). The CSOs did so by bringing evidence to the table to convince district and provincial governments of the importance to address stunting, and by initiating and activating participatory and inclusive multi-stakeholder processes in these districts and provinces. In doing so, the CSOs play an important role in voicing out food and nutrition issues and facilitated public discussion to find solutions.</p> <p>The flexibility provided by the ToC approach proved critical as it allowed the CSOs to adjust their strategies, target groups and advocacy messages as the understanding and relationships evolved, as well as to changing political contexts. For example, CSO aligned their advocacy plans and support to local government with the implementation of the National Strategies for Stunting (<i>Stranas</i>).</p> <p>Following the MTR, specific attention was paid to GESI. CSO's emphasised inclusiveness in their advocacy messaging and involved more women, men, people with disabilities, and millennials / centennials in advocacy activities. CSO's and IFPRI also conducted research on how GESI was addressed in government programmes. The results were presented by IFPRI to BAPPENAS as an input for the development of a new National FNAP of Indonesia.</p> <p>Both the use of evidence and the MSP approach proved critical in achieving the results. While SNV and IFPRI played an important role in facilitating initial contacts between CSO and government and non-government stakeholders at national and international levels.</p> <p>The above proves that the CSOs have been successful in claiming space in policy development and implementation in the FNS sector which was earlier filled only by the government.</p>	

WASH

Advocacy focus
<p>In order to address access to sanitation in Indonesia, the government developed a Community-Led Total Sanitation Programme (STBM) in 2006 to improve sanitation supply chains and the enabling environment and stimulate consumer demand. However, implementing the programme across the country’s 17,000 islands proved challenging. This was due to local government’s low capacity and political willingness to implement, as well as limited understanding of the impact of poor sanitation within local governments and community. Thus, V4CP Indonesia’s goal was to advocate the prioritisation and district wide implementation of and budget implementation for STBM, as well as better institutionalisation and stronger collaboration and inclusive regulation. This contributes to the commitment of the Government to achieve 100% Universal Sanitation Access in Indonesia.</p>

Main results over the project period	
<p>CSO position in the sector</p>	<p>Throughout the five years of the programme, CSOs went from limited understanding about the STBM programme, to being organisations who have a strong influence on sanitation development in their areas, even facilitating the districts to achieve Open Defecation Free status and have 100% sanitation access. They were able to give inputs in the decision-making process related to sanitation, and government listened to their ideas and often followed up. Currently, all four CSOs are acknowledged as organisations who have a good capability for WASH and are often asked to be facilitators or key speakers for WASH discussions at district, provincial and national level. Also, as the result of increased trust towards the CSOs throughout the programme, government has asked their involvement in other task forces (e.g., SDG task force).</p> <p><i>"If people mention WASH, they will remember us"</i> – Director of Mitra Bentala -</p>
<p>Evidence products</p>	<p>See annex 4.</p>
<p>Knowledge sharing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in Indonesia (Story of Change) • Scaling access to sanitation across Indonesia (Story of Change)
<p>Results</p>	<p>Increased collaboration and synergy between CSO partners, Pokja AMPL, media, and the private sector in sanitation development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All CSOs contributed to the re-activation of the Pokja AMPL and encouraged Pokja AMPL to be more inclusive and to involve other stakeholders outside government such as CSOs, private sector, and community organisation. • CSOs facilitated the involvement of women groups (PKK) in sanitation development. Currently, PKK has put sanitation as one of their priority programmes, and even put a sanitation indicator in their competition activity. • CSOs increased engagement with media, which played a vital role in raising community awareness and helped spread advocacy issues around sanitation. CSOs always developed press releases for their activities and fed media with credible sanitation data. CSOs also conducted media training, field trips for journalists, and joint writing competition. It increasingly put sanitation on the agenda, and profiled the CSOs. <p>Inclusive regulations within the STBM/sanitation programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All CSOs facilitated the establishment of STBM roadmaps in the 4 districts. They successfully advocated the establishment of 4 Head of District (Bupati) regulations related to STBM and acceleration of sanitation universal access. • CSOs advocated for GESI in the policy development processes. YKWS and PKBI advocated that low-income communities and disadvantaged groups (including women and people with disabilities), should be given additional support in the financial mechanism to access sanitation services within the Sustainable STBM regulation in Pringsewu and in the Sanitation Universal Access Acceleration regulation in the Sijunjung.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Furthermore, YKWS managed to influence the drafting of the Bupati's regulation, as well as the District Regulation (needs approval from legislative) on sustainable STBM and domestic wastewater management. <p>Improved inclusive implementation of the sanitation programme and contributed to universal access sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of sanitation entrepreneurs and village 'owned' enterprises that are supporting the sanitation supply chain Scaling up the lesson learned from initial districts to influence the sanitation prioritisation and STBM implementation in the neighbouring districts and provincial level. Contributed to the ODF achievement in three districts part of the V4CP programme (Pringsewu, Lampung Selatan, Sijunjung) and two areas as part of scaling (Metro City, Way Kanan), with a total population of more than 2.4 million people.
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Analysis of the results

