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KPMG Development Advisory Services

# DFID Governance and Transparency Fund

**2011/12 Annual Report**

Prepared by KPMG for the Department for  
International Development

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## Acronyms

AI	Amnesty International
ALAC	Advocacy and Legal Advice Centre
ARS	Achievement Rating Scale
CAFOD	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development
CAR	Capability, Accountability and Responsiveness
CBC	Commonwealth Business Council
CDF	Constituent Development Fund
CGD	Centre for Governance and Development
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DFID	Department for International Development
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EISA	Electoral Institute of Southern Africa
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDN	Global Development Network
GL	Gender Links
GNP+	Global Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS
GTF	Governance and Transparency Fund
IBP	International Budget Project
IDASA	Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
JHR	Journalists for Human Rights
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MTR	Mid-term Review
NASCOH	National Association of Societies for the Care of the Handicapped
NCS	Non-custodial Sentencing
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NICRO	National Institute for Crime Prevention and Reintegration of Offenders
NTA	National Taxpayer's Association
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
PHILSSA	Philippine Support Services Agencies
PTF	Partnership for Transparency Fund
RAG	Red, Amber and Green
SFCG	Search for Common Ground
TI	Transparency International
TOR	Terms of Reference
UCL CIHD	University College of London Centre for International Health & Development
VFM	Value for Money
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WFD	Westminster Foundation for Democracy
ZHRNF	Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum
ZWRCN	Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre and Network


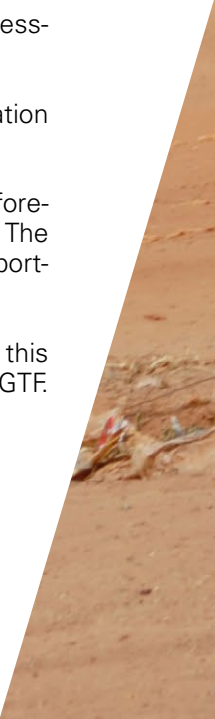


## Executive Summary

1. The DFID Governance and Transparency Fund (GTF) was established to strengthen the capacity of civil society to hold governments to account. All programmes funded under the GTF started in 2008. They will all be completed by the end of November 2013.
2. The GTF is tackling a broad range of governance issues including among others: access to improved public services in the areas of health, education, and water and sanitation; access to justice and human rights; increasing security; public expenditure monitoring; conflict prevention; natural resource management; and, controlling corruption.
3. To date, over 1,000 CSOs have benefitted from training and capacity building, nearly 500 key information documents have shaped public policies, almost 9,000 government officials have been trained to provide better services, over 4,000 cases of corruption have been brought to public attention, over 2,000 journalists have been trained and more than 4,000 radio, television and print articles have been produced. Thousands of disadvantaged people in over 100 countries have benefitted. Examples from the fourth year of the GTF include: <sup>1</sup>
  - In [Mauritius](#), responding to lobbying by the [Gender Links](#) partner, the Local Government Law has been amended to require that a minimum of one-third of candidates fielded by public parties for general, municipal, and village council elections must be women.
  - In [Ghana](#), in Larwa district, a campaign by [Christian Aid's](#) local partner has resulted in a 95% increase in the number of women registered with the national health insurance scheme. It is expected this will contribute to significant decline in maternal and infant mortality.
  - In the [Philippines](#), with support from the [Partnership for Transparency Fund](#) (PTF), a "Textbook Count" project geared toward eliminating corruption in textbook procurement has greatly reduced leakages in service delivery, prices of textbooks and the time allotted for procurement.
  - In [Kenya](#), the Karare Advocacy Group supported by [CAFOD](#) convinced local government to construct an 18 km water pipeline from Kamboe to Karare. The group is monitoring its completion.
  - In the [Occupied Palestinian Territories](#), reporting by [Ma'an Network](#) on honour killings in the West Bank and Gaza brought an end to a discriminatory law which had for a long time promoted leniency for those found guilty of assault or murder "in defence of family honour".
  - In [Peru](#), a campaign supported by [PRISMA](#) has resulted in a increase from 56 to 90% of children under 18 obtaining national ID cards in the project areas.
  - In the [DRC](#), information and training provided by [Global Witness](#) enabled 15 communities to defend their rights while negotiating social agreements with logging companies.
  - In [23 countries](#), [Transparency International's](#) network of Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres (ALACs) pursued 1,165 cases of corruption in year four alone. Almost 3,200 cases of corruption have been pursued since the start of their programme.
4. Lessons learnt from individual programmes have been collated under specific themes across the portfolio. Over seventy short articles have been drafted based on case studies. Several of these have been posted on DFID's intranet. Verification visits were conducted in seven countries 2011/12. The primary objectives of country visits have been to assess progress, identify potential areas of learning and encourage collaboration.

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1 Results from the entire GTF are aggregated in relation to the GTF logical framework in Annex 4

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5. Two learning events have been held in the UK since the start of the programme. These events spawned self-directed working groups of GTF grant holders in the UK. This group continues to meet regularly and has begun a series of public discussions in 2011/12.
  6. Two learning events have been held abroad. The event in Dar es Salaam focussed on lessons learnt from GTF programmes working in the area of Media and Governance. The event in Johannesburg focussed on the lessons learnt from on Governance and Conflict-affected states. Thematic learning papers have been produced on both of these themes.
  7. Annual reports submitted by grant holders also provide signposts for learning from the GTF. Key messages from the analysis of these reports include:
    - 'Best fit' approaches to governance are making an impact but remain controversial:
    - Reviving customary law lends legitimacy and sustainability to resource policies
    - Non-custodial sentencing is a cost-effective alternative for non-violent offenders:
    - Human rights education can be effective, if delivered in a locally relevant way
    - Anti-corruption campaigns work best at the local level, where incentives are stronger
    - Peace-building requires changing perceptions and attitudes
    - Participation matters greatly in post-conflict environments
    - Information must be accompanied by training for poor rural communities
  8. The June 2012 GTF MTR report recommended that additional resources be dedicated to identifying the lessons learnt and impact from the GTF. This recommendation has been addressed in the revised TORs issued by DFID in July 2012 for the Fund Manager.
  9. Operational statistics for the GTF are collected in relation to: punctuality of reporting; issues requiring follow-up; number of issues followed up; types of financial and technical issues; overall record of assessments; number of amendments to grant arrangements; accuracy of budget forecasts; quarterly disbursements, and annual expenditures. Key points that can be drawn from the analysis of these statistics include:
    - Additional information was sought from nearly all GTF programmes to strengthen the evidence included fourth annual reports
    - 83% of GTF programmes were requested to submit additional budget details to enable the assessment of VFM.
    - The Achievement Rating Scale can be a blunt and brief instrument for measuring progress in relation to complex governance initiatives.
  10. Total GTF expenditures in 2011/12 were £27,325,672. This was within 0.34% of the overall amount forecasted. 447 quarterly payments to GTF programmes have been made since the launch of the GTF. The average time elapsed between the receipt of a valid claim and payment was 17.54 days during this reporting period.
  11. The GTF had reached over two-thirds of its 5-year duration by 31 March 2012. Total expenditures as of this date were £100,459,984. This represents approximately 77% of the total £130 million volume of the GTF. This indicates that expenditures are on track with the original overall budget for the fund.
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# 1. Introduction

12. The Governance and Transparency Fund (GTF) is about helping citizens make their voices heard and holding their governments to account. All 38 programmes funded the GTF started between August and November 2008. They will all be completed by November 2013. This report covers the period up to September 2012. In this report:

**Section 2** provides a snapshot of the GTF portfolio. The GTF is comprised of 38 programmes spanning more than 100 countries and a network of more than 1,000 civil society and media organisations. It tackles a broad range of governance themes and issues using a wide variety of tools and methods.

- **Section 3** provides a brief summary of the underlying rationale for the GTF. Empowering citizens to do things for themselves and have more say over how they are governed is at the heart of the model. Civil society amplifies the voice of disadvantaged citizens and is the vehicle driving greater accountability.
- **Section 4** highlights achievements of specific programmes during the reporting period. Results reported by all programmes in relation to the overall GTF logical framework are listed in Annex 4.
- **Section 5** summarises learning that can be drawn from the experience of various GTF programmes working on range of governance issues and across a variety of different contexts.
- **Section 6** presents operational statistics regarding the technical and financial management of the GTF.

13. The GTF demonstrates that making information more available and broadening participation in decisions about how public resources are administered reduces corruption and leads to direct improvements in the daily lives of poor communities.

Controlling corruption in Cameroon



Photo courtesy of Partnership for Transparency Fund (PTF)

## 2. The GTF at a glance

### Organisations

Amnesty International

Anti-Slavery International

BBC Media Action

Catholic Agency for Overseas Development

Centre for Governance and Development

Christian Aid

Commonwealth Business Council

Conciliation Resources

Cranfield Resilience Centre

Electoral Institute of Southern Africa

Gender Links

Global Development Network

Global Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS

Global Witness

IDASA

International Budget Project

International Planned Parenthood Federation

IUCN

Journalists for Human Rights

Living Earth Foundation

Ma'an Network

NASCOH

NICRO

Overseas Development Institute

Oxfam Great Britain

Partnership for Transparency Fund

Philippine Support Service Agencies

PRISMA

Relief International

Search for Common Ground

Tiri – Integrity Action

Transparency International

UCL (CIHD)

Water Aid

Westminster Foundation for Democracy

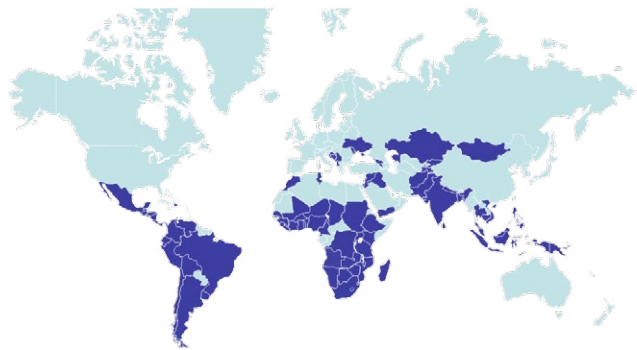
Wildlife Conservation Society

Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum

Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre

### Original parameters

- £100m over five years (later increased to £130m)
- A demand-led competitive fund with one funding round.
- Larger scale projects only – between £750,000 and £5m
- Projects to cover a period of between 3 and 5 years
- 85% of funds for local partners in developing countries
- CSOs working through local partnerships and networks.



### A global network

- 38 organisations linked to over 1,000 local partners
- Activities in more than 100 countries
- Local, national and international projects

### Governance themes and issues

- Empowering women
- Access to health services
- Access to education
- Water and Sanitation
- Human rights and access to justice
- Natural resource governance
- Controlling corruption

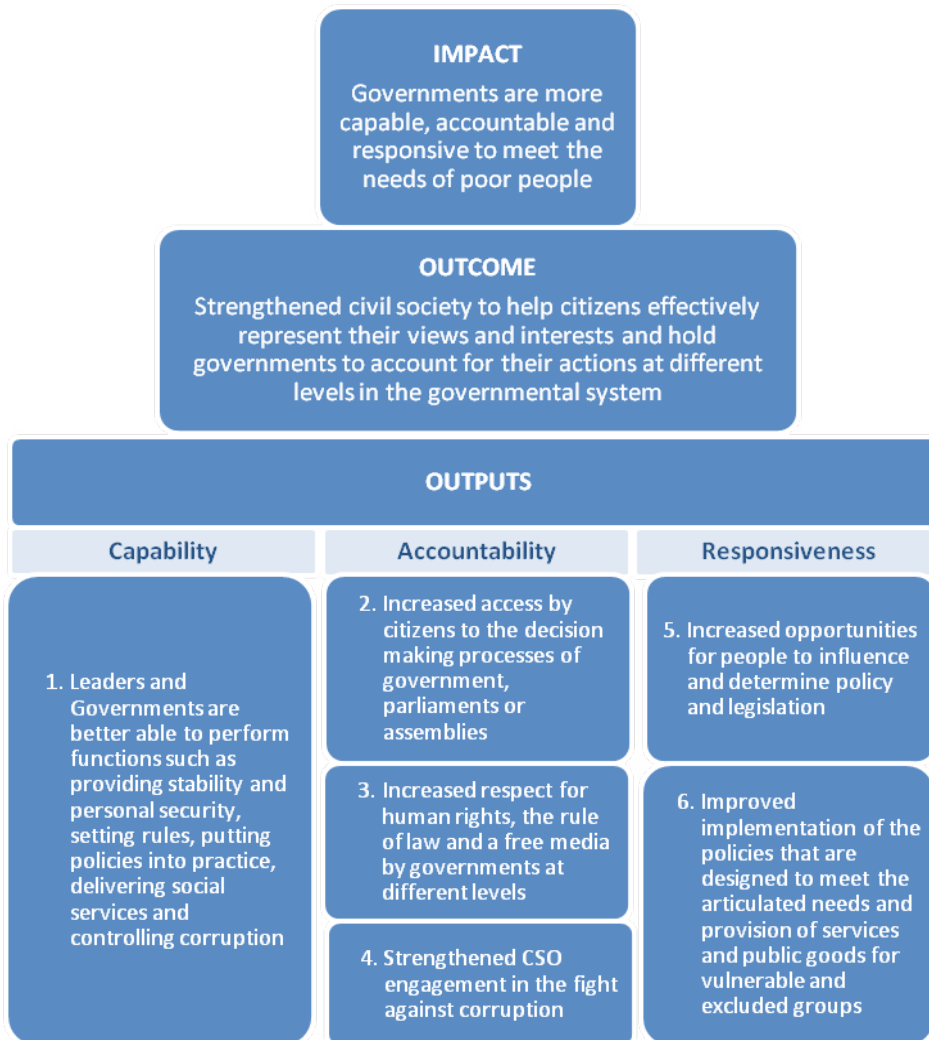
### Tools and Methods

Examples include policy advocacy, participatory budgeting and public expenditure monitoring, political mapping, radio and television media programmes, citizen report cards, and international advocacy campaigns.

### 3. Theory of Change

14. This section illustrates the overall logical framework and provides a brief description of the theory of change underpinning the GTF. A strong and vibrant civil society empowers citizens to hold their governments to account. More capable, accountable and responsive governments are vital for combating poverty. This relationship was established in the DFID 2006 White Paper, [Making governance work for the poor](#), and is commonly referred to as the CAR framework. The overall logical framework for the GTF, depicted in Figure 3.1 below, was developed after the GTF was launched and was based on the CAR framework.

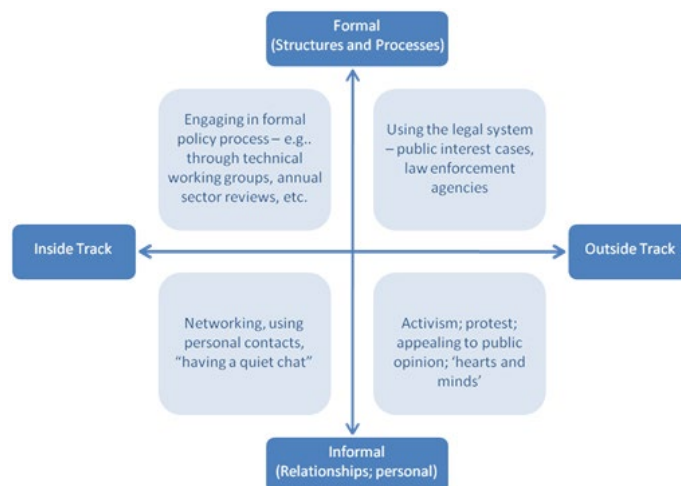
**Figure 3.1 – GTF Logic Model**



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

16. Empowerment means enabling people to exercise more control over their development and giving them the power to make and act on their own choices. Stimulating the ‘demand’, or the voice of citizens, provides incentives for duty-bearers to improve the capability and responsiveness of the state. Empowering citizens to hold governments to account under the GTF has been translated into support for civil society organisations and the media to act on their behalf.
17. The theory of change for the GTF recognises the interface between citizens and the state around five broad domains including economic, social-cultural, conflict, political-institutional, and environmental concerns. The pathways suggested for the GTF highlight the intermediary role of civil society between citizens and the state.
18. How civil society goes about playing its intermediary role depends on the basic assumptions underpinning their strategies and the preconditions for success. Figure 3.2 illustrates that this is often through a range of formal structures and processes and informal relationships.