Almost all of the outcomes of the programme were achieved. Three of the initial districts have achieved ODF as a result of district wide STBM implementation, and CSOs managed to influence the neighbouring districts based on the lessons learned in the initial districts.

In the beginning of the programme, CSOs focused on gaining trust and establishing relationships with the government. Then they started involving other stakeholders as well, like women groups, youth groups, Disabled People's Organisation (DPOs), local entrepreneurs, and the media.

GESI issues were not consciously addressed in the WASH programme until 2018, so there were some opportunities missed to incorporate the GESI message right from the start. However, CSOs tried to incorporate GESI in their advocacy plans to influence policy development and improve implementation. They successfully advocated for the set-up of a financial mechanism to support low-income communities and potential disadvantaged groups, and this has been included in the STBM regulations. They also involved the women group (PKK) in STBM movement, as well as raised the DPO's concern about WASH facilities during COVID-19 pandemic.

Regarding evidence, it was very helpful to compare the sanitation access data between districts and advocate for sanitation prioritisation towards the key leaders. The research that was conducted supported better implementation of STBM policies, through customising behavioural change and communication messages, the needs of sanitation entrepreneurs, the importance of monitoring and evaluation for sustaining ODF, etc.

SNV facilitated CSOs to engage with various stakeholders at district, provincial and national level to support their advocacy activities. In the beginning, it was very hard for CSOs to influence the heads of districts for sanitation prioritisation due to conflicted priorities or low awareness on the importance of sanitation. Many leaders thought sanitation was not a priority issue. To change this, CSOs collaborated with AKKOPSI (Indonesia's Regency/City Alliance for Better Sanitation) because they have the power to influence their members. It was a very successful strategy to get commitment for sanitation from the high-level government leaders.

The re-activation of the sanitation task group (Pokja AMPL) will bring more sustainability to the results and will make for smooth implementation and coordination of the STBM policies and roadmaps. All of CSOs are working closely with government and other multi-stakeholders.

4. Lessons learned

Lessons learned

1. The success of advocacy requires strong **capacities, trust and credibility**. The CSOs are often asked to be the experts and facilitators in food and nutrition related policy development, social analysis, strategic planning, etc. This is only possible because the CSOs are now better known for their capacity to provide evidence in food and nutrition issues.
2. **Optimising social media and media engagement** is strategic advocacy tools in campaigning FNS and Wash issues and influence related stakeholders to accelerate stunting prevention and reductions. Ultimately, it is effectively increase profiling of the CSOs as ones of

the key trusted actors on food and nutrition security. Also, the increased profiling has attracted donor attention in which catalyses the CSOs to received many funding.

3. Advocacy work is a process which requires strong resources, both human resources and capacity/skills, yet its success ultimately depends on the **commitment and political will of the local and national government leaders.**
4. CSOs used a 3-pronged approach in their advocacy: a **personal approach** to trigger the sense of ownership of WASH issues amongst stakeholders. CSOs often conducted this approach in a more informal setting. An **institutional approach** which CSOs advocated through formal meeting and mechanism such as re-vitalisation of Pokja AMPL. It enhanced the task force's accountability, performance, and willingness for collaboration. Lastly, the **community approach** which drew upon the grassroots experience and presenting it as the evidence for advocacy.
5. **Peer-to-peer learning** between CSOs and government staff from different districts is critical to accelerate the ODF achievement progress and move towards sustainable sanitation services. This process gave the opportunity to share and learn, as well as strengthened a "positive competition" environment.
6. **Horizontal and vertical scaling mechanisms** are necessary to bring change for more people and greater efficiency in a very diverse and vast country like Indonesia. Scale in horizontal perspective meant rolling-out and sharing the lesson learned with neighbouring districts. Vertical scaling looked at the systems and institutions that govern and enable the use of practices and solutions from district level to provincial level , thus reaching more districts and cities.

"We realised that achieving significant scale requires dealing with the system change. It is not only advocating for the specific practice, but managing the ways institutions and regulations function to allow this practice to be sustained" - Director of YKWS -

ANNEX 5e: Summary report Kenya (2016-20)

1. Themes and CSOs

Theme	CSOs
FNS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumer Unity Trust (CUTS) • Society of Crop Agribusiness Advisors (SOCAA) • Sustainable Agriculture Community Development Program
RE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Cooking Association of Kenya (CCAK) • Grassroots organizations operating together in sisterhood (GROOTS Kenya)
Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya Livestock Marketing Council (KLMC) • Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) • Centre for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE)
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA)

2. Capacity strengthening approach and results

Capacity strengthening approach and results	
Approach	<p>Coaching was used to support CSO leadership and business development. Based on CSOs' priorities the coaching process delivered organisational development, board development, human resource development; business or strategic plans, resource mobilisation plans, donor pipelines and concept notes). <i>"Organisational development has helped KLMC work as a team."</i> - KLMC</p> <p>IFPRI provided capacity development on evidence generation during annual capacity development workshops, learning events and mini workshops on FNS & Resilience in conjunction with ILRI. CSOs iteratively engaged with IFPRI researchers in planning for research and interpretation of research findings. In some cases, IFPRI attended CSOs' dissemination sessions with decision makers and actors.</p> <p>Thematic knowledge emanated from practice of other projects of CSOs and SNV. FNS CSOs drew insights from Market Projects in Dairy and Horticulture. Resilience was informed by climate and livestock projects by PACJA, KLMC and SNV. Sanitation advocacy build on SNV's sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene for All (SSH4A) project and EnDev projects jointly supported capacity building of CSOs in RE. <i>"Through the events such as the National Sanitation Conference we now have expanded networks, such as WASHFIN, Kenya Water partnership ..."</i> - IEA</p> <p>SNV advisors supported CSOs in annual review of TOC, context analysis and advocacy plan. This helped devise appropriate advocacy action where assumptions did not hold and where new assumptions were being made.</p> <p>CSOs provided direction on the priorities, content and format of learning events and capacity building workshops. <i>"Regular review of advocacy progress has enabled response to our needs for capacity strengthening i.e. in gender, resource mobilisation, bench-marking with other organisations e.g. Burkina Faso...."</i> - CEMIRIDE</p> <p>CSOs drew learnings amongst themselves through exchange visits and peer support.</p>

Main achievements	Overall, CSO capacities in leadership, thematic knowledge and advocacy have improved compared to the start. CSOs are now conversant with their respective sectors and are using evidence in key platforms to influence agenda. Comparatively, organisational sustainability capacity is slightly improved, in some cases, has reduced. This is due to continued financial sustainability challenges expressed by CSOs linked to shrinking donor landscape.
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3. Key results by thematic area

Food and nutrition security (FNS)

Advocacy focus	
<p>The goal of FNS advocacy was to contribute to an enabling environment for production and delivery of safe milk and horticulture; and reduction of post-harvest loss in the value chain. This was to address rising concern on food safety, following reported incidences of these commodities exceeding microbiological standards, pesticide residues among other contaminants. The project further aimed to address high incidences of post-harvest losses. Intended outcomes included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harmonisation of existing policies, legislative, and institutional frameworks on food safety and food loss reduction at National and County level, in jointly with government and private sector. 2. Development of policy and regulation frameworks on milk safety and loss reduction county level. 3. Inclusive sector engagement involving public, private sector to address FS&FLR bottlenecks and capacity gaps National and County level. 4. Enhanced collaboration between governments, private sector and consumer groups in supporting investment, self-regulation of supply chain actors, and a strong consumer voice. 5. Increased consumer and producer awareness on milk safety 	