**Figure 3.2 - How Civil Society influences the State**



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

19. The strategic choice of pursuing an inside or outside track approach will also vary according to the particular social, political and institutional context faced by civil society.
20. In 2010, the GTF contributed project documentation to a study on the impact of transparency and accountability initiatives. The subsequent working paper published in 2011 by IDS identified types of outcomes, settings and sources of evidence for a range of initiatives similar to those supported within the GTF portfolio.<sup>2</sup> The study examined evidence of the role played by civil society in bringing about:
- Better delivery of public services
  - Better public budget utilization
  - Greater state responsiveness
  - Building spaces for citizen engagement
  - Empowerment of local voices

<sup>2</sup> Rosie McGee and John Gaventa (2011), “Shifting Power? Assessing the Impact of Transparency and Accountability Initiatives”, IDS Working Paper 383, available at: <http://www.ids.ac.uk/idspublication/shifting-power-assessing-the-impact-of-transparency-and-accountability-initiatives>



21. The study also suggested factors that can shape the evaluation of impact of transparency and accountability efforts. First, any evaluation of impact must be located within a broader discussion of the context under which the initiative was implemented. Second, transparency and accountability initiatives “unfold within complex, non-linear, contextually specific social and political processes and it is these complex contexts and processes that they seek to change.”<sup>3</sup>
22. Experience from the GTF would support these broad conclusions. It also suggests that organisations that had extensive previous experience of employing balanced methods for assessing impact directly within their operational strategies tend to be judged as more successful. For example, citizen report cards and other participatory methods are often ideally suited to provide reasonable quantitative evidence of change. When combined with qualitative approaches such as specific case studies, Most Significant Change, or Outcome Mapping methodologies, a convincing narrative on the overall impact of the programme is more easily constructed. It has also become evident that the process of collecting evidence of change can also contribute to making the change happen. This also suggests that greater emphasis should be placed on assessing the existing M&E capacity of organisations prior to funding decisions.
23. The importance of locating the evaluation of impact within a broader discussion of the context under which initiatives are implemented cannot be underestimated. While change often appears to occur in a non-linear manner, existing personal, social and political capacities will dictate appropriate implementation strategies for the specific context.<sup>4</sup> The potential for undertaking successful governance interventions clearly varies greatly between countries with significantly different rankings on international governance indices such as Transparency International’s Corruption perceptions index. In other words, strategies and expectations applicable in Ghana may not have much relevance in Afghanistan.
24. These relatively straightforward observations suggest that the additional elements of time and existing capacity should be incorporated within the GTF theory of change. For example, in post-conflict circumstances, achieving agreement and gaining initial experience with more inclusive processes can be a significant and worthwhile outcome over the course of a five-year period. In more stable environments, it may be more appropriate to focus on actual benefits accruing to disadvantaged groups.
25. Finally, from a fund management perspective, it should be noted that the GTF logical framework was developed after funding decisions had been taken in early 2008 and was subsequently revised in 2011. This sequence imposed limitations on the GTF global logic model rather than on the individual projects being funded. Individual projects were given the freedom to use different tools, methods and approaches which responded to their particular circumstances.
26. It also means that while different GTF-funded projects may work on similar issues, they have understandably measured their results in diverse ways. This complicates the aggregation of data for standardised indicators within GTF global logic model. To overcome this challenge, expected outputs and indicators for the GTF logic model were developed from a mapping exercise which plotted project-level results against a reporting structure derived from the CAR framework. Thus, overall progress toward expected outcomes is dependent on progress demonstrated by individual programmes within the portfolio.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid, p.27

<sup>4</sup> The recent theory of change defined by Oxfam GB for their GTF programme suggests improving governance to benefit disadvantaged groups depends on advancements in personal, social and political spheres. This implies that strengthening the capacity of people and organisations will increase their power to effect political change.



## 4. Results and Impact

### 4.1 The Logical Framework

27. This chapter provides a discussion on the performance of the GTF portfolio based on the progress against indicators on three levels of the GTF logical framework. The expected **overall impact** of the GTF is for governments to be more capable, accountable and responsive to meet the needs of poor people. Interim progress toward this overarching goal is assessed through changes in ten specific countries as measured by three international indices since 2008.
28. The **expected outcome** of the GTF is that civil society will be strengthened to help citizens effectively represent their views and interests and hold governments to account. Progress against the expected outcome is discussed in relation to three indicators. These include changes in the Voice & Accountability Index in ten specific countries, the overall number of civil society organisations receiving support through the GTF, and the number of case studies produced since the outset of the GTF.
29. Performance against six **expected outputs** is measured through 12 indicators. The logical basis for each indicator is briefly described. This is followed by comments on interim progress toward each indicator and supported by specific examples from the GTF portfolio.
30. Contributions from specific programmes toward the achievement of outcome and output indicators are listed in full detail in Annex 4.

### 4.2 Progress toward overall impact

31. Three periodic governance indices have been selected to measure the impact of the GTF: (i) the Government Effectiveness Index from the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators; (ii) International Budget Partnership's Open Budget Index and (iii); Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index.
32. Progress against these indicators will be analysed in greater detail in the 10 specified countries at the end of the GTF programme. This recognises that year-to-year changes may be due to sampling errors within the individual indices and that real changes may be only visible after the five-year implementation period of the GTF. It is also recognised that analysis using this strategy will encounter issues of attribution. GTF supported projects are often amongst many efforts to improve governance and external events that can all have an important bearing on changes in the indices. These caveats must be kept in mind when considering interim progress against these three indices.
33. The **Government Effectiveness Index** was selected as an indicator because of its proximity to the definition of capable government under DFID's CAR framework. The index captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies.

34. Changes in the ten selected countries in the Government Effectiveness index since 2008 are presented in Table 4.2.1 below. Six out of the ten selected countries show declining perceptions of government effectiveness. However, the percentile change is less than 3% in 4 of those 6 countries. It is possible that these small changes can be attributed to sampling errors. Notable exceptions are a relatively significant increase in Peru and a significant decline in South Africa.

Table 4.2.1 Government Effectiveness Index (percentile Ranking)

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change	Direction
Ghana	55.8	53.1	54.1	53.6	NA	-2.2	↓
Kenya	34.5	34	34.9	36	NA	1.5	↑
Nepal	23.8	21.5	25.8	22.7	NA	-1.1	↓
Nigeria	16.5	8.1	11	12.8	NA	-3.7	↓
Peru	44.2	42.1	47.4	49.3	NA	5.1	↑
Sierra Leone	10.7	9.6	10.5	10	NA	-0.7	↓
South Africa	69.4	66	66	64.9	NA	-4.5	↓
Tanzania	39.3	37.3	37.3	36.5	NA	-2.8	↓
Uganda	36.4	33	36.4	37.4	NA	1	↑
Zimbabwe	3.4	2.9	3.8	6.2	NA	2.8	↑

Source: World Bank

35. Scoring in the ten selected countries in the [Open Budget Index](#) for the 10 selected countries since 2008 are presented in Table 4.2.2 below. The Open Budget Index has been developed and extended under the GTF programme. It was designed based on the understanding that citizens need access to information to hold governments accountable for how public funds are managed and policies implemented. The Open Budget Index is an independent, comparative, and regular measure of budget transparency and accountability around the world. It is produced every two years.

Table 4.2.2 Open Budget Index (Country scores)

Country	2008	2010	2012	Change	Direction
Ghana	50	54	50	0	--
Kenya		49	49	0	--
Nepal	43	45	44	1	↑
Nigeria	19	18	16	-3	↓
Peru	67	65	57	-10	↓
Sierra Leone	NA	NA	39	NA	--
South Africa	87	92	90	3	↑
Tanzania	36	45	47	11	↑
Uganda	51	55	65	14	↑
Zimbabwe	NA	NA	20	NA	--

Source: International Budget Partnership





36. Four out ten of the selected countries improved their scoring on the Open Budget Index since 2008. Significant improvements have occurred in Tanzania and Uganda. South Africa has also registered a slight increase. This is commendable given the limited available range for improvement. South Africa has been consistently rated in the top 4 countries since the launch of the index.
37. The largest decline in the openness of budget information in our ten selected countries occurred in Peru. This is in sharp contrast to the observation that Peru registered the largest increase in perceptions of government effectiveness in our ten selected countries during the same period. While this can be mostly explained through significant differences in sampling methodologies between the indices and the limited size of our selection, the results suggest further scrutiny is warranted in future reports from the GTF.
38. Scores for the ten selected countries on Transparency International's [Corruption Perception Index](#) since 2008 are presented in Table 4.2.3 below. Transparency International is also a GTF funding recipient. The Corruption Perceptions Index is an annual ranking of countries by perceived levels of corruption, as determined by expert assessments and opinion surveys.

Table 4.2.3 Corruption Perceptions Index (score out of ten)

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change	Direction
Ghana	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.5	0.6	↑
Kenya	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.7	0.6	↑
Nepal	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.7	0.0	--
Nigeria	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.7	0.0	--
Peru	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.8	0.2	↑
Sierra Leone	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.1	1.2	↑
South Africa	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.3	-0.6	↓
Tanzania	3.0	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.5	0.5	↑
Uganda	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.9	0.3	↑
Zimbabwe	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.0	0.2	↑

Source: Transparency International

39. Transparency International cautions against using CPI scores to conduct a trend analysis. This is because they have used different sources and made slight modifications to their methodologies over the years.
40. The largest positive changes or decline in corruption perceptions have occurred in Sierra Leone, Ghana, Kenya, and Tanzania. The largest improvement has occurred in Sierra Leone. However, it still has a long way to go since it still remains within the bottom quartile. Positive changes in corruption perceptions are perhaps most remarkable during the period from 2011 to 2012 in Ghana.
41. The largest negative change in corruption perceptions in the selected countries has been in South Africa. This is in sharp contrast to the scoring of the Open Budget Index which rated South Africa's budget information as amongst the most transparent in the world. While this observation also warrants further study, there is no reason to suggest any correlation between the two indices.

### 4.3 Progress toward expected outcomes

42. The GTF was designed to **strengthen the capacity of civil society and the media** to help citizens effectively present their views and interests, and hold their governments to account. Three indicators have been selected to measure progress in achieving this expected outcome: (i) the Voice & Accountability Index from the World Bank, (ii) the number of communities, CSOs and civil society coalitions empowered to demand improved governance and transparency; and (iii) the number of stories of change that show good practices of civil society in holding their governments to account and achieving sustainable improvements in key aspects of good governance.
43. The **Voice and Accountability Index** reflects perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media. Changes in percentile rankings of the ten selected countries between 2008 and 2011 are presented in Table 4.3.1 below.

Table 4.3.1 Voice & Accountability Index (Percentile Rank)

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Change	Direction
Ghana	58.7	61.6	63.5	62.4	NA	3.7	↑
Kenya	39.9	37.4	40.8	40.4	NA	0.5	↑
Nepal	30.8	31.3	31.3	31.5	NA	0.7	↑
Nigeria	27.4	24.6	27.5	26.8	NA	-0.6	↓
Peru	50.5	49.3	50.7	51.6	NA	1.1	↑
Sierra Leone	43.8	40.8	42.7	40.8	NA	-3	↓
South Africa	63.5	64.0	65.9	65.7	NA	2.2	↑
Tanzania	43.3	44.1	46.0	45.5	NA	2.2	↑
Uganda	31.7	31.8	32.2	30.0	NA	-1.7	↓
Zimbabwe	7.2	7.6	8.5	8.9	NA	1.7	↓

Source: World Bank

44. Six out of ten of the selected countries have improved their percentile ranking on the Voice & Accountability Index between 2008 and 2011. The largest notable gain occurred in Ghana. It is interesting to consider this positive development in conjunction with the significant gains registered by Ghana in the 2012 Corruption Perceptions Index. Broadening the analysis to include more countries would be required to determine if there is a significant correlation between voice & accountability and corruption perceptions.
45. It has been suggested that changes in the Voice & Accountability might be a better indicator of the impact of the GTF rather than the expected outcome. Since there are inevitable issues of attribution there is some merit to placing this indicator at the impact level rather than the outcome level. The GTF was originally conceived as a global fund and has established partnerships with civil society organisations in over 100 countries. While this diffuse geographic spread offers some advantages, it has also placed a limit on the amount of GTF funding allocated to specific countries. This limit and the nature of some sub-national interventions reduce the plausibility of attributing changes in the nationally-measured voice and accountability index to specific GTF programmes.



46. Despite the weakness in attribution, there are also clear arguments for continuing to use the Voice & Accountability Index as an indicator at the expected outcome level. Whereas the expected impact of the GTF is more capable, accountable and responsive governments, nearly all GTF funding has been directed toward strengthening civil society and the media. Only small amounts of GTF funding channelled through civil society organisations have been allocated to building sub-national government capacity. The data sources used to construct the Voice & Accountability Index are meant to reflect the national context in which civil society organisations operate. Broad positive or negative changes in the national context are relevant to the assessment of outcomes that can be attributed to civil society organisations.
47. There were no estimates for the [number of civil society organisations](#) that would benefit from the GTF when it was designed and launched in 2007. This is because setting an arbitrary target prior to a competitive funding process would have been meaningless. The target of 600 organisations was established after funding decisions were taken and before the full extent of CSO networks was known. As of 2012, the training and capacity building efforts of the 38 lead grant holders can be linked to [1,378 local partner organisations](#). DFID may wish to consider revising this target. However, since most GTF programmes have entered the final stages of implementation, further significant increases in the number of local partner organisations are not anticipated.
48. The [number of case studies](#) showing good practices of civil society in holding their governments to account was selected as a third indicator at the outcome level. The definition of this indicator reflects the reality that many of the important changes brought about by GTF programmes can be difficult to quantify and can be captured best through the qualitative aspects of case studies. Each GTF programme was required to submit two short articles with their third and fourth annual reports describing the impact of key interventions. This requirement formed the basis for the final 2013 target of 100 case studies. Seventy-two 500-word edited short articles are now available to stakeholders.
49. These case studies have been useful for responding quickly to general questions about the GTF. However, they were not designed to include detailed evidence of impact or make an assessment on the quality of supporting evidence. The revised terms of reference for the Fund Manager recognises this shortcoming and has resulted in additional resources being allocated to the task of [deepening evidence](#) from the GTF.
50. The revised terms of reference for the Fund Manager have also recognised the weakness of current outcome indicators for demonstrating the extent of capacity built within civil society organisations supported under the GTF. This limitation will be addressed through a survey of GTF partners which will incorporate basic aspects of institutional assessment. Results of the survey will be included in final report from the GTF.

#### 4.4 Progress toward expected outputs

51. The GTF logical framework contains six expected outputs which are measured through 12 indicators. Expected outputs are defined under the headings of Capability, Accountability and Responsiveness. As mentioned in the previous chapter, targets have been developed by mapping expected results from individual programmes. This section examines the logical basis for each output indicator. This is followed by a brief analysis of interim progress toward each indicator and where possible supported by specific examples from the GTF portfolio.
52. The specific results reported in this section have been derived from the evidence presented by GTF grant holders in their fourth annual reports. Targets have been exceeded in half of the indicators for which measurements are currently available. This suggests that either many programmes are exceeding initial expectations and/or a tendency for programmes to set lower targets which can be more easily met.
53. The specific contributions of individual programmes to each output indicator are listed in detail in Annex 4 – Achievement Rating Scale.

#### 4.4.1 Capability Outputs

54. Capable states are able to deliver quality services for citizens according to good rules and regulations. Increasing government capability to undertake improvements in service delivery for the benefit of poor and disadvantaged citizens is the ultimate goal for the GTF. However, as discussed above, governments are not primary recipients of GTF funding. The GTF was designed to promote demand from civil society for government to improve services benefitting the poor. The GTF logical framework contains two indicators to gauge increases in capability. These are presented in Table 4.4.1 below.

Table 4.4.1 – Capability Output Indicators

Description		Target 2012	Actual 2012	Target 2013	Comment
1.1	Increases in budget allocations for the poor	4%		6%	See discussion below
1.2	No. of officials trained	8000	8629	10000	On track

55. Capability output indicators include: increases in government budget allocations that specifically benefit the poor and the number of officials trained through a range of GTF programmes.

56. **Indicator 1.1:** Several GTF programmes lobby different levels of government to increase funding of public goods and services for the benefit of vulnerable and excluded groups. However, the measurement of progress against this target is hindered because some organisations are reporting achievements in absolute figures and others in percentages.

57. The real dimension and relevance of increases depends not only on the percentage of increase, but also on the starting point. For example, there is a significant difference between achieving a 100% increase in a small line of a municipal budget and attaining a 2% increase for the national education budget. Therefore, it may be more efficient and effective to measure this indicator in terms of absolute increases.

58. Detailed results reported against output indicator 1.1 in Annex 4 illustrate that lobbying activities of GTF programmes have led to more than £13 million being allocated for the direct benefit of poor and excluded groups during the reporting period. Changes to the definition of this indicator are recommended. It would be more efficient and effective to measure this indicator in terms of absolute increases in budget allocations benefitting the poor.

59. **Indicator 1.2:** GTF programmes are on track toward the overall target of providing training to 10,000 public officials. Notable contributions to this target during the reporting period include:

- The [Global Development Network's](#) partners trained 185 government officials on budget-related issues and basic public expenditure management in 2011/12 across 13 countries.
- The [Westminster Foundation for Democracy](#) has trained parliamentarians and parliamentary staff in six countries on various areas, including human rights, ethics, and legislation analysis.
- In Kenya, the [World Conservation Union \(IUCN\)](#) and its local partners have helped train local officials to draft and adopt bylaws based on documented customary law. This is helping to increase tenure security and has benefitted approximately 40,000 poor pastoralists in the region.

- In South Africa, [NICRO](#) has trained 1314 court officials on the benefits and process of Non Custodial Sentencing through 104 workshops and training sessions. As a result, 3,628 people have been granted non-custodial sentences and the South African government has saved millions of Rands through reduced incarceration costs.
- In Zimbabwe, six local governments have been trained by the [Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre and Network \(ZWRCN\)](#) to involve women and other vulnerable groups in the budgeting process.