Main results over the project period	
CSO position in the sector	The CSOs have increased recognition as FNS advocates, demonstrated by increased roles in sector working groups; regular invitation to dialogue by MOALF, regulator and private sector. CUTS is a member of Kenya Consumer Protection Advisory Committee (KECOPAC) and KEBS TD, SACDEP; member of Potato Coordination unit in 2 Counties. SOCAA is member of National Horticulture Technical Working Group (NHTTWG). CUTS gave input to the Kenya Dairy Processors Association Strategy; SOCCA sits on the Kenya Private Sector Alliance KEPSA.
Evidence products	52 evidence pieces; on food safety, and post-harvest loss were generated and shared, this include studies, policy notes, presentations, and maps; see Annex 4.
Knowledge sharing	<p><i>Stories of change:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSP processes in the development of Food Safety committees • Traceability for the domestic horticulture market • Alliance building to advance adoption of the Crop Irish Potato Regulation • Evidence based advocacy by CSOs contributing to milk safety in Kenya • Consumer-led alliances for improved milk quality in Kenya <p><i>Knowledge products developed</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly webinars on varied FNS topics; example • Booklets, Quick guides and manuals on horticulture standard and Potato regulations • Media advocacy messages (example) • Policy brief: "Can quality-based milk payments improve milk safety?" • Rapid Assessment: Food Loss in Muranga, Nyandarua, Nakuru and Laikipia • Kenya Consumer Status Report 2018, Focus on Food Safety

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twelve infographics: Foodborne disease in Kenya; Food Safety Budgets infographic; Food Safety in Kenya - focus on dairy; Food policy framework for Kenya; Others
Selected results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Food safety and post-harvest loss measures defined in policy documents in 4 counties i.e. County Integrated Development Plan, Dairy plans and policies Nakuru and Nyandarua Food Safety committees in place, food Safety policies drafted Enhanced consumer voice, at national and county level, through the media and in policy development through value chain platforms

Analysis of results	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food safety and post-harvest loss advocacy in dairy and horticulture has gained momentum. Whereas there was progress in influencing development of county policy and strategies; policy processes at national level was comparatively slow; e.g. parliament delayed passing the Dairy and Crops Regulations; curtailing implementation of the dairy and horticulture standards. Community champions enabled gender and social inclusion, more than 70% of community champions were women, they were included in sector platforms and consumer watch groups. CSOs advanced their advocacy through regional and international events such as Africa Union engagement on food safety and post-harvest loss IFPRI evidence such as the budget tracking tool, Vietnam case study were useful inputs for the establishment of food safety committees and action plans.

Renewable energy

Advocacy focus	
	<p>Over 80% of Kenyans rely on solid fuels as their primary source of energy for cooking and heating. Of that population, it is estimated that only 46.5% have adopted cleaner cooking technologies with the rest using traditional forms of cooking with biomass (open fires and traditional stoves) that are inefficient and harmful with adverse effects on health and the environment. The project aimed to address the gaps in the legal and policy framework to contribute to increased adoption of clean cooking. Intended results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increased commitment by government and private sector to adopt clean cooking policy and practice. Testing protocols, standards, and regulations adopted by Kenya Bureau of standards and private sector. Inclusion of clean cooking in plans and policies at national and county level. Increased in budget allocation to clean cooking at the national and county level.

Main results over the project period	
CSO position in the sector	CSOs are positioned in influential positions at county and national level with sector actors and government. CCAK is co-convenor and secretariat of the inter-ministerial committee on clean cooking with up to 21 ministries, and sub-committee member in regulatory boards giving them a platform to lobby at high level. GROOTS is member of County Environment and energy/climate change committee and Energy in Kiambu, Kitui and Kilifi County.
Evidence products	Renewable Energy developed altogether a total of 10 deliverables entailing the study reports and policy briefs and presentations; see Annex 4.
Knowledge sharing	<p><i>Stories of change:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Role of Community Health Volunteers and Community Health Extension Workers in sensitising households indoor Pollution. Kenya's clean cooking champions (Video and written story) <p><i>Knowledge products:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Report and fact sheet on community-led mapping on health impact of unclean cooking technologies in Kitui County. Study, fact sheet and policy brief on use of biomass cookstoves technologies and fuels in institutions.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Policy Brief: Linking Energy, Health and Sustainable Livelihoods 4. Policy Options for Scaling Improved Cooking Solutions in Kitui County 5. Quick guide on 3 standards on the clean cooking sector <p><i>Global conferences and Exchange and Learning events:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSOs have participated in national, regional conferences; e.g. International clean cooking forums • CSOs attended learning and exchange forums in Kenya and Ghana; and shared policy advocacy lessons from practice
Selected advocacy results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies, plans and bills developed on clean cooking in Kitui, Kiambu and Kilifi counties. • Budgeting for clean cooking programmes in Kiambu, Kitui and Kilifi influenced. In 2019, the counties allocated \$165,000 for clean cooking programmes. • The standards and regulations on biomass cookstoves, denatured ethanol and ethanol fuelled appliances are in place.

Analysis of results	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSOs were strengthened through capacity development workshops, conferences and exchange visits. CSOs increased thematic knowledge and linked to global advocacy. Evidence use has been key for the success in clean cooking advocacy efforts and has positioned CSOs in a leading role in policy development. • V4CP empowered women champions in doing advocacy for clean cooking. A business strategy was developed to catalyse investment for women-led cookstove manufacturing. • Complementary actions strengthened by regular peer review meetings between GROOTS and CCAK was key in advancing the clean cooking advocacy. Challenges: misaligned partner interests led to duplication and delayed policy development. • Advocacy successes will be sustained through continued CSO partnerships and new projects. Development partners have committed support for inter-ministerial dialogue on clean cooking. Women champions are part of technical committee in the counties and will follow-up the clean cooking agenda.

Resilience

Advocacy focus	
	<p>V4CP aimed to create enabling environment for pastoralists by influencing adoption of inclusive policy that address impacts of climate change on pastoralism. Resilience CSOs advocated for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased voice of pastoralists in climate change policy dialogue, strategy, and resource allocation at national and decentralised levels • Inclusion of pastoralists in decision making structures at national and sub-national planning. • Improved pastoralist livestock market systems for livelihood and economic sustainability • Increased budget allocation to livestock in line with Africa Union target of 10% to agriculture.

Main results over the project period	
CSO position in the sector	CSOs now have strategic positioning in pastoralism/livestock sector. KLMC are member of National Livestock committees on; Livestock policy, Master plan, and Insurance. KLMC hosts livestock forum in Isiolo and Marsabit and are on the livestock committee of IGAD and AU/IBAR. CEMIRIDE is member of Climate Smart Agriculture stakeholder platform. PACJA hosts Kenya National Platform on Climate Governance and through it connected county government and CSOs to NDC process.
Evidence products	Resilience developed altogether a total of 21 deliverables entailing the study reports and policy briefs and presentations, see Annex 4.
Knowledge sharing	<p><i>Stories of Change:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CSO platforms driving the resilience agenda for pastoralist's engagement in climate change in Marsabit and Isiolo counties 2. Influencing budgetary allocation to livestock through participatory budget tracking in Isiolo and Marsabit Counties. 3. Including pastoralists' voices in climate-related policies in Kenya

	<p><i>Knowledge products:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy Briefs; Marsabit and Isiolo County Budget Tracking 2. Social Audit reports in Kajiado, Marsabit and Isiolo Counties 3. Gender mainstreaming toolkit for climate change policies. <p><i>Exchange and Learning;</i> Kenya and Burkina Faso CSOs joined in the resilience exchange and learning visit and share lessons on broad topic on advocacy from both countries.</p>
Advocacy results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County Livestock Sale-yard bills and regulations reviewed (Marsabit, Samburu) and enacted (Isiolo). Isiolo County Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Policy adopted, National Livestock Policy awaiting cabinet approval. Climate Change Gender toolkit adopted in Marsabit and Isiolo, Marsabit climate change adaptation policy adopted, & inclusion of pastoralists concerns in Kenya climate smart agriculture implementation strategy • National Climate Change Action Plan specifically addressing needs of vulnerable/pastoralist assented by the president. • Increase in number of livestock markets employing co-management model

Analysis of results	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity in evidence generation and communication tools influenced policy development. • Policy development was a result of collective action by CSO in sector platforms; e.g. increased budget allocation to livestock; The Kenya Platform on Climate Governance (KPCG) enabled CSO influence climate change policy with treasury and Climate Change Directorate • CSOs applied a deliberate gender lens in mobilisation of stakeholders and collaborated with county gender department in developing gender sensitive climate governance policy. • Collaboration led to implementation of county climate change policy and gender tool. <p>Regular changes in administration, was a challenge; CSOs had to start all over again upon such changes. Another concern was the use of NCCAP engagement as a tool for fundraising leading to duplication of efforts.</p>