#### 4.4.2 Accountability Outputs

60. Accountability is about politicians and government officials answering for their actions to citizens. Accountability outputs are measured through seven indicators. Targets and interim results are presented in Table 4.4.2 below. These overall targets for the GTF were derived from the targets established by specific GTF programmes. Nearly all original targets have been met or exceeded.

Table 4.4.2 – Accountability Output Indicators

Description	Target 2012	Actual 2012	Target 2013	Comment
2.1 No. of key information documents available	380	470	550	On track
2.2 No. of women empowered	170000	760829	240000	Target exceeded
3.1 No. of people with better understanding of human rights	50000	170376	70000	Target exceeded
3.2 Media coverage of governance issues	1000	4076	2500	Target exceeded
3.3 No. of trained journalists	1600	2250	2000	Target exceeded
3.4 No. of human rights abuses addressed	100	73	150	See discussion below
4.1 No. of corruption cases recorded	2000	4336	4000	Target exceeded

61. **Indicator 2.1:** GTF programmes have produced 470 key information documents since 2008. Key information documents include several policy advocacy instruments such as budget proposals, draft legislation, position papers, monitoring reports, corruption studies, and citizen report cards. The results collated in Annex 4 indicate that nearly three-quarters of all active GTF programmes contributed to this target during the reporting period. The sheer number of documents provides clear testimony on the volume of policy advocacy initiatives supported under the GTF. Highlights from a few GTF programmes include:

- In [India](#), [Water Aid's](#) partner [Gram Vikas](#) developed a policy brief and successfully advocated for the removal of the distinction between those above and below poverty line as a condition for receiving government subsidies to individuals to build toilets. As a result, an increase in government funding of 40 to 60% is promised for sanitation purposes across the country.
- Lobbying by the [National Association of Societies for the Care of the Handicapped \(NASCOH\)](#) and its members brought changes to Electoral Act to ensure representation and participation of persons with disabilities in future elections in [Zimbabwe](#). NASCOH inputs during the consultation process of the new draft constitution also ensured that issues of disability were included.

62. **Indicator 2.2:** GTF programmes have reported **empowering 760,829 women**. This is more than three times the original target. Nearly twenty GTF programmes have reported contributions toward empowering women. Four GTF programmes led by Oxfam, Gender Links, Zimbabwe Women’s Resource Centre Network (ZWRN) and Amnesty International account for the majority of achievements. Some notable achievement amongst several include:

- **Oxfam International’s** ‘Raising Her Voice’ programme spans 17 countries. In Pakistan, their local partner has implemented an identity registration campaign that provides immediate and direct benefit to more than 125,000 women.
- **Gender Links** has trained 166 women politicians from seven countries including Botswana, DRC, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique and Namibia. Also, as a direct result of lobbying efforts by Gender Links, there was a fourfold increase in the number of women elected to local government in Mauritius in 2012. Women’s representation increased from 6.4% to 26.2% of elected local officials.
- **ZWRN** in Zimbabwe have assisted more than 800 women to participate in local council budget deliberations. Lobbying efforts have also seen the adoption of equal opportunity employment policies benefitting women.
- **Amnesty International’s** Africa Human Rights Education programme has raised awareness of nearly 32,000 women across ten countries. Almost two-thirds of their GTF-funded micro-projects have targeted action against gender-related rights abuses and women’s access to justice. For example, in Togo, Amnesty International’s programme has been credited with eliminating the practice of underage marriage in three local communities.

63. **Indicator 3.1:** Over 80% of all active GTF programmes reported contributions toward the **number of people with a better understanding of their human rights**. Again, largely due to the exceptional efforts of Amnesty International, the GTF has raised awareness and the ability to claim human rights of more than 170,000 people.<sup>5</sup> The evidence collated in Annex 4 provides some qualitative depth to the type of benefits accrued under these targets. Examples include:

- In northern **Uganda**, widows, young people and local leaders have been trained as monitors and paralegals by **Conciliation Resources** in land mediation, increasing their confidence and status to speak out for their rights.
- In **Liberia**, of 600 respondents in a public opinion survey by **Journalists for Human Rights**, 74% claimed that they became more aware of human rights and good governance issues through the media.
- In **Zimbabwe**, around 13,000 disadvantaged and marginalised people were assisted with legal service and advice from the **Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum**.
- In **Senegal**, more than 29,000 children in more than 50 schools participated in **Amnesty International’s** training targeting child rights, violence against children, sexual harassment and violence in schools.
- In the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, 3 communities affected by logging concessions refused to sign social agreements after awareness training from **Global Witness** on legal process had led them to defend their rights in the face of a weak draft agreement.

<sup>5</sup> Amnesty international changed their approach to micro-projects during the second year of their programme. They decided to undertake many more micro-projects reaching far wider audiences than originally planned. The original estimate was 22,500 people. By the end of their programme, Amnesty had reached almost 125,000 people across 10 countries through their micro-projects.



64. **Indicator 3.2:** With more than a thousand local partners in over 100 countries it is unsurprising that the extent of [media coverage on governance issues](#) supported under the GTF has also exceeded original expectations. As of the end of the current reporting period, there were more than 4,076 instances of radio, television, and print media coverage of issues supported by the GTF. Examples include:
- In [Uganda](#), community radio programmes supported by [WaterAid](#) provided an opportunity for the community members to call in and contribute their solutions on how the duty bearers could address water and sanitation issues. This led to construction of water points and toilets by the government.
  - In [Liberia](#), 735 newspaper stories were produced in the past year according to guidelines established by [Journalists for Human Rights \(JHR\)](#). Stories inspired by JHR have reached 3.3 million Liberians since the beginning of their GTF programme.
  - In [Nepal](#), 10 TV, 25 radio programmes and 30 newspaper articles supported [Oxfam's](#) women in governance programme and the campaign against violence against women.
  - In [Indonesia](#), 13 episodes of Tim Bui (The Team) designed by [Search for Common Ground](#) were written, produced and broadcast on Metro TV, reaching a potential audience of up to 200 million people.
65. **Indicator 3.3:** A vibrant and proactive media is key for reducing corruption, assuring policies that benefit the poor and improving the dialogue between citizens and government. All GTF programmes have developed media strategies to support their advocacy objectives. Organisations such as BBC Media Action, Journalists for Human Rights, Search for Common Ground, and others have provided direct [training to more than 2,250 journalists](#). Examples include:
- On-the-job daily mentoring supported by [Journalists for Human Rights](#) has been provided at 19 media outlets improving the capacity of 480 journalists in [Liberia](#).
  - [BBC Media Action](#) has provided technical and editorial training to 685 people in Angola, Sierra Leone and Tanzania since the start of their programme.
  - The [Westminster Foundation for Democracy](#) has produced media handbooks for journalists and trained 441 journalists across six countries. In [Uganda](#), 65 journalists from 10 media houses participate in a Facebook parliamentary reporters' forum initiated by the programme.
66. **Indicator 3.4:** 73 cases of [human rights abuses have been addressed by authorities](#). Progress toward the final target of 150 cases appears behind schedule. There is likely due to underreporting by several organisations. For example, we know that ZWRCN has provided legal services assistance to more than 13,000 people in Zimbabwe. However, we do not know how many of those cases were addressed by authorities. The absolute number of cases does not reflect the scope and magnitude of advances in human rights achieved by organisations such as Ma'an Network in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, Oxfam GB in Liberia and Nepal, and Amnesty International in Burkina Faso.
67. Rather than quantifying the number of human rights abuses addressed by authorities, it may be more relevant to focus on qualitative changes in society resulting from new legislation, regulations and case law affecting the rights and security of women and other marginalised groups. For example:
- In the occupied Palestinian territories, [Ma'an Network's](#) reporting on the issue of honour killings in the [West Bank and Gaza](#) brought an end to a discriminatory law, which for a long time promoted leniency for those found guilty of assault or murder "in defence of family honour".

- As a result of [Amnesty International](#)'s efforts, pregnant female students can no longer be excluded from school and women's inheritance rights have been strengthened. While these examples only represent two cases within the overall GTF programme, they also clearly represent far reaching benefits for thousands of women in [Burkina Faso](#).
- In [Liberia](#), a young girl was kidnapped and forced against her will to undergo female genital mutilation. With help from [Oxfam GB](#) the case was successfully prosecuted and is providing a valuable regional legal precedent on this controversial rights issue.
- In [Nepal](#), community activism supported by [Oxfam GB](#) has resulted in the referral of 448 cases of violence against women to the police, courts and village development councils.

**68. Indicator 4.1:** Corruption is defined as the exploitation of government institutions for private gain. Studies by the World Bank and the IMF estimate that the cost of corruption amounts to \$80 billion worldwide and corruption can reduce a country's GDP by more than 0.5 percent. Corruption harms the poorest most.<sup>6</sup> Eleven GTF programmes have [registered more than 4,336 cases corruption](#). Most of the cases have been registered by three programmes. These include:

- [Transparency International's](#) Advice and Legal Action Centres (ALACS) have received 21,259 complaints since the beginning of the programme, an increase of 107 per cent since last year. The number of cases actually pursued by ALACs has also grown steadily, with 1,165 in year four (8 per cent increase on year three) and now 3,170 overall. [Transparency International's](#) partner in the [occupied Palestinian Territories](#) took on a case of tax evasion, saving more than USD 60,000 in just one of their 88 ALAC cases.
- In the [Philippines](#), the [Partnership for Transparency Fund](#) (PTF) helped launch a "Textbook Count" project. The project was geared toward eliminating corruption in textbook procurement, leakages in service delivery. As a result, prices of textbooks and time allotted for procurements were greatly reduced.
- In [Kenya](#), the Minister responsible for Constituency Development Fund (CDF) officially recognised mismanagement of CDF and put MPs on notice. Two MPs were taken to court by the Anti Corruption Commission for misappropriation of CDF funds as a result of evidence produced by the [National Taxpayer's Association](#).

#### 4.4.3 Responsiveness Outputs

**69.** States must be responsive to the needs and aspirations of its citizens. This means providing ways for people to say what they think and using public resources to meet the needs of the poor. The GTF logical framework contains three indicators to gauge progress on responsiveness. These are presented in Table 4.3.3 below.

Table 4.4.3 – Responsiveness Output Indicators

Description	Target 2012	Actual 2012	Target 2013	Comment
<b>5.1</b> Ratifications of International Conventions	8	13	13	On track
<b>5.2</b> No. of pro-poor measures influenced by CSOs	500	731	700	Target exceeded
<b>6.1</b> No. of people accessing more appropriate services		12.4m	Variable	Varies by sector. TBD at end of programme. See also annex 4.

<sup>6</sup> <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/0,,contentMDK:20908982~pagePK:51123644~piPK:329829~theSitePK:29708,00.html>





**70. Indicator 5.1:** Civil society organisations have long recognised the importance of international conventions for protecting and promoting the rights of vulnerable people in the face of unresponsive governments. Progress toward international agreements can be painstakingly slow. However, the rewards for persevering can be immense because interventions at this level have the potential to affect millions of lives. Four GTF programmes have reported evidence of government ratification of international conventions. These include:

- **Oxfam GB's** lobbying efforts led to ratification of the African Women's Rights Protocol in Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Cote d'Ivoire. Their programme also ensured domestic worker concerns in Latin America were incorporated in the ILO Convention 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers.
- **Anti Slavery International** also successfully integrated the concerns of Child Domestic Workers in ILO Convention 189.
- **Gender Links** reported that 13 countries had signed and 9 countries had ratified the SADC Gender Protocol.
- **Global Witness** helped reach a Voluntary Partnership Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of **Cameroon** on forest law enforcement, governance and trade in timber and derived products to the European Union in August 2011.

**71. Indicator 5.2:** The GTF is all about changing the rules in society to benefit the poor over the long term. In some cases, this requires lobbying for changes to unjust laws. In other cases, the same goal can be achieved simply by ensuring government services are delivered according to existing laws and regulations. Over 80% of programmes in the GTF portfolio reported that they have **influenced the content of 731 legal or administrative measures to benefit the poor**. Not all policy initiatives succeed. Thus, the point of indicator 5.2, in contrast to indicator 2.1, is to identify instances where governments have indeed been responsive to advocacy efforts benefitting the poor. Annex 4 collates evidence of dozens of pro-poor measures adopted by government in response to civil society advocacy initiatives. Some examples include:

- In **Ghana**, as a result of a community score card exercise supported by **WaterAid**, the Gushiegu Local Government Authority provided funds for the rehabilitation of the main water system. This has resulted in an uninterrupted supply of quality water services to five million people.
- In **Liberia**, the **Transparency International's** programme has contributed to the Executive Order on the Whistleblower Protection, which gives citizens the opportunity to report matters of corruption without fear of retaliation from their managers.
- In **Kenya**, the Karare Advocacy Group supported by **CAFOD** successfully lobbied local government to lay down an 18 km water pipeline from Kamboe to Karare. The group is monitoring its completion.
- In **Uganda**, the local partner of **Christian Aid** has successfully lobbied for scrapping VAT on water and other basic commodities and the reinstatement of the agricultural credit facility benefitting the poor.

**72. Indicator 6.1:** The availability and quality of public goods and services matter greatly for vulnerable and excluded groups. The aim of output indicator 6.1 is to capture the number of people benefitting from improved access to education, water and sanitation services, health services and better judicial services as a result of interventions by GTF programmes. The value of this indicator is that it demonstrates the broad scope and magnitude of GTF interventions. It was originally planned that data for this indicator would be captured by surveying grant holders at the end of the GTF programme. Nonetheless, an interim estimation of the number of GTF beneficiaries is possible through a rough analysis of results reported by grant holders in their fourth annual reports. Through this process we have estimated more than **12 million people** have benefitted from **improved access to public services** because of the GTF. Examples include:

- In [Ghana](#), a [Christian Aid](#) survey of its project area revealed that since inception 55% of people's needs have met through government responses to claims for access to basic services including sanitation, drinking water, primary education, and electricity while violations of rights have reduced by 20%. [Christian Aid's](#) partner also continues to support participatory monitoring of the Ghana School Feeding Programme. This has led to a year-on-year increase in child enrolment of 141% in the project areas.
- In [Zimbabwe](#), over 1,000 people with disabilities have benefitted from medical support appliances through grants from local authorities as a result of [NASCOH's](#) programme.
- In [Nigeria](#), a local government authority (LGA) constructed 20 boreholes in response to the participatory planning process supported by local partners of [Living Earth Foundation](#).
- In [Afghanistan](#), four villages in Kang district assisted by [Relief International](#) successfully negotiated with local authorities for the diversion of water towards irrigation purposes, resulting in an extra 300 hectares of land coming under cultivation.
- In [Ghana](#), [ODI's](#) local partner was instrumental in lobbying for the passage of the Mental Health Bill which benefits an estimated 2.4 million people with mental illness.

73. Indicator 6.1 demonstrates the broad scope and magnitude of the GTF. However, it does not adequately describe the significance and value of the results for the millions of people affected. This weakness was recognised in the revised TORs of reference for the GTF Fund Manager issued in July 2012. A major component under the learning and impact strategy during the final phase of the GTF will be to deepen the quality of evidence for demonstrating impact. This strategy is outlined in the following chapter.



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Nine				Six	6
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				Eight	8
				Nine	9
				Ten	10



## 5. Learning

### 1.1 Learning from the GTF is important


1. Experience from the GTF has contributed to two DFID funded studies on measuring change and the quality of evidence supporting transparency and accountability initiatives.<sup>7</sup> Both studies recognised that transparency and accountability initiatives have leapt forward on the development agenda since the turn of the century. This attention has driven a debate around definitions of impact and raised methodological issues of how to measure impact. These are hugely important questions in a context which emphasises the need to demonstrate the value for money associated with competing development strategies.
2. In this environment, transparency and accountability initiatives must be articulated through clear theories of change and supported by rigorous evidence. The lessons learned through this process help ensure better results from existing projects and is essential for improving the design of future programmes. This chapter provides a brief outline of GTF learning activities and how those lessons have been disseminated. It includes a summary of thematic signposts for lessons learnt and points to the gaps in learning that will be filled during the final phase of the GTF.

### 1.2 Learning activities to date

3. Learning from the GTF has focussed on sharing tools, methods, and approaches for achieving results amongst GTF grant holders. It has been captured through the analysis of annual reports, consolidated through a series of country verification visits and disseminated through learning events and thematic learning papers.
4. Annual Reports have been a key source of information and data for learning from the GTF. Each programme is required to provide evidence of progress in relation to the indicators specified in their log-frames, briefly identify lessons learnt in relation to specific themes, and provide brief case studies that illustrate the impact of their programme. Lessons learnt from individual programmes have been collated under specific themes across the portfolio. Over [seventy short articles](#) have been drafted based on case studies. Several of these have been posted on DFID's intranet. They have been useful for responding quickly to general questions about particular GTF programmes in different countries. Collectively, the short articles provide useful material for communicating basic elements of successful interventions. They have not, however, contained sufficiently detailed evidence to judge overall impact and derive lessons learnt. Rectifying this gap is discussed further in section 5.4 below.
5. Seeing is believing. [Verification visits](#) have been conducted in nine countries to date. The primary objectives of country visits have been to assess progress, identify potential areas of learning and encourage collaboration between programmes. All country visits have concluded with either a roundtable meeting or a specific thematic learning event. In both cases, greater coordination between GTF programmes and with DFID Country Assistance Plans has been emphasised.
6. Two [learning events](#) have been held in the UK and two have been held abroad since the launch of the GTF. The UK learning events took place in 2009 and 2010. The 2009 event, held in advance of the inception report deadline, emphasised the importance of defining appropriate performance indicators and measuring the impact of activities. The 2010 workshop presented participants with the first GTF learning paper on tools and methods for improving results. These events provided an effective way to share lessons across regions and strengthen the global network of civil society organisations working on governance and transparency issues.