WASH

Advocacy focus	
	<p>The project found that access to sanitation in Kenya continued to be a major challenge. A 2013, analysis of the JPM for water supply and sanitation showed that over 8 million Kenyans defecated in the open which is associated with the high prevalence of diseases such as diarrhoea, amoeba, typhoid and cholera. The goal of the project is to increase access to improved sanitation in Kenya through advocating for increased investments on sanitation, accountability and transparency in sanitation service delivery and improved coordination among ministries involved in sanitation. the following intended outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased budgetary allocation to sanitation by the county government 2. Improved sanitation service delivery in the counties, inclusive planning and budgetary prioritisation in sanitation by the county and national government together with better accountability of the resources by the county governments 3. Improved commitment and political will to adopt county investment plans and better coordination among National & County Government Ministries

Main results over the project period	
CSO position in the sector	IEA expanded its presence as a leader on budget matters to WASH sector; its leadership role in facilitating national and county platforms, as well as CSOs across sectors to consolidate budget inputs for Treasury is acknowledged. IEA is invited by sector actors to partner on sanitation advocacy.
Evidence products	WASH developed and disseminated a total of 8 deliverables entailing the study reports and policy briefs and presentations; see Annex 4

Knowledge sharing	<p><i>Stories of change:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The case of targeted evidence to improve sanitation in Kenya • Social accountability enabled CSOs to advocate for improved sanitation • CSOs influence sanitation budget allocation through pre-budget hearings • WASH SOC documentary on Evidence-Based Advocacy <p><i>Knowledge products:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Three social audit reports (Homa Bay, Kericho, Elgeyo Marakwet), 2018, 2019 and 2020, 2. Three alternative budget memos -one for each of the count, 2018, 2019 and 2020. 3. One Citizen’s Budget national level; 2018, 2019 and 2020. 4. Budget Brief: Case of Elgeyo Marakwet, Homa Bay and Kericho counties. 5. IEA organised virtual forums on COVID-19. Briefs available online.
Advocacy results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased allocation of resources to sanitation evident in the 3 counties- Kericho, Homa Bay and Elgeyo Marakwet • Improved budget transparency and accountability – most governments now publish and publicise budget processes. • Interaction with CSOs has improved. Public Health office request for social audit reports to assess what need attention • There has been increased collaboration and joint agenda setting between CSOs and county governments.

Analysis of results
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intended outcomes for WASH were achieved to a great extent. There has been increased allocation for sanitation programmes in the three counties and increased effort by county governments to improve service delivery following social audits reports on sanitation. • The success can be attributed to IEA linkage to an expanded partnership for budget transparency and WASH. IEA’s participation in high level conferences such as AFRICASAN and the Water and Sanitation Conference brought them close to key decision makers and provided them platform to press for action on sanitation funding. Exchange visits to Indonesia broadened CSOs perspective. • Evidence on the effects of poor sanitation in counties provided a basis to engage county governments. The findings informed a TV documentary which accelerated CSO advocacy. • On challenges, lack of access to information on budget data complicated analysis and caused delays. Sanitation agenda was not prioritised by county executive, making advocacy an uphill task. • On sustainability, IEA has built capacities of local CSO networks for sanitation advocacy. CSOs have signed MOUs with Public Health Office in 2 counties aiming for long term engagement. IEA will maintain contacts with government and CSOs for its regular work on budget analysis.

4. Lessons learned

Lessons learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy advocacy or systemic change intervention is a long-term undertaking, it requires a well-considered multi-stakeholder engagement, these are, necessary for ownership of process and expected policy deliverables. • It is important to anticipate varied implications of policy adoption on different actors; private sector, consumers etc; and maintain an inclusive process for broad buy-in. • It is important to work jointly with stakeholders in evidence development for ownership and to promote uptake and use of findings. This was a key lesson learnt during the study into the effects of poor sanitation and development of the TV documentary.

- Use of media is important for advocacy, awareness raising through media was possible even during COVID-19 pandemic; mainstream (TV, radio and newspaper) and social media. Community media showed greater flexibility in designing programmes and paid attention to impact stories.
- Aligning advocacy efforts and timings, with government and partners implementing similar initiatives enables synergy and effectiveness; and avoids duplication or competition.
- Social audits have proved to be an important tool in increasing transparency and accountability and resulted in being a key avenue for local CSOs to engage with government and influenced improved service delivery and budget transparency.
- Annual review of the context analysis, theory of change and advocacy plans instilled a practice of reflection and planning among CSOs.