<sup>7</sup> DFID(2009) "Measuring Change and Results in Voice and Accountability Work", Working Paper 34, by Social Development Direct, by Jeremy Holland and Allyson Thirkell with Emmanuel Trepanier and Lucy Earle

IDS(2011) "Shifting Power? Assessing the Impact of Transparency and Accountability Initiatives" IDS Working Paper Vol. 2011, No.383, by Rosie McGee and John Gaventa

- 
7. These events have provided a range of important opportunities for the various participants. They have allowed DFID to [communicate emerging priorities](#) to a key audience including the key message that civil society organisations must demonstrate their comparative advantage, cost effectiveness, and capability for achieving results and impact. The events have provided leading organisations such as Transparency International and Gender Links with a forum to [share the depth and complexity of their work](#). In addition to sharing knowledge and expertise amongst organisations and perhaps most important of all, these events have resulted in collaborative working relationships that would not otherwise have occurred.
  8. Examples of [collaborative working relationships](#) between efforts between GTF grant holders include the International Budget Project and the National Taxpayers Association in Kenya; Search for Common Ground and Ma'an Network in the occupied Palestinian Territories; Gender Links and the Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre Network in Zimbabwe; Cranfield University Resilience Centre and Relief International in Afghanistan; and BBC Media Action and Journalists for Human Rights in Liberia.
  9. The learning events have also spawned [self-directed working groups](#) of GTF grant holders in the UK. This group continues to meet regularly and has begun a series of public discussions on subjects such as:
    - 'Making women's voices count: from participation to power' (Oxfam) - May 2012 – Oxfam London office
    - How does 'value for money' express itself in citizen voice and accountability programmes? (Christian Aid) - July 2012 – Christian Aid, London
    - The media: a game changer? Analysing its role in promoting more inclusive policy-making (BBC Media Action) - September 2012 – BBC Media Action, London
    - Ensuring the sustainability of governance programmes and their impact over time: international actors as problem – and solution? (Water Aid) - November 2012 – Water Aid, London
  10. The two learning events held abroad each had a different thematic focus. In 2011, the event in Dar es Salaam focussed on lessons learnt from GTF programmes working in the area of [Media and Governance](#). The demand for this event came from two areas. First, a survey of GTF grant holders at the UK learning event in Brighton identified clear demand for practical information such as toolkits and how-to notes. Coincidentally, this is the type of information that DFID Governance Advisors also identified as important in a recent survey.
  11. Second, all GTF programmes are engaged in policy advocacy in one form or another. The evidence emerging from the GTF clearly suggests that the most successful programmes are also those which also have effective media strategies. Also, the GTF portfolio contains four programmes which have a strong media and governance content including, BBC Media Action, Journalists for Human Rights, Search for Common Ground and Gender Links. Key messages and lessons learnt have been documented in a GTF Media and Governance Learning Paper and disseminated to all GTF programmes.
  12. The event in Johannesburg, in 2012, focussed on the lessons learned from GTF programmes working on [Governance and Conflict-affected states](#). This learning event brought together 17 GTF programmes, nearly half of the GTF portfolio, with experience working in fragile states. Here again, lessons learnt have been documented in a GTF Governance and Conflict Learning Paper and disseminated to all GTF programmes.
  13. The GTF has also responded to specific requests from within DFID for evidence on [Legal Empowerment](#) and [Combating Corruption](#). Positive feedback on the evidence provided has led to key revisions in the GTF learning strategy. These revisions, involving a shift away from lengthy research-oriented papers to concise summaries of concrete evidence, are described in section 5.4 below.



### 1.3 Thematic signposts

14. GTF programmes cover a complete spectrum of transparency and accountability initiatives including access to justice and human rights; improving the quality of public services; public expenditure monitoring; controlling corruption; conflict prevention; and the governance of natural resources. Several programmes are also implemented in multiple countries. As such, the GTF offers a unique opportunity to compare and contrast various approaches within different contexts. Although the GTF was not established to undertake research, signposts for learning have emerged. This section provides a short-list of thematic learning points that practitioners and policy makers may wish to explore further when considering future programmes.<sup>8</sup> Learning signposts that have emerged from across the GTF portfolio and during the current reporting period include:

- **'Best fit' approaches to governance are making an impact but remain controversial:** Across its portfolio, ODI has been piloting projects based on 'best fit' approaches to governance.<sup>9</sup> In Ethiopia, most of the customary laws are largely present in oral forms; codifying these laws helps maintain cultural strength as well as achieve access to justice for the rural poor. In Uganda, however, ODI's efforts to link formal justice systems with traditional Bakaka courts have faced controversy for the potential exclusion of women and other groups from the process. Nevertheless, the evidence from GTF is clear that using this more adaptive approach is far more likely to build the kinds of relationships (informal-formal/citizen-state) that are crucial to sustainable accountability.
- **Reviving customary law lends legitimacy and sustainability to resource policies:** Similar to ODI's experience in Ethiopia, IUCN and their local partner have documented customary law, drafted bylaws and encouraged the local government to adopt them. This is helping to increase tenure security and has benefitted approximately 40,000 poor pastoralists in the Garba Tula region. In Cameroon, Global Witness reports some movement towards recognising the customary rights of forest peoples. Their local partners have helped the Baka people to gain recognition of their rights in management plans for Boumba Bek and Nki national parks.
- **Non-custodial sentencing is a very cost-effective alternative** to prison for non-violent offenders: Using the official statistic of incarceration costing R243 (~£18) per day, NICRO calculates an estimated cost saving of between £33 to £48 million for the 3,628 offenders who went through non-custodial sentencing rather than going to prison.
- **Human rights education can be effective, if delivered in a locally relevant way:** Amnesty International (AI) and the Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum (ZHRNF) have adapted human rights training to fit their local contexts, generating great interest from communities and forcing authorities to respond. AI has had success dispelling local myths about women in western Africa; while ZHRNF's legal assistance and human rights monitoring work has compelled the Zimbabwean government to acknowledge victims of political violence and, in some cases, pay compensation.
- **A new purpose for international indices:** IBP's Open Budget Index continues to set the standard for budget transparency measurement at the cross-national level. GTF has funded the expansion of the work, enabling IBP to strengthen its country coverage and the rigour of its index. According to IBP, countries have been very vocal about their position in the index and taken steps to improve their standing. IBP's international leadership and expertise is being recognised and extended to sub-national levels through partnerships with organisations such as the National Taxpayers Association in Kenya and the publishing of citizen budgets in several countries.

<sup>8</sup> The GTF has also contributed to lesson learning on fund management. These lessons are discussed in Chapter 6.

<sup>9</sup> D. Booth. 2011. "Governance for development in Africa: building on what works." Africa Power and Politics Programme Policy Brief 01. April 2011.

- **Anti-corruption campaigns work best at the local level, where incentives are stronger:** Transparency International, PTF, and CAFOD have all taken their anti-corruption work down to the local level, where the incentives for authorities to respond are stronger. TI's Legal Advice Centres have resolved thousands of corruption cases, while PTF and CAFOD's monitoring programmes have identified and exposed numerous examples of waste, misuse, and outright theft of public funds. Working at the community level means more impact, more effective interventions, and a greater likelihood of accountability, as local authorities personally find themselves subject to intense scrutiny.
- **Peace-building requires changing perceptions and attitudes:** Search for Common Ground (SFCG) and Ma'an have found the most effective means of reducing conflict is through using TV and radio drama promoting cooperation and conflict avoidance. A Nielsen survey for SFCG in Nepal revealed that the TV drama Hamro Team had positively influenced preferences toward non-violent approaches to conflict, tolerance, mutual respect and socio-political engagement.
- **Participation can matter greatly in post-conflict environments:** Conflict destroys infrastructure and weakens social bonds. As a first step, Relief International helped rebuild relationships between communities and local government officials in Kang district in Afghanistan. Improving livelihoods and access to education were identified as the main priorities. This led to a successful water irrigation project, resulting in an extra 300 hectares of land coming under cultivation. Similarly, in the village of Sistan, 200 school students now benefit from 4 new classrooms, complete with desks and chairs, plus a purpose built laboratory and numerous teaching aids. In a post-conflict environment, the process of setting priorities for reconstruction is as important as the end product. It rebuilds cohesion in local communities and reduces the potential for a return to conflict.
- **Information must be accompanied by training for poor rural communities:** In the DRC, Global Witness notes that the conversion to a new permit system requires companies to sign 'social agreements' with local communities. Its local partner coordinated work with communities in Equateur and Bandundu to negotiate 15 agreements and gain fair compensation for use of their forests. In Ecuador, Grupo FARO used freedom of information requests to obtain lists of infractions and worked with communities in Muisne and Pedernales to report and monitor infractions in local forests.

#### 1.4 Closing the gaps

15. In July 2012, DFID issued new terms of reference to guide management of the GTF during the final phase of the programme. These placed a strong emphasis on and resulted in additional resources being allocated to identifying lessons learnt and impact from the GTF. This has led to a revised learning and impact strategy to address gaps in the quality of evidence while meeting demands for practical learning outputs from specific audiences.
16. There are two main audiences for the learning from the GTF. One is DFID staff requiring analysis for evidence based decision-making and for Business Case development. The second audience is GTF programmes. Their needs are similar with an emphasis on the demonstration of impact to support fund raising and programme development.
17. The learning and impact strategy for the final phase of the GTF involves articulating the most significant results achieved by the GTF programmes, deepening the quality of supporting evidence, and developing learning products from an analysis of the results. Six categories of results have been developed ranging from changed citizen behaviour or attitudes to impact on polices through to improved service delivery.
18. The quality of evidence will be assessed against a simplified version of the BOND NGO Evidence Principles. GTF programmes will be required to provide context specific definitions of the theory of change for





significant results. They will also be asked to define the approaches, methods and tools to describe how the significant result was achieved.

19. Each result will be analysed by a number of parameters including the strength of evidence and the Theory of Change. For a selection of results, Value for Money will be assessed as far as is possible given the limitations of the cost and benefit valuation information that is available. It is also expected that the independent findings from the individual final evaluations of the 38 programmes in the portfolio will also deepen the analysis.
20. Ten short briefing papers will be produced summarising lessons from the most significant results on VfM, Theory of Change, Tools and Methods and Evidence. These will provide the strategic level of analysis required for Business Case development - the individual results will illustrate and provide context specific evidence. A smaller number of more in-depth analyses will be conducted on: approaches to supporting civil society; measuring results - the evaluation of governance programmes; what works in delivering capacity building. These analyses will be shared with the Learning Groups in the DFID PPA partnership.
21. The existing GTF web pages and DFID theme sites are expected to be primary channels of communications and repositories for learning products. Lessons will also be both captured and disseminated through a series of learning events conducted with support from ODI and Christian Aid.





## 6. Managing the fund

### 6.1 Introduction

74. The management of the GTF is driven by an unrelenting commitment to ensuring transparency and value for money. This commitment is applied in equal parts to the scrutiny of organisations receiving funding from the GTF and to the overall management and administration of the fund. Our aim is to ensure that every pound is spent effectively and this includes a proactive approach towards reducing waste while improving efficiency.
75. KPMG is dedicated to working in a professional and collaborative manner with DFID, grant holders and others to demonstrate where and how DFID funding is being used and the results being achieved. In alignment with DFID's priorities, we are committed to sharing and transferring innovation and knowledge of what works to generate greater developmental impact from the GTF.
76. This chapter begins with a brief summary of the key findings from the 2012 Mid-term Review and the impact these have had on the development of new terms of reference for the Fund Manager. We then explore the evidence for the effectiveness of Planning, Budgeting, Implementation and Auditing/Review functions undertaken by the Fund Manager. In relation to each activity we consider why the task is important, how it has been managed, actual performance against targets, while highlighting specific improvements over the past year and plans for improving value for money over the course of the next year.
77. Finally, our focus on transparency and value for money has resulted in the restructuring of several programmes and considerable savings for DFID. We examine how these savings were identified while critically assessing how underlying fund management procedures could be improved in the future.

### 6.2 Mid-term Review

78. The Mid-term review (MTR) conducted in 2012 involved an intensive desk-based review of nearly a third of the GTF portfolio and examined the overall management of the fund. The MTR report and KPMG's management response are available from DFID's Civil Society Department. Detailed findings of the MTR included several short-term and long-term recommendations.
79. Long-term MTR recommendations were intended to guide the design of future programmes in important areas such as establishing clear design parameters; positioning programmes at international, regional and local levels; establishing a clear inception and mobilisation period; and articulating clear standards for management costs for fund recipients. KPMG supports all of these recommendations. See also section 6.14 below for a further discussion of lessons learnt from fund management.
80. The MTR took a critical view of the initial design and management of the fund and identified the need for establishing much clearer targets for the administration of the GTF. In particular, key short-term recommendations included:
  - Examine costs in a more structured manner to deliver better value for money
  - Pursue more specific and substantiated reporting on results
  - Develop a more proactive approach to risk management
  - Move lesson learning from the level of internal reporting to that of action planning

### 6.3 Revised Terms of Reference for the Fund Manager

81. These recommendations and the additional priorities for transparency and accountability defined in DFID's Structural Reform Plan provided the basis for the considerably revised Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Fund Manager issued by DFID in 2012. The revised ToR provides specific guidance for the Fund Manager during the final two years of the GTF. They include more than 30 specific tasks within three broadly defined functions of Financial Management, Programme Management, and Impact and Learning.
82. Tasks have been defined with greater precision in the revised ToR. Within the Financial Management function, specific targets have been defined in relation to negotiating and agreeing revised budgets, disbursement of grants on a quarterly basis, producing monthly forecasts of expenditures, and reviewing annual audited accounts from grant holders. The Fund Manager is expected to fulfil these and other important tasks while assuring continuous attention to value for money from all fund operations.
83. Specific new targets have also been introduced under the Programme Management function. In order to promote greater accountability, the Fund Manager is now required to provide DFID with a quarterly statement of assurance on whether grant holders are compliant with terms and conditions in their grant arrangements. The Fund Manager is expected to develop an agreed time-bound plan of action to resolve issues of non-compliance and, where appropriate, consider an exit strategy should a programme cease to represent good value for money or fails to deliver the expected results. Among other specific new tasks, the Fund Manager has been required to develop and update a risk management strategy for the GTF, assure compliance with the UK Aid Transparency Guarantee, while also assuring GTF funded programmes are accountable to project beneficiaries.
84. The revised ToR has placed a much stronger emphasis on learning and demonstrating impact from the GTF. This has included a significant increase in the level of resources available for these important tasks. In addition to highlighting the impact of individual programmes and their contribution to the overall objectives of the GTF, the Fund Manager is now expected to design a demand-led learning strategy which builds an understanding of different approaches to supporting civil society and documents learning in up to 10 thematic areas defined by interested stakeholders. It is expected that learning will be disseminated through a series of learning events and up to 100 brief case studies will be developed from information contained in annual reports from grant holders.

### 1.4 Planning

85. It is essential that all GTF grant arrangements are based on clear objectives defined within logical frameworks and precise activity-based budgets. Amendments to grant arrangements are required whenever there are significant changes to logical frameworks, annual budgets, or completion dates. GTF programmes are obliged to request an amendment whenever it becomes apparent that a major budget line will be exceeded by more than 10% and can request an amendment at any time throughout the year. All requests for amendments are reviewed by the Fund Manager and presented to DFID for final approval.
86. Logical frameworks and budgets are also subject to review during the grant holder annual reporting process. Changes to logical frameworks are reviewed to ensure that expected results remain consistent with the original purpose of the programme and the corresponding indicators are sufficiently specific, measurable, attributable, realistic and time-bound. Changes in budgets are reviewed to ensure a continuous focus on value for money where appropriate.
87. The Fund Manager has requested DFID approval for 284 amendments to grant arrangements since the launch of the GTF. Roughly 42% of amendments have been due to changes in logical frameworks. 56%



of amendments have been due to changes in budgets. Less than 2% of amendments have been due to changes in completion dates. No programmes have been extended beyond the overall 5-year duration of the GTF.

88. The Fund Manager has requested DFID approval for changes to logframes 119 times. On average, this represents three logframe changes per grant holder since the launch of the GTF. The vast majority of changes can be attributed to feedback provided by the Fund Manager during the annual reporting process and in most cases have been aimed at improving the definition of indicators and methods for measuring the impact of individual programmes. Section 6.7 below provides further information on how the annual review process has led to increases in value for money.
89. All programmes have requested budget amendments on an annual basis to transfer unspent funds into future fiscal years in conjunction with their annual financial reports. While requesting DFID approval to transfer funds into future fiscal years, many programmes also propose concurrent reallocations within existing budget lines. As a result of these adjustments, there have been very few independent requests for amendments due to exceeding a budget line by more than 10%.
90. All programme budgets are reviewed on an annual basis. The review involves two stages including primary verification and quality assurance. Basic checks on proposed salary levels and other specific unit costs in relation to the local context are conducted. Grant holders are required to respond immediately to any questions that arise in the review process. In several cases, this has led to switches from lump-sum methods to actual expenditure methods of accounting.
91. Previously, budget issues identified during the annual review process were grouped together with other technical issues in a single feedback letter to grant holders. The Fund Manager has changed this approach during the past year. Budget and any other financial concerns are now followed up immediately and prior to the formal feedback letter. This change in procedure recognises that financial and technical issues are most often dealt with by separate people in grant holder organisations. It also improves the efficiency by identifying earlier on in the process when grant amendments will be required. This practice will be continued in relation to review of fifth annual reports.