ANNEX 5f: Summary report Rwanda (2016-20)

1. Themes and CSOs

Theme	CSOs
Food and Nutrition Security	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ADECOR 2. RDO 3. SUN CISA 4. CARITAS 5. DUHAMIC 6. IMBARAGA

2. Capacity strengthening approach and results

Capacity strengthening approach and results	
Approach	<p>The capacity strengthening of the CSOs focused on leadership, thematic knowledge, advocacy skills, organisational sustainability, research, and GESI. Various methods were used for this, such as (mini-)workshops, learning events, coaching, on-the-job support, peer-to-peer learning, and country exchanges.</p> <p>A series of capacity development workshops focused on strengthening the capacities of CSOs in the areas of thematic knowledge, use of evidence in advocacy efforts, communication, use of media, partnerships with private sector, coalition building and gender equality and social inclusion.</p> <p>Coaching focussed on personal leadership and organisational sustainability. The CSOs' annual capacity self-assessments were used to determine where to put emphasis in the coaching trajectory. The coaching was done by hired external coaches. The mini-workshops and on-the-job support addressed evidence creation and dissemination, updating advocacy plans and implementation of advocacy activities.</p> <p>IFPRI supported the generation and dissemination of evidence and provided capacity development on evidence generation during annual capacity development workshops. CSOs iteratively engaged with IFPRI researchers in planning for research and interpretation of research findings.</p> <p>CSOs were also supported to participate and present in national and international fora where they learned from others but also shared their own experiences, success stories and learnings.</p>
Main achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All CSOs reported to have improved their capacities in leadership, advocacy, thematic knowledge, organisational sustainability and scored all these good or higher. The average score over the four capacity areas increased from 3.2 in 2016 to 3.8 in 2020 (on a range from 1 to 4). • Four partner CSOs updated their long-term strategic plan to include evidence-based advocacy as a core strategy. • The media visibility of partner CSOs increased substantially from 0 to more than 100 articles between 2016 and 2020.

3. Key results by thematic area

Food and Nutrition Security

Advocacy focus
While Rwanda has made good progress in addressing chronic malnutrition, there was a need to further improve performance on key indicators. To address this, V4CP decided to advocate for increased fortification of staple foods to increase their nutritive value, improved access to affordable nutritious foods, improved service delivery and coordination of FNS interventions, and increased the budgetary allocation to the sector.