## 1.5 Budgeting

92. Improving cash flow forecasting is top priority across all government departments because of the positive effect it can have on government borrowing requirements. DFID is being judged on its ability to provide accurate estimates to HM Treasury in support of this important objective. Within this overall hierarchy, the Fund Manager is responsible for providing timely and accurate monthly and annual cash flow estimates for the GTF to DFID.
93. The Fund Manager is required to provide monthly estimates to within 10% of actual expenditures and forecast with 1% of actual expenditures on annual basis. Table 6.5.1 below illustrates that our annual forecasts have been within 1% of actual expenditures in three of the previous four years.

Table 6.5.1 – Accuracy of Annual Budget Forecasts

Financial Year	Forecast	Actual	Variance	% Accuracy
2008/09	14,068,802	14,181,891	+113,090	99.20%
2009/10	26,885,314	27,923,386	+1,038,072	96.28%
2010/11	30,735,993	31,029,035	+293,042	99.06%
2011/12	27,423,969	27,325,672	-98,297	99.64%
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,114,078</b>	<b>100,459,984</b>	<b>1,345,906</b>	<b>98.66%</b>

94. Table 6.5.2 below shows that our monthly forecasts have been less accurate. In the 12 month period from October 2011 and the end of September 2012 our monthly forecasts were accurate within 10% in 5 out of 11 months.

Table 6.5.2 – Accuracy of Monthly Budget Forecasts

Month	Forecast	Actual	Variance	% Accuracy
Oct 2011	3,421,498	3,175,177	-246,321	93%
Nov 2011	3,155,375	3,380,213	224,838	107%
Dec 2011	1,643,540	1,699,834	56,294	103%
Jan 2012	3,345,443	2,166,832	-1,178,611	65%
Feb 2012	1,920,694	1,434,651	-486,043	75%
Mar 2012	4,142,985	3,698,273	-444,712	89%
Apr 2012	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
May 2012	2,898,999	2,719,721	-179,278	94%
June 2012	2,888,007	2,005,910	-882,097	69%
July 2012	3,690,507	3,319,377	-371,130	89%
Aug 2012	2,093,411	1,013,152	-1,080,259	48%
Sept 2012	1,253,176	1,210,140	-43,036	97%
Oct 2012	2,431,274	2,095,891	-335,383	86%
Nov 2012	2,202,309	1,994,801	-207,508	91%
Dec 2012	1,292,965	1,289,025	-3,940	99%

95. That figures presented in Table 6.5.2 also show that in all cases under-spending by grant holders was the reason for not meeting our target. There are number of factors that contribute to the inaccuracy of our forecasts:

- Many programmes have a tendency to overestimate their cash flow requirements. This pattern was identified during the first eighteen months of the GTF and largely rectified through the establishment of more stringent quarterly financial reporting requirements. Nonetheless, some organisations continue to overestimate their funding requirements because of additional flexibility afforded by having cash on hand.
- Around 40% of all GTF programmes operate in several countries. Activities can be implemented by literally dozens of local partners. The leading organisations will often delay the submission of their claims until they have received complete up to date expenditures reports from all of their local partners in all countries. In other words, it can be a long chain.
- In an average month, the Fund Manager will process claims from around 12 organisations for just over £2 million. An average claim is around £200,000. As a result, the Fund Manager will not meet the 10% accuracy target if one or two organisations fail to submit their forecasted claims on time.

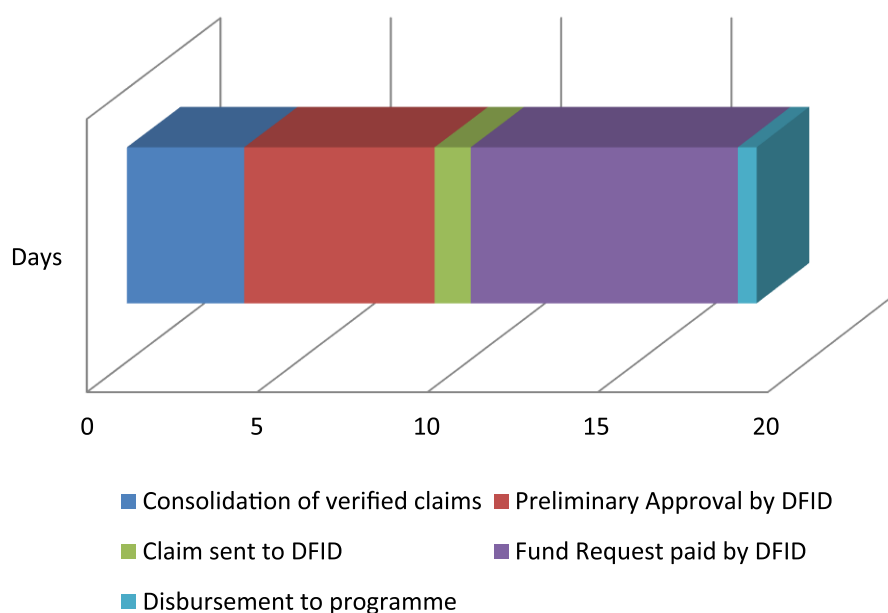
- In August 2012, the target was missed because the Fund Manager deliberately suspended payments to programmes that had not met technical or financial reporting obligations.


96. The Fund Manager has identified the grant holders that have been the least accurate in forecasting the cash flow requirements and brought these to the attention of DFID. It is expected that monthly forecasting should improve all programmes are within their final year of implementation and all are aware that requests for no-cost extensions are unlikely to meet with approval.
97. The Fund Manager has agreed with DFID that the deadline for submitting monthly forecasts will be the 20<sup>th</sup> day of each month rather than the 15<sup>th</sup>. These extra days should help improve the overall accuracy of monthly forecasts in the coming year.
98. Since the GTF is nearing completion, it is unlikely that more stringent sanctions to increase the accuracy of grant holder forecasts would be productive at this stage. Rather than encouraging organisations to spend only to meet their cash flow targets, the most commonsense alternative would be to reduce the overall amount of the grant arrangements.

#### 6.6 Claims and Disbursements

99. The Fund Manager is responsible for verification and payment of all claims in accordance with agreed budgets in a timely and accurate manner. Newly established performance targets stipulate that 90% of grants must be disbursed within 5 days of receipt from funds from DFID.
100. Grant holders depend on the Fund Manager to process claims in an accurate and timely manner to ensure the smooth implementation of their programmes. Figure 6.6.1 below illustrates the time taken for each of the key stages in the disbursement process.

Figure 6.6.1



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101. As of June 2012, a total of 447 quarterly payments had been made to GTF programmes. The average time elapsed between the receipt of a valid claim and payment was 17.54 days during this reporting period. Approximately 4% of payments took longer than 30 days. This is down from 17% in the previous year. This improvement is attributed to consolidation of more claims into a single invoice and the result of better communication between DFID and the Fund Manager.
  102. The Fund Manager made 140 payments to grant holders during the reporting period. All disbursements were made within five days of the receipt of funds from DFID. Approximately 8-10% of quarterly claims were rejected. Transcription and transposition errors by grant holders while completing the fund request form were the most common reason for claims being rejected.
  103. By 31 March 2012 the GTF had reached over two thirds of its 5-year duration. Total expenditures as of this date were £100,459,984. This represents approximately 75% of the total volume of the GTF and indicates that expenditures are on track with the original overall budget for the fund.

#### 6.7 Review and Oversight

104. Our review and oversight procedures are designed to help organisations make full and effective use of the resources made available to them from DFID. They also assure that all GTF-funded programmes remain transparent and accountable to the public while helping to increase the efficiency of operations and achieve better value for money.
105. Programme review and oversight are fundamental responsibilities of the Fund Manager. This includes, among other activities:
  1. Reviewing Annual Reports
  2. Quarterly verification of expenditures,
  3. Review of annual audited accounts,
  4. Assuring transparent reporting, and
  5. Effective overall risk management.

Results from each of these key activities are described in the following sections.

#### 6.8 Reviewing Annual Reports

106. GTF programmes are required to submit an annual report on 30 June each year. Annual reports are the primary instrument through which the progress of each programme is assessed. Reports contain both technical and financial progress information. The Fund Manager is responsible for conducting a detailed assessment and providing written feedback to all grant holders subject to DFID approval. Written feedback focuses on those areas of the annual report which require further information or clarification.
107. Three annual reports were submitted late and a further eight reports were returned because they lacked sufficient information of results. Taken together slightly more than one-third (34%) of programmes failed to submit suitable reports by the 30 June deadline. This was considerably higher than previous years and was due to an increased focus on ensuring adequate reporting on results and impact.





108. The Fund Manager acknowledged the receipt of all annual reports within three days of submission by grant holders. Assessments of 27 out of 35 reports were sent to DFID for approval within 8 weeks of the receipt of a complete report. While this represents a decline in punctuality in relation to previous years, it also reflects the increased focus on ensuring adequate reporting on results and impact mentioned above.
109. Annual reports are assessed from financial and technical perspectives. Key aspects of the financial assessment include the verification of reported expenditures against disbursement records, actual versus budgeted expenditures, and a review of detailed budgets from VFM perspective. The assessment of technical progress focuses on all other information included in the annual reports including logframe, achievement rating scale, annual work plan and other annexes. An analysis of all the written feedback letters highlights that additional financial and technical information was sought from over 90% of grant holders. This clearly indicates the requirement for intensive analysis and follow-up in relation to each annual report.

#### Financial assessment of annual reports

110. The three most common issues identified in relation to financial reporting include less than four funding requests during the reporting period, insufficient detail to assess VFM, and the reconciliation of previous actual expenditures reported in detailed budgets versus the amounts reported in quarterly funding requests.
111. The number of funding requests during the reporting period is an indicator of the quality of quarterly budget forecasts and cash flow management capacity of GTF programmes. This data was not collected during the first year because most programmes began in the third quarter of 2008/09. In early 2009/10 it appeared that there was a tendency for programmes to overstate the amount of funding they required during the first two quarters. This tendency was highlighted in second year feedback letters to programmes. Although just over one quarter of programmes continued to overestimate their cash flow requirements, results from third and fourth annual reports indicate a considerable improvement in efficiency of cash flow management.
112. A relatively high number of requests for additional information to assess value for money are due partially to the fact that GTF programmes are not required to report against a standard budget template or benchmarked unit costs. While each programme is free to structure its budget according to their proposed activities, this practice tends not to yield standardised data from which to benchmarks can be developed. As a result, the Fund Manager was forced to seek additional information in cases where the reasonableness of costs could not be easily assessed.
113. All programmes are able to provide reliable information regarding the economy and efficiency of their activities. Programme statements regarding effectiveness are weaker. This may reflect the combination of an overall lack of VFM standards for governance and transparency initiatives and a possible disconnect between the financial systems and the monitoring and evaluation systems within some programmes.
114. The Fund Manager has made continuous improvements to the financial review procedures since the launch of the GTF. These improvements are encapsulated in a financial review checklist of more than 20 distinct items that are subject to rigorous initial assessment and followed up by a separate quality assurance review. As mentioned above, the Fund Manager began contacting grant holders immediately when issues were identified during the assessment of fourth annual reports rather than waiting to include those issues in the formal feedback letter. This clearly more efficient practice will be continued during the assessment of fifth annual reports.

## Technical assessment of annual reports

115. The technical assessment of annual reports focuses on the quality of key planning instruments and evidence of progress in each programme. As a result, a broad range of technical issues can stem from the assessment of each annual report. The table below provides a summary of the most common technical issues.

**Table 6.8.1 – Common technical reporting issues**

Issue	AR1	AR2	AR3	AR4
Risk assessment lacking sufficient detail	21	11	14	3
ARS format, evidence or scoring questioned	10	12	16	30
Logframe indicators, baseline and target values	25	15	23	4
Expected submission date for MTR		29		
Links with GTF programme logframe not identified	12	15		
Changes in personnel	8	5	8	
Unable to open attachments	4	8	6	
Specific concerns about partnership arrangements	8	6	3	9
Commissioning of MTR personnel	2	11	1	
Innovation and learning not adequately described	2	6	5	4
Work Plan, M&E processes not sufficiently detailed or missing	4	4	4	16
Executive Summary requires statement on overall progress		3	4	
Outstanding MTR issues not addressed in AR3			7	
Programme identification details incorrect	2	2	2	2
Logframe format and referencing incorrect	3		3	
Provide justification for activity in non-priority countries				3
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>71</b>

116. The three most common issues identified in the assessment of fourth annual reports included questions about evidence presented in achievement rating scales, insufficiently detailed work plans and concerns about partnership arrangements.
117. The vast majority of technical advice provided by the Fund Manager to GTF programmes during the first three years focussed on improving the quality of logframes. The assessments of fourth annual reports emphasised the quality of evidence to demonstrate impact. This explains the significant increase in the number of issues raised in relation to evidence presented in individual Achievement Rating Scales.
118. The Achievement Rating Scale is a relatively restrictive and blunt instrument for communicating progress in relation to complex governance initiatives. On several occasions the Fund Manager was forced to raise questions about the appropriateness of scoring of progress based on the evidence provided. While a minority of cases were considered conservative in their scoring, most issues tended to stem from somewhat inflated assessments of progress that were not well substantiated. In other cases, programmes did not provide evidence that spoke directly to the quantitative nature of the output being assessed.



## 6.9 Verification of Expenditures

119. DFID has included the new task of verifying receipts and background documents within the revised ToR for the Fund Manager. This task is essential for assuring the grant holders account for every pound of DFID funding.
120. The Fund Manager has designed a two stage process to assure that adequate samples of transactions from each grant holder are verified. In the first stage grant holders are requested to provide a summary listing of all transactions during a specific financial quarter. In the second stage, the Fund Manager requests grant holders to provide copies of supporting documentation for specific transactions.
121. Verification procedures involve checking up to 12 criteria in relation to each transaction. Example verification criteria include confirmation that the expenditure was: incurred by and pertains to the programme; incurred in the relevant financial quarter; expressly indicated in the budget approved by DFID. A complete list of verification criteria is available in Annex 1 of the GTF Risk Management Strategy. Results and lessons learned from these new procedures will be explored in the next GTF annual report.

## 6.10 Reviewing Annual Audited Accounts

122. All GTF programmes are required to submit copies of their annual audited accounts to ensure that GTF funding has been clearly referenced in their revenue accounts and that the amount represented corresponds to records maintained by the Fund Manager. Audited accounts are also examined to determine if there is any cash flow or other going concerns affecting the future prospects of the organisation which would require immediate attention.
123. Timely submission of annual audited accounts by each grant holder is also taken into consideration during the review of claims for funding. There were 37 grant holders due to submit AAAs within the reporting period. Of these 33 (89%) submitted their accounts within the specified period. Three organisations experienced delays in getting ratification from their board. One grant holder delayed submission due to restructuring and an official change in their financial year.

## 6.11 Assuring Transparent Reporting

124. Aid transparency is critical to improving the effectiveness and value for money of aid. It allows UK taxpayers and citizens in poor countries to more easily hold DFID, governments and grant holders to account for using aid money wisely. Transparency creates opportunities for beneficiaries to provide feedback on the benefits they have received and helps reduce waste and corruption. The UK Aid Transparency Guarantee was launched in 2010 by DFID. The guarantee obliges DFID to publish detailed information about all new DFID-funded projects and programmes.
125. DFID has taken on a leading role in pushing for full transparency across the international aid system by pressing other donors to adhere to similar standards of transparency as set out in the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI).
126. GTF programmes are not obliged to meet the commitments set out in the UK Aid Transparency Guarantee because the GTF started before the Guarantee was launched. Nonetheless, eight programmes or nearly a quarter of all GTF-funded organisations are already IATI compliant. This means that they have agreed to a common, open and international standard for publishing more and better information about the funding they receive from DFID and other sources.

127. In keeping with the spirit of the UK Aid Transparency Guarantee, during the past year all GTF grant holders have been required to post copies of their annual reports on their organisation's website. Posting GTF annual reports allows greater public access to detailed information on budgets, logical framework targets, how much money has been spent and what has been achieved. The Fund Manager is responsible for testing links to all online annual reports. This has also enabled linking DFID's GTF web pages to each grant holder website and in the process further increasing the transparency of GTF-funded programmes.

#### 6.12 Managing Risk

128. The GTF has provided support to 38 leading civil society partners. Their activities are linked to over 1,000 local partners in over 100 countries. Most programmes aim to improve governance and transparency in fragile political and economic environments. Understandably, this involves some risk. Although it is impossible to anticipate all potential risks in an uncertain world, an effective risk management strategy aims to identify, assess and control acceptable levels of risk.

129. The GTF was launched in 2007. Since then the Fund Manager has developed a reasonable understanding of the key risks associated with the fund and incorporated appropriate mitigation strategies within day to day fund management procedures.

130. Under the newly revised ToR, the Fund Manager has articulated a comprehensive risk management strategy for the GTF in November 2012. The strategy identifies the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders for managing various forms of risk. Key stakeholders include DFID, the Fund Manager, Grantholders, Implementing Partners, and the DFID Fraud Unit.

131. The strategy has identified various forms of risk including political, legal, violence, health, climate and environmental, economic and financial, fund design, delivery, fiduciary and reputational. Risk management is defined as a continuous process with periodic reporting to DFID.

132. The Fund Manager is required to recommend appropriate mitigation strategies to DFID whenever major or critical concerns regarding specific GTF funded programmes have been identified. Major concerns were registered in relation to four programmes. Those programmes were restructured resulting in savings of more than £4 million.

#### 6.13 Assuring Value for Money

133. The Fund Manager is committed to identifying potential cost savings for DFID whilst meeting corporate requirements for the management of the GTF. In this regard, the newly issued ToR for the Fund Manager include specific targets for making recommendations for how to achieve 1-3% annual savings in management costs and overall 5% cost reduction from efficiency savings from grant recipients.

134. The scope of certain GTF programmes has been reduced during the reporting period. The total actual savings associated with programme restructuring to date have amounted to more than £4 million or approximately 3.2% of the overall volume of the GTF.

135. The following paragraphs contain brief recommendations to achieve the stated objectives in relation fund management costs and efficiency savings from grant recipients.

##### Potential savings from fund management

136. Fund management costs could be reduced through several initiatives. These include:



- Establish a network of pre-approved in-country or regional consultants. This would enable an increase in the frequency of site visits while decreasing international travel and per diem costs. It would also likely reduce the burden on DFID country offices for supporting visits by international consultants.
- Consider reducing the number of learning papers and events. Another possibility would be to combine learning events across other CSD funded programmes.
- Consider the horizontal integration of primary fund management functions across all of CSD's programmes. For example, this could result in having one contracted agent appraising proposals, another for paying claims and financial administration, another for M&E functions and learning. This would allow firms to focus on their specific area of expertise, increase transparency, and assure greater consistency of reporting and results across all of CSD's programmes.

#### Potential savings from grant recipients

137. Initiatives that would result in potential savings from grant recipients include the following:

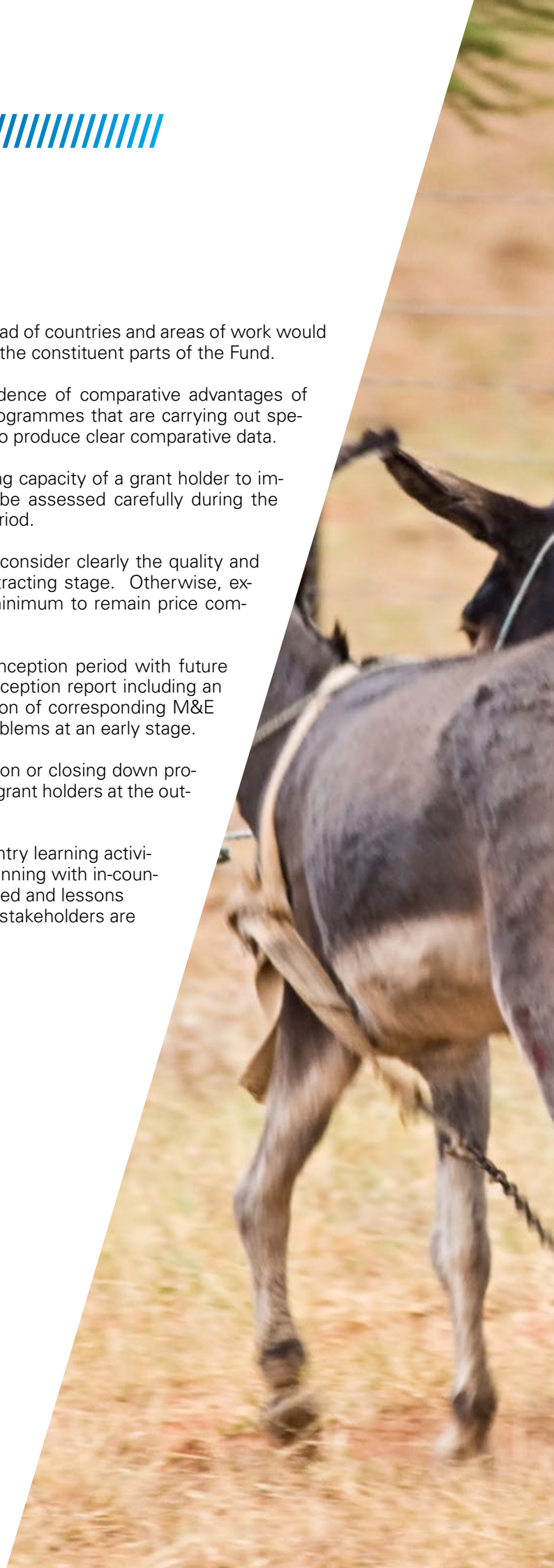
- Increase the number of on-site verification visits. As mentioned above, cost savings associated with restructuring specific programmes have amounted to more than £4 million. It is feasible that this amount could be increased by an additional 50%, or a further £2 million, by increasing the frequency of site visits during the first 18 months of the programme.
- Consider bulk contracting of MTR and Final evaluations. Additional savings and greater reporting consistency could be achieved in the MTRs and final evaluations of individual GTF programmes. Currently each GTF programme is responsible for identifying and funding an independent MTRs and final evaluations of their programme. DFID could consider reducing allocations for the remaining final evaluations from individual programmes and contracting a single external Evaluation Manager. Savings could be achieved through the efficiency of combining final evaluations of programmes in the same country and through economies of scale. It would also result in greater consistency of evaluation across all programmes.
- Withhold approval for any future requests for no-cost extensions. While this may be an unpopular decision it would serve as a reminder to all organisations on the importance of meeting stated targets by specified deadlines. Although it is difficult to estimate, it is certain that at least some organisations will fall short of forecast expenditures by the end of their final year.

#### 6.14 Lessons learned from the management of the GTF

138. In 2012 the Fund Manager contributed to the documentation of lessons learnt from the management of the GTF. Lessons with potential to increase the value for money associated with similar programmes in the future include:

- Programme framework: it is essential to develop a coherent theory of change and logical framework at the outset of the establishment of a funding scheme. Developing the global logical framework after funding decisions have been taken imposes severe limitations on the Fund.
- Programme consistency: to enable coherent measurement of the impact of the fund and to produce rigorous evidence of lessons learnt, there is a need for some consistency across the Fund. The use of standard or common indicators would make synthesis of the Fund much easier.

- Breadth and depth of the fund: a focused spread of countries and areas of work would enable better coordination across and among the constituent parts of the Fund.
- Central management: there is emerging evidence of comparative advantages of central management for clearly structured programmes that are carrying out specific thematic work in a number of countries to produce clear comparative data.
- International programmes of work: the existing capacity of a grant holder to implement a multi-country programme has to be assessed carefully during the selection process and during the inception period.
- Clarity on quality and quantity: DFID should consider clearly the quality and quantity of expected outputs during the contracting stage. Otherwise, external fund managers will tend toward the minimum to remain price competitive.
- Identifying problems at an early stage: an inception period with future funding being dependent on an acceptable inception report including an adequate logical framework and the verification of corresponding M&E systems is an effective way of addressing problems at an early stage.
- Remedial action: Procedures for remedial action or closing down programmes should be clearly communicated to grant holders at the outset of the programme.
- Country visits: country visits and other in-country learning activities would benefit from close collaborative planning with in-country advisers to ensure that areas being reviewed and lessons being drawn out represent the areas that key stakeholders are aiming to learn more about.







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KPMG Development Advisory Services

# **DFID Governance and Transparency Fund**

**2011/12 Annual Report**

Prepared by KPMG for the Department for  
International Development

7 December 2012





## Annex 1 – GTF Logframe

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

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

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

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

OUTCOME	Indicator 1	Baseline 2009	Milestone 1 2011	Milestone 2 2012	Target 2013	Assumptions
Strengthened civil society to help citizens effectively represent their views and interests and hold governments to account for their actions at different levels in the governmental system	"Voice & Accountability" index in selected countries	Ghana 60.7	-	-	Evolution analysed at the end of the programme <sup>ii</sup> .	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil society is allowed to operate without restrictions that limit their performance and potential impact</li> <li>Political stability prevails</li> <li>Continued support of the international community to strengthen governance</li> </ol>
		Kenya 37.4				
		Nepal 30.8				
	Nigeria 24.2					
	Peru 50.2					
Sierra Leone 40.8						
South Africa 66.4						
Tanzania 43.6						
Uganda 33.2						
Zimbabwe 6.6						
	Source	Worldwide Governance Indicators (World Bank)				
	Indicator 2	Baseline 2009	Milestone 1 2011	Milestone 2 2012	Target 2013	
	Number of communities, CSOs and CS coalitions with significant and sustainable improvements in their capacity to demand improved governance and transparency	0	150	300	> 600	
		Source				
		Number reported by Grant Holders in Annual Reports <sup>iii</sup> .				
	Indicator 3	Baseline 2009	Milestone 1 2011	Milestone 2 2012	Target 2013	
	Number of case studies that demonstrate CS's contributions to sustainable improvements in key aspects of good governance	0	>25	>50	>100	
		Source				
		GTF stories of change (case studies) shared by Grant Holders.				
INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)	Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)	
	138 million	-	-	138 million	100	

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

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



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

OUTPUT 4	Indicator 1	Baseline 2009	Milestone 1 2011	Milestone 2 2012	Target 2013	Assumptions
<b>Accountability</b> Strengthened CSO engagement in the fight against corruption	Number of corruption cases recorded by Advice and Legal Action Centres and other CSOs of particular relevance to poor people	500	1,000	2,000	4,000	Political will and government capacity to act on basis of evidence provided
		Source				
		Number reported by Grant Holders in Annual Reports				
IMPACT WEIGHTING						RISK RATING
INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)	Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)	
	-	-	-	-		
INPUTS (HR)	DFID (FTEs)					
	-					



OUTPUT 5	Indicator 1	Baseline 2009	Milestone 1 2011	Milestone 2 2012	Target 2013	Assumptions
Responsiveness In-creased opportunities for people to influence and determine policy and legislation	Evidence of the state's ratification of relevant International Conventions affecting human rights particularly those that affect poor people	0	4	8	13	Representatives of governments are willing to engage with civil society actors
		Source Number reported by Grant Holders in Annual reports				
IMPACT WEIGHTING	Indicator 2	Baseline 2009	Milestone 1 2011	Milestone 2 2012	Target 2013	RISK RATING
	Number of legal or administrative pro-poor measures proposed and/or adopted in which CSOs have influenced content	30	350	500	>700	
		Source Numbers reported by Grant Holders in Annual Reports				
INPUTS (£)	DFID (£)	Govt (£)	Other (£)	Total (£)	DFID SHARE (%)	
	-	-	-	-	-	
INPUTS (HR)	DFID (FTEs)					
	-					

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



## Brief Programme Descriptions

Brief Programme Descriptions Annex 2			
Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
003	Conciliation Resources	Increasing government accountability in conflict zones through public participation in policymaking  Fiji, Georgia, Sierra Leone and Uganda	A five-year programme seeking to support changes in governance by enabling conflict-affected groups to better participate in decision-making processes to determine 'the way things are done', thus affecting institutional change. It aims to contribute to more effective governance and better prospects for sustainable peace in four project areas – West Africa (Sierra Leone, Guinea, Liberia), northern Uganda (with Southern Sudan), Caucasus (Georgia/Abkhazia) and Fiji; and to greater understanding of how to improve governance in conflict contexts.
010	Water Aid	Developing Southern Civil Society advocacy in Water and Sanitation in Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Central America  15 countries across the world	The WaterAid GTF programme aims to increase the capacity and resources of civil society "policy communities" in 16 target countries (across Africa, Asia and central America) to participate in effective evidence-based dialogue with decision-makers in the water and sanitation arena and build pressure to secure pro-poor service delivery.  The programme also aims to increase and improve the allocation of resources for the water and sanitation sector. A series of activities will enable civil society actors to develop local understanding of budgeting processes and increase their advocacy actions for improved sector financing. A focus on promoting the inclusion of marginalized groups in gathering evidence, advocacy and decision-making will also contribute to ensuring that the 'poorest' benefit from changes in the sector.  To increase the impact of the strengthened voice of civil society in the water sector, the programme also aims to support national governments and service providers to respond appropriately and to actively engage in local level dialogue with local actors such as local governments and service providers.
036	Journalists for Human Rights (JHR)	Good Governance through Strengthened Media in Liberia	This five-year programme will build the capacity of the local media in Liberia to report more effectively on good governance and human rights issues. This will encourage greater respect for democracy and human rights throughout the country, particularly within the media, government and civil society. The programme will work with media owners, editors, working journalists, journalism professors, students and local NGO's to establish a sustainable tradition of fair and accurate reporting on good governance and human rights issues throughout the country.



Brief Programme Descriptions Annex 2			
Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
044	The Partnership for Transparency Fund (PTF)	Citizens Against Corruption  10 countries across the world	PTF seeks to promote CSOs piloting innovative ways to persuade public agencies and governments to improve their accountability and reduce corruption. PTF will support some 70 direct action anti-corruption projects to be implemented by partner CSOs in poor countries during 2008-2012 providing both small grants and technical support. Through its project support, PTF will help civil society organizations to engage in specific time-bound actions that aim to curb corruption through sustainable governance reforms and the direct monitoring of public services and transactions. PTF uses highly experienced volunteer governance specialists to advise on project design and grant management and thereby help build CSO capacity to fight corruption. It works with both its existing CSO partners and competent new ones. It focuses on actions that have identifiable impact and will disseminate lessons learnt. Finally, it will test an innovative model in which experienced senior volunteers help strengthen CSO capacity.
077	The BBC World Service Trust	A National Conversation: Promoting Accountability, Transparency and Participation through partnership with Public Broadcasters in Africa.  Kenya, Sierra Leone and Tanzania	'A National Conversation' is a 5-year project designed to nurture understanding amongst citizens, civil society and government of the media's role in empowering audiences to hold those in authority to account, giving voice to diverse sectors of society, facilitating participatory policy-making, and providing an interface between citizens and government.  It will be structured around four core strategies: research, media development, co-production with partner broadcasters, and participatory outreach.
085	Transparency International Secretariat	AC:DC - Anti-Corruption: Delivering Change  25 countries across the world	Transparency International aims to increase standards of governance and transparency by empowering its National Chapters (NCs) and citizens to address corruption through evidence-based advocacy and to pursue corruption-related complaints. The programme will achieve its purpose through four components:  (a) Capacity Development/ Methodology Assistance (BUILD): Inputs from TI-S on advocacy, project methodologies and institutional development.  (b) Advocacy and Legal Advice Centres (ALACs): ALACs empower people to make and pursue corruption-related complaints, then translate these concerns into structural changes and targeted advocacy campaigns.  (c) Research, Stakeholders, Implementation (RSI): Following research of corruption risks and commitments, local partners will convene stakeholders to devise and implement projects to address identified weaknesses and recommendations.  (d) Politics (POLITICS): Projects to improve the transparency and accountability of democratic institutions, as well as to improve the effectiveness of oversight systems.



Brief Programme Descriptions Annex 2			
Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
086	IDASA	The Right to Know, The Right to Education  Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Swaziland, Uganda and Zambia	The overall purpose of the Right to Know, Right to Education project is to broaden and improve access to basic education in sub-Saharan Africa. In pursuit of this, we are working around four pillars: 1) We would like to increase the democratic space in designing national budgets, making them more responsive to citizens' needs. 2) We would like to promote advocacy around education policy to ensure that national and district budgets reflect the priorities identified in education development policy. 3) We would like to sensitize communities in each of the partner countries to their rights of access information, where it exists, and to pair this right to development initiatives, particularly those surrounding education. We would also like to establish a continental standard on the process associated with acquiring information from public institutions. 4) We would like to establish the right to basic education, along with appropriate quality standards in each of the seven countries we work.
088	National Association of Societies for the Care of the Handicapped (NASCOH)	Enfranchising people with disabilities to exercise their constitutional right to vote and facilitating their inclusion in governance systems of Zimbabwe	A five year programme seeking to secure the inclusion of people with disabilities (PWDs) in Zimbabwe's governance systems through their participation in all elections, run for local and parliamentary elections in their respective constituencies, advocating for polling stations accessibility to people with disabilities (PWDs) and are able to vote secretly and independently. The programme aims at ensuring proportional representation of PWDs in parliament and other decision making bodies, a quota system in employment, lobby for the creation of a disability ministry, enactment and implementation of conducive disability legislation by the government. At the moment PWDs do not vote, and are apprehensive about the indignity of being assisted by a stranger.
094	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD)	Action for better governance: realising the faith potential  Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique and Uganda	The purpose of the programme is to galvanise the strength, position and network of the Catholic Church in Africa to improve citizens' access to information and foster a spirit of active engagement and transformative leadership necessary to pursue the principles of good governance. Citizens will be supported in holding institutions and leadership to be transparent and accountable. It is expected that at the end of the programme, Church leadership shall be able to effectively influence governments to recognize and fulfil their responsibilities. Justice and Peace Commissions shall effectively utilize and enlarge opportunities for civic engagement and support citizens to articulate their rights and collaborate and the Church will proactively build alliances and participate in networks with other faiths, secular institutions and other development actors to assert the responsibility of the state to deliver on poverty reduction, to respect human rights and to uphold the rule of law.