Main results over the project period	
CSO position in the sector	<p>Government authorities now recognise that advocacy / voicing citizens interest is an important function of CSOs, and it is mainly interpreted as “taking the ideas of citizens to the government”. There is now increased space for dialogue between CSOs and government. Though these dialogues still appear largely guided by government and public authorities, they provide opportunities for CSOs to be capitalised and further developed in fostering CSO engagement in policy formulation and implementation.</p> <p>Practical examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation activities by government, such as: (i) the consultation of individual CSOs in the National Agriculture Policy formulation; (ii) the Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation in which CSOs successfully, through sector working groups, advocated for incorporating nutrition; and (iii) involvement of CSOs in development and implementation of district development strategies through the framework of the Joint Action Development Forum (JADF) at local level. • Projects and programmes aimed at disseminating information and at awareness raising on rights and public policies. • Initiatives for “channelling the voice of citizens to the government”, V4CP CSOs have organised many open days in which leaders and citizen met and discussed district planning and budget allocation to sectors. • Initiatives for improving the functioning of service delivery and policy implementation, particularly at local level (including evaluation and monitoring activities, direct engagement in service delivery). Improved functioning of District Plans to Eliminate Malnutrition DPEM and the increased involvement of CSOs in these plans is one of the examples in this regard.
Evidence products	<p>A range of evidence pieces were developed on Food and Nutrition Security; see Annex 4 for a full list.</p> <p>Important evidence products which were developed with the support of IFPRI were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A status report on food fortification in Rwanda, brief on policy analysis and communication advocacy with training materials; • Analysis report on performance of interventions per budget line and food and nutrition security budget gaps; • Final report on the Stories of Change highlighting the drivers of change in reducing stunting and other forms of malnutrition for the last 25 years; • Brief on the changes in agriculture, nutrition and well-being; • Brief on basic knowledge on fortification and training materials for fortification; • E-atlas on “Nutrient adequacy”; • Spatial heterogeneity of production constraints;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constraints of agriculture and nutrition service delivery and coordination in 10 districts; • Survey report on farmers’ opinion on access to agricultural inputs in Rwanda affecting low agricultural productivity.
Knowledge sharing	<p><i>Stories of Change</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “A new law to fortify food” on the mandatory food regulation • “Improving food and nutrition security in Rwanda” on collaboration between research and CSOs • “Connection plans with people: how civil society inspired systemic reforms” on District Plans for Elimination of Malnutrition • “Tackling budget allocation and expenditure on food and nutrition security”
Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory Food Fortification Regulation: with support of V4CP, ADECOR brought together private sector actors (including SOSOMA, Africa Improved Foods and MINIMEX), public sector actors (including the Rwanda Food and Drug Authority, RFDA) media, and other actors, to form the National Fortification Alliance in 2017. Through consultative meetings a taskforce was formed to develop regulations on food fortification. This led to the passing of “Regulations on food fortification in Rwanda” in October 2019. V4CP was successful in this respect due to the convening capabilities of ADECOR and other partner CSOs who in addition to lobbying RFDA and relevant Ministries, also petitioned parliament during pre-budget hearing held in April 2018. • FNS budget tracking: with technical support from IFPRI, the Rwanda Development Organisation (RDO) developed a budget tracking tool that tracks how much districts and central government are allocating to Food and Nutrition Security programmes to combat malnutrition which continues to be a national problem affecting nearly 38% of children under five. The tool has been jointly validated by different actors including government ministries and RDO is using it to hold districts to account on their commitment to fighting this major challenge. The capacity gained by RDO has helped to get exposure with other actors including the World Bank. The World Bank has adapted the tool to track wider spending in the entire food and nutrition sector. RDO is now a considered a go-to institution on budget tracking and is closely working with the Ministry of Economic planning and Finance to train other actors. • DPEM committees as FNS coordination mechanism in place and functioning: CSOs played a key role in the enhancing of the effectiveness, and accountability of sub-national FNS structures. A V4CP-supported assessment of the functionality of existing District Plans to Eliminate Malnutrition (DPEMs) found that the associated coordination committees remained ineffective due to, among other factors, their lack of inclusive membership, poor understanding of the local drivers of malnutrition, and weak coordination at higher levels. A year later, as a result of this collaboration, the DPEMs successfully adopted a unified nutrition strategy, with specific targets, monitoring indicators, and a focus on improving gender and social inclusion, as well as coordination of different stakeholder groups. The strategy also addressed the need for increased budget allocations to implement the decentralised plans. • Inclusion of nutrition sensitive agriculture in the strategic plan for agriculture transformation/PSTA4: CSOs successfully advocated for incorporating nutrition in the strategic plan for agriculture. This required technical knowledge of FNS and CSOs were in a strong position to advocate for this inclusion given the knowledge products developed with technical support from IFPRI. The capacity to get the knowledge products to the people who made decisions enhanced their recognition as highly competent actors that should be listened to and invited to various consultative meetings

Analysis of results

- Though Covid-19 has disturbed the programme especially in the last year of its implementation (2020), overall the results set out from the beginning of the project were met.
- The approach of a general ToC which was annually reflected upon and adjusted as a basis for learning events and advocacy planning allowed for flexibility. The role of media became more important during the programme.
- Gender and social inclusion was a relatively new concept for partner CSOs, especially as regards incorporating it in the advocacy agenda. Nevertheless, results have been achieved including the integration in District Plans on elimination of Malnutrition.
- Capacity development of CSOs is considered key to increase their participation, voice and influence on the development and implementation of relevant policies in Rwanda.

4. Lessons learned

Lessons learned

- Access to high quality evidence increases the CSOs' credibility, and has the potential to increase space for dialogue. Stakeholders were motivated to consider information and solutions that are based on verifiable data.
- Building coalitions with other actors like the media and the private sector has proven to be effective and has led to new opportunities to create impact. Additionally, collaboration among CSO partners enabled cross-learning and motivation. The CSOs were highly motivated when working together, especially in undertaking joint advocacy activities.
- Multi-stakeholder engagement with actors from the government, knowledge institutes, civil society and the private sector can create a strong voice to the target audience.