Brief Programme Descriptions Annex 2			
Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
095	Ma'an Network	Empowering transparency through effective secular media  Palestine	In this three-year project, Ma'an Network aims to strengthen independent secular media as a catalyst for governmental accountability and responsiveness in Palestine. Using media to amplify public demands for accountability and facilitate citizen input in governance processes in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip, we hope to contribute to building a culture of demand for good governance. The project will focus on investigative and participatory journalism, utilising television, radio, and online reporting to increase access to information, institutionalise dialogue between Palestinian citizens and decision-makers, and give voice to marginalised groups. The project will also establish a research unit at Ma'an to survey public needs and attitudes on media and governance, monitor public reaction to our media productions, and evaluate our programming quality and impact. Key outputs include providing Palestinians with more independent information and detailed reporting on governance issues, and increasing the possibility for citizens to hold government officials accountable.
112	National Institute for Crime Prevention and the Reintegration of Offenders (NICRO)	NICRO Programme to Entrench Restorative Justice in South Africa	The project involves the designing, developing and implementing of alternative sentencing options at magistrates' courts across South Africa. The goal of the project is to provide magistrates with viable non-custodial sentencing options for suitable offenders. The project also involves the designing, developing and implementing of an indigenous-based diversion programme to be delivered in conjunction with traditional leaders. The project targets are 14, 640 alternative sentencing clients and 1,100 diversion clients. The project will also seek to change public attitudes and awareness of the benefits of alternative sentences.
130	UCL Centre for International Health and Development (CIHD)	Improving access to quality healthcare for rural and urban poor in China	UCL Centre for International Health and Development, the Chinese Medical Association, Rural Health Association and STI/HIV Association and Zhejiang Normal University, seek to improve access to good quality health care for rural and urban poor communities in Zhejiang and Anhui Provinces of China, and to increase participation by local communities in decision-making and in ensuring accountability. The programme will establish standard management practices with explicit anti-corruption measures, introduce evidence-based medicine, improve the quality of and access to health insurance, strengthen the voice of the people on community health committees and increase the appropriate utilization of township level health facilities.



Brief Programme Descriptions Annex 2			
Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
141	Tiri – Making Integrity Work	<p>Pro Poor Integrity! Civil Society Engagement to Make Governance and Transparency Work for Poor and Vulnerable Communities</p> <p>7 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle-East and Asia</p>	<p>Pro-Poor Integrity! (PPI) combines participatory civil society monitoring with an integrated approach to governance at the local level, strengthening state-society relations and working with the executive, the judiciary, and the legislative branches to understand the needs and wants of the local communities and how to improve integrity in service delivery.</p> <p>PPI seeks to improve performance of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) at the local level. This will be done by focusing on 4 sectors: water and sanitation, education, health and social protection. Data from the case studies will be used to empirically test the impact of improved governance on MDG attainment.</p> <p>PPI works with judicial and public administration training partners, and civil society organisations to build the capabilities, responsiveness and accountability of state actors at the local level through training, standard setting, monitoring and joint working groups to help achieve development goals.</p>
142	Overseas Development Institute (ODI)	<p>Strengthening citizen demand for good governance through evidence-based approaches</p> <p>8 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa</p>	<p>This five year programme aims to enable Civil Society Organisations, Media, and Elected Representatives in seven African countries to understand and support the use of evidence-based approaches to shape policies and practices that meet and engage the interests of citizens. The expected outcomes include: - Increased opportunities for constructive networking and dialogue; increased awareness of and skills in using various tools and techniques in evidence-based policies and citizen engagement practices; piloting, characterisation and promotion of innovative ideas and practices in use of evidence based approaches and social accountability tools; and promotion of models of good practice within communities of practice to ensure their sustained and widespread availability. CIVICUS and Inter Press Service (Africa Regional Office) provide technical support in addition to expert inputs from within the target countries. It also benefits from inputs from Africa's experienced regional governance players, especially the UN Economic Commission for Africa.</p>

Brief Programme Descriptions Annex 2			
Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
158	Oxfam Great Britain	Raising Her Voice: Promoting Poor Women's Participation in Governance  18 countries in Europe, Latin America, Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa	Oxfam's Raising Her Voice programme promotes the rights and capacity of poor women to engage effectively in governance at all levels through increased voice and influence and more effective institutional accountability. The overall objective of the programme is to ensure that public policy, decision-making, practices and expenditure reflect the interests of poor and marginalised women, especially those excluded from political, social and economic life. It will achieve this by supporting women's leadership and addressing attitudes and beliefs about the role of women in public decision-making using strategies such as media and communications work to disseminate learning and best practice, networking, lobbying and advocacy, working with public institutions and decision-making forums and empowering and building capacity of civil society organisations. The programme consists of a pan-African element involving project work in 8 countries, 1 Africa-wide coordination project, 9 country projects in South/East Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe/CIS, and one global project covering cross-programme learning, global advocacy and the sharing of experiences across projects.
163	Electoral Institute of Southern Africa (EISA)	Promoting Accountable, Transparent and Responsive Governance in the DRC through an Empowered Civil Society  Democratic Republic of Congo	This programme is based on the premise that no sustainable achievement is possible without an active CSO involvement. It aims to empower CSOs to move to the forefront of governance and anti-corruption efforts at national and sub-national levels in the DRC, in partnership with other stakeholders, particularly MPs and political parties. To be effective in lobbying for and promoting accountable governance, CSOs themselves need to be well capacitated, professional, accountable and transparent in their conduct and in their fight against corruption.  The programme is being implemented with more than 50 CSOs and networks in selected provinces. The main activities are to:  Strengthen the institutional capacity of CSOs Put in place networking mechanisms for CSOs to deal effectively with various governance issues Create space for continuous interaction between CSOs and Governance institutions Develop a comprehensive strategy for CSOs to fight against corruption Enhance the capacity of CSO to contribute to transparent, free and fair elections.



Brief Programme Descriptions		Annex 2	
Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
164	Global Development Network (GDN)	<p>Strengthening Civil Society to Improve Public Expenditure Accountability</p> <p>15 countries across the world</p>	<p>The project aims to improve development outcomes by increasing the effectiveness with which governments allocate and use their resources. It will strengthen analytical underpinnings of the policy debates around public expenditure priorities and their impact, thus improving the governance of public service delivery. Through this approach, the project intends to achieve four key outcomes:</p> <p>Expanded institutional and individual capacity for public expenditure monitoring and analysis, development of policy alternatives, and constructive engagement in a peer learning environment</p> <p>Increased use of evidence-based policy reforms in social services and infrastructure</p> <p>Internationally comparable information on public expenditures, incidence (who benefits), effectiveness, and policy alternatives that will begin to build benchmarks for the quality of public spending</p> <p>Creation of a strong network of institutions to share training materials, templates for analysis and communication.</p>
170	Search for Common Ground (SFCG)	<p>Football-based Media to strengthen Good Governance and Transparency</p> <p>5 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, Morocco, Palestine, Nepal and Indonesia</p>	<p>Search for Common Ground (SFCG) is an international non-profit organisation that promotes peaceful transformation of conflict. SFCG's mission is to transform how individuals, organisations and governments deal with conflict - away from adversarial approaches and toward cooperative solutions. Under the GTF, SFCG through its media arm, Common Ground Productions, works with CSOs in at least 10 countries to develop a TV/radio drama series called The Team. The show is a metaphor for co-existence. Identifiable and empathic characters – footballers, their friends and families – demonstrate how cooperation transcends ethnic, economic and religious differences. SFCG encourages social responsibility, positive engagement of citizens between one another, their families, their communities and their government.</p>

Brief Programme Descriptions Annex 2			
Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
174	Gender Links (GL)	Making Every Voice Count For Gender Equality In Southern Africa  13 countries in Southern Africa	<p>This programme aims to make governments and the media accountable for achieving gender equality and ending poverty in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. It forms part of the work of Gender Links (GL), a Southern African NGO that promotes gender equality and justice, in partnership with the Gender and Media Southern Africa (GEMSA), network. The partners have developed a programme to “make every voice count for gender equality” using the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development. The programme will empower citizens, especially women, to engage critically with the media and policy makers to:</p> <p>Adopt, sign, ratify and implement the Protocol which has 28 concrete targets for achieving gender equality by 2015. Halve current levels of gender violence and devise targets for achieving this.</p> <p>Recognise women’s unpaid labour as care givers; especially those who care for people living with HIV and AIDS.</p> <p>Hold the media to account for promoting gender equality in and through its work.</p>
201	The Resilience Centre – Cranfield University	The Resilient Governance Initiative (RGI)  Afghanistan	<p>This four year project will raise the performance of both formal and informal governance institutions operating at the sub-national level in four provinces of Afghanistan. It will achieve this through training, awareness-raising and action-learning projects designed to enhance the capability, accountability and responsiveness of these institutions.</p> <p>The goal of the project is to develop credible governance institutions that respect human rights and social justice, and which facilitate effective, equitable and sustainable poverty reduction in rural areas. Areas of project focus include: fostering self-reliance and human rights; citizen’s participation and influence over common planning processes; and reducing the isolation of communities by encouraging the formation of inter-institutional linkages, particularly between state institutions and civil society.</p> <p>A key stakeholder in the project is the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development. Lessons arising from the project can be mainstreamed into national development processes and guide national policy on the development of sub-national governance.</p>



Brief Programme Descriptions Annex 2			
Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
219	Global Witness	Making the Forest Sector Transparent  Cameroon, Ghana, Liberia and Peru	<p>A four year programme to strengthen civil society engagement in the forest sector in order to secure government accountability, progressively operating in eight countries.</p> <p>The programme will increase access to information on forest sector activities; advocate for greater transparency; and support a network of CSOs working on forest governance.</p> <p>Activities will build independent local NGO Partners' capacity to monitor the availability of forest sector information through developing a Forest Transparency Report Card to compare disclosure and dissemination of information such as forest management plans, concession allocation, revenues and infractions forest-rich, low governance countries. This will drive – and the programme will support – national and international advocacy to demand accountability and improve policy and practice across the forestry sector.</p> <p>A sub-grant system managed by each Partner for the benefit of forest sector CSOs will empower communities to identify their own needs for organisational development as well as supporting local level advocacy activities.</p>
222	Partnership of Philippine Support Service Agencies (PHILSSA)	Institutionalizing Local and National Partnerships to Address Urban Poverty and Homelessness in the Philippines	<p>The Partnership of Philippine Support Service Agencies (PHILSSA) aims to institutionalise local and national partnerships to address urban poverty and homelessness in the Philippines. It will be implemented by a network of local implementing partners in the Philippines in 4 urban areas. The aim is to improve access to services, reduce poverty and homelessness through multi-stakeholder partnerships and influence policy.</p> <p>The project will strengthen urban poor federations in the city and national levels, commission relevant researches, build consensus, develop appropriate city development and shelter strategies, advocate changes in policies and practice, and document experiences and learning as we respond to issues of urban development. The project will produce functioning local and national partnerships of Government, urban poor groups and the private sector. It will also provide legal and technical assistance to communities towards security of tenure and access to services.</p>



Brief Programme Descriptions Annex 2			
Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
238	Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre and Network (ZWRCN)	Local Government Gender Budgeting Programme  Zimbabwe	The programme seeks to contribute towards equity and full equality between women, men, boys and girls as well as their improved livelihoods, through the formulation and implementation of gender sensitive budgets that are responsive to the priorities and different needs of women, men, youth, the disabled and the elderly. ZWRCN's strategic approach to achieve the programme goals includes human capacity building, research and publications, advocacy, networking and coalition building. The programme is being piloted in six districts, targeting decision making structures within local authorities, as well as community based organisations, civil society groups, researchers, media and citizens. The pilot districts, where partner organisations have worked on institutionalising participatory budgeting, are Mutoko, Masvingo, Bulawayo, Gweru, Kwekwe and Kadoma. ZWRCN is adding value through introducing a gender dimension to the participatory budgeting process.
245	Centre for Governance and Development (CGD)	Improving Government Service Delivery and Financial Accountability through Citizen Report Cards  Kenya	The five year programme aims to build sustained citizen/CSO demand for accountability from government service providers and devolved fund managers leading to better quality services for all Kenyans. The project also aims to strengthen the Kenya National Taxpayers Association (NTA) so that it is better able to advocate on behalf of citizens. Its remit is to independently monitor the provision of government services and the management of devolved funds. These findings are then used to mobilise citizen demand for accountability from the same government service providers and devolved fund managers.
255	IUCN – The World Conservation Union	Improving Natural Resource Governance for Rural Poverty Reduction  9 countries across the world	The overall goal that this 5-year programme is contributing to is to improve natural resource governance for rural poverty reduction and its purpose is to improve livelihood security in selected countries through better environmental governance, including fair and equitable access to natural resources, new benefit sharing arrangements, and more participative and transparent decision making. It will do this by working with partners in Asia, Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and South America. The outcomes expected are improvements in institutions, in policies and in decision-making mechanisms as they relate to natural resources



Brief Programme Descriptions Annex 2			
Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
272	Commonwealth Business Council (CBC)	Business Action Against Corruption (BAAC)  Cameroon, Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa and Zimbabwe	The CBC's project is a public-private initiative aimed at tackling corruption and supporting growth and improved services for 200 million citizens. Each of the national programmes will set up consultative working structures to implement nationally defined strategies especially improving public services, business climate, and standards of leadership behavior. It will develop continental governance norms and implementation mechanisms, and strengthen capacity. The key outputs will be: 10-12 joint public-private national anti-corruption programmes; the development of continental standards in cooperation with regional/continental structures such as SADC and African Peer Review Mechanism; capacity building, communication and advocacy using civil society and the media.
301	Christian Aid	Power to the People: making governance work for marginalised groups  10 countries across the world	This is a five year programme seeking to nurture the development of effective civil society movements to both empower marginalised and vulnerable people and hold community, local and national authorities to account. The four outputs focus on: voice and participation of marginalised groups; action and interaction with authorities; civil society working together; and experience sharing. The programme will focus on demonstrable impact on accountability over the five years, which will contribute to the delivery of direct benefits for marginalised groups. The programme will include activities to secure increased participation by, and government responsiveness to, marginalised groups as well as more effective civil society movements. It will involve partners and activities in ten countries in Africa, Asia and Middle East, and Latin America and Caribbean. In addition, a number of global activities will take place during the life of the programme.

Brief Programme Descriptions Annex 2			
Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
309	Living Earth Foundation	Developing Good Governance in the Niger Delta  Nigeria	A five year programme seeking to build the capacity of local government to deliver needs driven basic services; and of civil society to hold local governments in the Niger Delta to account and demand services critical to the reduction of poverty. LEF will engage with three Nigerian NGOs that have experience of working with stakeholders in the region to bring about change. The results sought include greater functional skills from the local government and engagement with the oil industry to lay a foundation for sustainable development. Practical action will focus on planning and implementation of pilot sustainable development projects in six local government authorities across three Niger Delta States. Also the project will create a platform for LGA and civil society engagement as well as a budget monitoring mechanism at the LGA level. A programme of cultural activities, underlining the relationship between traditional values and good governance, will reinforce outcomes.
312	The Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum	Strengthening Human Rights in Governance and Transparency in Zimbabwe	'Strengthening human rights in governance and transparency in Zimbabwe' is a consortium proposal from the Human Rights NGO Forum and six of its members which aims to achieve increased demand from the citizens of Zimbabwe for their political and civil, economic, social and cultural rights and for accountability and transparency from their government. This will involve empowering people with awareness of their rights, ensuring the legal framework supports these rights, strengthening the capacity of the justice delivery and service institutions so that they are able to assist people access their rights and ensuring that justice mechanisms and instruments are functioning properly.
322	The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Strengthening Emerging Local Governance Capacity to Conserve Natural and Cultural Resources and Secure Livelihoods in the Petén, Guatemala	The Wildlife Conservation Society and its Guatemalan partners believe that conservation and sustainable management of the natural and cultural patrimony of the Maya Biosphere Reserve in the Petén, Guatemala is essential to generate long term social, political, economic, and environmental benefits for local residents, the people of Guatemala, and the global community. To achieve this vision, the project will build on our long-term commitment to the Petén by strengthening and consolidating local capacity to create and manage representative, accountable, transparent and effective institutions responsible the management of the natural and cultural resources of the last intact areas of the Petén.



Brief Programme Descriptions Annex 2			
Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
327	Anti-Slavery International	Slavery and Child Labour: Governance and Social Responsibility  Costa Rica, India, Peru, Philippines, Tanzania and Togo	The programme will make concrete progress on the effective prohibition of worst forms of child labour, and improvements in the prevention, protection, release and rehabilitation of child workers and children at risk. It will build capacity within grassroots local partners and set up lobbying & advocacy campaigns involving the formation of national, regional and international alliances; supported by awareness-raising activities through the media. The campaigns will press for law reform, greater implementation of existing laws, and new independent monitoring bodies. They will be reinforced by training for NGO and statutory service delivery staff. The focus is child domestics (who form the majority of child workers) and the particular vulnerability, exploitation and abuse they face as a result of their lack of status as children, the lack of recognition accorded to domestic work as an occupation and the prevailing social and economic background from which most child domestic workers are sourced.
328	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF WHR)	Joining Forces for Voice and Accountability: An IPPF/WHR-EN Consortium for Civil Society Participation  11 countries across the world	This project is a five-year advocacy initiative in twelve countries in Latin America and Central Asia/Eastern Europe, and is managed by a consortium led by IPPF/WHR in partnership with the European Network (EN). Voice focuses on holding national governments accountable for their commitments to achieving universal access to reproductive health and gender equality as necessary prerequisites for eradicating extreme poverty by 2015. Through this project, we hope to improve the capacity of civil society (including IPPF member associations) to influence key decision makers and create policy change in SRHR issues. In addition, we strive to improve the ability of IPPF regional offices to provide high-quality and timely technical assistance to our MAs specific to advocacy and governmental accountability related to SRHR issues.
334	International Budget Partnership	The Open Budget Initiative  90 countries across the world	The Open Budget Initiative (OBI) is a five-year program to encourage the adoption of transparent, accountable, and participatory practices in Public Finance Management. The Initiative will engage in 90 countries, primarily in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. It seeks to achieve its objectives by conducting a set of research and advocacy activities which will support the implementation of three biennial Open Budget Surveys measuring government budget transparency practices. The Initiative will also produce literature and guidebooks on public finance management practices and citizens' budgets. Further, the Initiative will support research and advocacy on the causes and consequences of lack of transparency at the subnational levels of government in select countries and within sectors like the oil and gas sector and in institutions like state-owned enterprises. Finally, the OBI will support the development of international platforms to guide advocacy in support of greater transparency, including developing best practice norms in Public Finance Management.

Brief Programme Descriptions Annex 2			
Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
361	Global Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS (GNP+)	<p>Keeping the promise of HIV/AIDS Universal Access</p> <p>6 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and Moldova</p>	<p>A five year programme seeking to support processes at the sub-regional and national level to achieve Universal Access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support, encompassing concentrated work in fifteen countries, twelve of which will be in Africa and three in other parts of the world by:</p> <p>Supporting networks of people living with HIV to strengthen their ability to deliver evidence-based advocacy, policy and programming and strengthen their participation in national processes and mechanisms;</p> <p>Creating an enabling environment and specific platforms which can support strengthened coordination and participation of civil society in the development of advocacy and of effective responses.</p> <p>The first three participating countries are Kenya, Nigeria, and Zambia. Four new countries will be added in each of the years 2009, 2010, and 2011, An intensive programme will progress in each of those countries for two years.</p>
367	Relief International	Enhancing Decentralisation: Linking Local Voices and Local Government in Afghanistan	<p>A three-year programme aiming to build the capacity of community, district and provincial governments to respond to a strengthened civil society in Nimroz Province, Afghanistan, where citizens can effectively represent their views and interests and hold these governments to account for their actions. The programme seeks to: improve the capabilities at these government levels to perform such functions as providing stability and security, delivering social services and controlling corruption; increase access and ownership by communities in Nimroz to the decision making processes of government; and increase opportunities for people in local communities to influence and determine policy and legislation.</p>
376	Amnesty International	<p>Africa Rights Education Programme</p> <p>10 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa</p>	<p>Amnesty International's Africa Human Rights Education Project is a four year programme to enhance civil society capacity to deliver locally relevant human rights education and to improve human rights for the most disadvantaged by empowering marginalised communities to promote and defend their human rights. The programme will deliver community-level human rights education in 10 countries across East and West Africa in partnership with 20 local organisations. Local partners will mobilise community level Human Rights Education Workers and support them with resources to design and deliver a range of innovative Human Rights Education projects. The project will anchor a culture of human rights education within specific communities, enabling people to identify local human rights issues and their correspondence to human rights instruments. It will provide communities with information on how human rights relate to their lives and the role duty bearers should play in promoting and protecting those rights, improving human rights behaviour.</p>



Brief Programme Descriptions Annex 2			
Ref No.	Lead Organisation	Programme Title	Brief Description
394	Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD)	<p>Strengthening Human Resources Development in Southern Parliaments</p> <p>Georgia, Lebanon, Mozambique, Uganda and Ukraine</p>	<p>Develop a South-led, sustainable model for building the capacity of the Parliaments of Georgia, Lebanon, Mozambique, Uganda, Ukraine and Yemen. The project will address ongoing capacity issues resulting from the lack of skills and knowledge among parliamentary staff across southern parliaments around the key areas of representation, legislation and oversight. The project aims to create the conditions to establish self-sustaining Parliamentary Studies Centres (PSC) in each participating country by building capacity to deliver effective parliamentary training within local institutions.</p> <p>Experience in the five programme countries is expected to provide the elements of a training model that will be transferable to other countries where parliamentary effectiveness and oversight needs to be strengthened.</p>
422	PRISMA	<p>Tools for strengthening local governments' participatory management within a decentralization process</p> <p>Peru</p>	<p>The purpose of this proposal is to focus on the opportunity of the decentralization process and help to consolidate it by strengthening the capacity and accountability of institutions at local and regional levels. To achieve this, we plan to work with local governments on promoting efficiency, efficacy and transparency in the provision of basic public services to large numbers of people who are now underserved. The intervention is focused on the 14 departments and 623 rural districts where JUNTOS is being implemented. The expected outputs are:</p> <p>Local authorities, staff, and civil society are better able to deal with public administration and investment.</p> <p>Local actors participate actively in regional and provincial coordination processes.</p> <p>Mechanisms for results oriented linkages between different sectors and different levels of government are functioning.</p> <p>There is informed participation of social actors in rights, the functioning of public services and in mechanisms for local and regional transparency.</p>



## Countries with annual GTF expenditures > £500 000

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

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





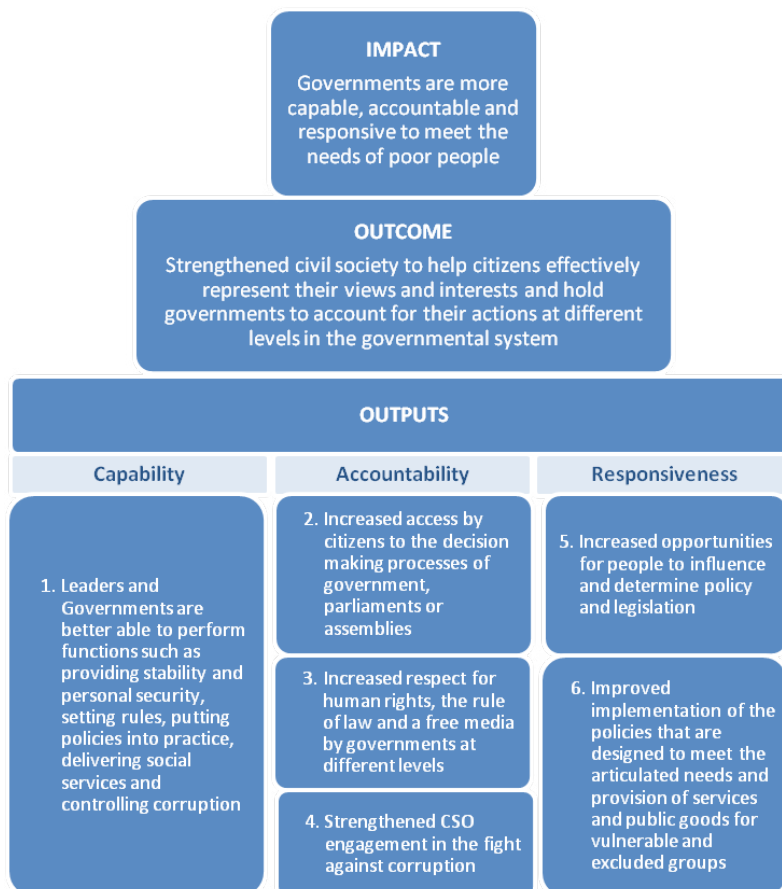


# Achievement Rating Scale

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## GTF Logic Model



Impact: Governments are more capable, accountable and responsive to meet the needs of poor people			
Indicator 1: WB's "Government Effectiveness" index for selected countries			
Baseline 2009	Milestone 2012	Progress 2012	Target 2013
Ghana 53.1 Kenya 34.0 Nepal 21.5 Nigeria 8.1 Peru 42.1 Sierra Leone 9.6 South Africa 66.0 Tanzania 37.3 Uganda 33.0 Zimbabwe 2.9	-	-	Evolution to be analysed at the end of the programme
Progress April 2011 (last report available <sup>1</sup> )			
		Ghana 53.6 Kenya 36.0 Nepal 22.7 Nigeria 12.8 Peru 49.3 Sierra Leone 10.0 South Africa 64.9 Tanzania 36.5 Uganda 37.4 Zimbabwe 6.2	

Impact: Governments are more capable, accountable and responsive to meet the needs of poor people			
Indicator 2: IBP's "Open Budget Index" for selected countries			
Baseline 2009	Milestone 2012	Progress 2012	Target 2013
Ghana 50% Kenya 58% Nepal 43% Nigeria 19% Peru 67% Sierra Leone NDA South Africa 87% Tanzania 36% Uganda 51% Zimbabwe NDA	-	-	Evolution to be analysed at the end of the programme
Progress 2010 (last report available)			
		Ghana 54% Kenya 49% Nepal 45% Nigeria 18% Peru 65% Sierra Leone NDA South Africa 92% Tanzania 45% Uganda 51% Zimbabwe NDA	



Impact: Governments are more capable, accountable and responsive to meet the needs of poor people			
Indicator 3: TI's "Corruption Perceptions Index" for selected countries			
Baseline 2009	Milestone 2012	Progress 2012	Target 2013
Ghana 3.9 Kenya 2.2 Nepal 2.3 Nigeria 2.5 Peru 3.7 Sierra Leone 2.2 South Africa 4.7 Tanzania 2.6 Uganda 2.5 Zimbabwe 2.2	-	-	Evolution to be analysed at the end of the programme
Progress 2011 (last report available)			
		Ghana 3.9 Kenya 2.2 Nepal 2.2 Nigeria 2.4 Peru 3.4 Sierra Leone 2.5 South Africa 4.1 Tanzania 3 Uganda 2.4 Zimbabwe 2.2	

Outcome: Strengthened civil society to help citizens effectively represent their views and interests and hold governments to account for their actions at different levels in the governmental system			
Indicator 1: "Voice & Accountability" index in selected countries			
Baseline 2009	Milestone 2012	Progress 2012	Target 2013
Ghana 61.6 Kenya 37.4 Nepal 31.3 Nigeria 24.6 Peru 49.3 Sierra Leone 40.8 South Africa 64.0 Tanzania 44.1 Uganda 31.8 Zimbabwe 7.6	-	-	Evolution to be analysed at the end of the programme
Progress 2011 (last report available <sup>1</sup> )			
		Ghana 62.4 Kenya 40.4 Nepal 31.5 Nigeria 26.8 Peru 51.6 Sierra Leone 40.8 South Africa 65.7 Tanzania 45.5 Uganda 30.0 Zimbabwe 8.9	

Outcome: Strengthened civil society to help citizens effectively represent their views and interests and hold governments to account for their actions at different levels in the governmental system			
Indicator 2: Number of communities, CSOs and CS coalitions with significant and sustainable improvements in their capacity to demand improved governance and transparency			
Baseline 2009	Milestone 2012	Progress 2012	Target 2013
100	300	>1,378	> 600
Progress April 2012			
Rating: A++ Outputs have substantially exceeded expectations. The number of CSOs that have benefitted from the GTF through either direct funding or training is exceptional.			
GTF 003	<p>In West Africa, north Uganda, Fiji and Caucasus, over a dozen CSOs continued to be assisted by Conciliation Resources, enabling conflict-affected groups to better participate in decision-making processes. Across the regions, exchanges of learning between partners have been consolidated. In the four project areas substantial levels of participation of people and their organisations affected by very different violent contexts were achieved. [003, AR4]</p> <p>In Sierra Leone, the partners have developed their capacities to plan participatively and use community assessment tools for district development planning. [003, AR4]</p> <p>In Liberia, partners are regularly invited and consulted on issues relating to the decentralisation process. [003, ARS]</p> <p>In border districts in Sierra Leone and Liberia, local groups, including women, have formed solidarity groups to confront malpractice by officials [003, AR4]</p> <p>In four municipalities of Georgia, the IDP Synergy network members set up mechanisms for civil society engagement in budget monitoring. [003, AR4]</p>		



GTF 010	<p>In Malawi, the Water, Environment and Sanitation Network (WESNET) developed a five year strategic plan to define their added value and niches in the sector. [010, AR4]</p> <p>In Uganda, Health through Water and Sanitation (HEWASA) developed an advocacy strategy using a participatory approach and defined a Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) advocacy agenda for the local civil society in the region. [010, AR4]</p> <p>In Nicaragua, WaterAid's partner conducted training and raising awareness activities to ensure that community water boards know new laws and register to represent the voices of the marginalised. [010, AR4]</p> <p>In India, the Centre for Rural Studies and Development's use of the rights-based framework is enabling communities to become independent and plan their own advocacy strategies and events. [010, AR4]</p> <p>In Nigeria, the Freedom for Information law has been passed. As a result, the National Network on Water and Sanitation organised a forum for members of the media networks and NGOs to discuss how the law can be used as a tool to promote accountability and transparency in the WASH sector. [010, AR4]</p> <p>In Nigeria, WaterAid's partners supported urban utilities to unite under the "Nigeria Water Supply Association" so that they are considered as a stronger collective voice to engage with the state government more effectively. The association offers a way for CSOs and NGOs to engage with utilities to find ways to work on affordable access to safe water and improved sanitation. [010, AR4]</p> <p>In Mali and Malawi, WaterAid's partners have raised their profile in the WASH sector and their recommendations have fed into the design of the sector wide approach. [010, ARS]</p> <p>In Uganda, UWASNET was given a Quality Assurance Certification Mechanism by the Minister of State for Internal Affairs, which rewards transparency and accountability of the organisation, as well as its adherence to high ethical standards and operational norms. UWASNET, together with WaterAid and CIDI have been invited to participate in the Good Governance working group of the Ministry of Water and Environment and on the drawing up of plans for the Sector Good Governance Action plan. [010, ARS]</p> <p>In Mali, WaterAid's partners disseminated within the WASH sector manuals on communication strategies and advocacy, an analysis produced by CN-CIEPA/WASH on the state of sanitation, and a documentary on the participation of civil society and national authorities in the WASH sector. The aim is to harmonise the actions of the CSOs partners. [010, ARS]</p> <p>In various countries, training on advocacy, engaging with duty bearers and influencing policy; fundraising; and developing advocacy strategies was carried out. [010, ARS]</p> <p>A Capacity Needs Assessment framework has been developed in a participatory manner. It has been pilot tested in India, Nicaragua, Nigeria and Madagascar with CSOs, CSOs networks and local governments. Roll-out across the programme will be carried out next financial year. It is expected that all partners will have a comprehensive capacity development plan to act upon by March 2013. So far, 10 partners have developed strategic plans of action to strengthen their organisational capacities. [010, ARS]</p> <p>In Uganda, HEWASA defined a WASH advocacy agenda to be pursued by the local civil society organisation in the region in a participatory approach. [010, ARS]</p>
GTF 036	<p>In Liberia, the Human Rights Reporters Network has now 163 members, which are engaged in human rights and good governance reporting. [036, ARS &amp; AR4]</p>
GTF 044	<p>In 21 countries, PTF has funded 74 CSOs in order to pilot innovative ways to fight corruption by directly engaging with public agencies. In the last year, 20 new agreements were signed. [044, AR4]</p>

GTF 077	<p>In Sierra Leone, training has been provided to six CBO partners on using radio to communicate effectively with rural non-literate audiences and solicit audience feedback in an unbiased way. In total 42 facilitators from these CBOs have been trained in audience panel facilitation. These six CBOs have in turn conducted 450 audience panels with communities across the country. [077, AR4]</p> <p>In Sierra Leone and Angola, BBC Media Action has been able to invest in longer-term relationship building with broadcast partners and design better capacity building plans as a result of additional EC funds [077, ARS]</p> <p>32 capacity building partnerships were built during the year, which exceeded the targets for the programme. [077, ARS]</p>
GTF 085	<p>A new ALAC database has been developed. It enables ALACs to efficiently manage complaints, and to document and demonstrate impact. A training session on the new database was organised by TI-S for the African chapters participating in the AC:DC, encompassing not only technical matters, but also discussions on how to make use of its features to scale up the evidence-based advocacy work of ALACs. [085, AR4]</p> <p>The 23 AC:DC national chapters have continued their efforts in setting up partnerships and succeeded in forming 241 new ones in year four. The total number of partnerships is now 1,077. [085, AR4]</p> <p>TI has achieved 302 relationships with CSOs (target – 244), and 576 partnerships with state actors (target – 178) through the AC:DC programme. [085, ARS]</p> <p>In Argentina, TI's chapter developed a partnership with the local network of Teachers and Social Workers in La Matanza to support people with problems related to citizen identification documents and coordinate steps to work with other municipalities and promote improvements at a systemic level. [085, AR4]</p> <p>In Venezuela, an important alliance with Members of Parliament was consolidated by formalising the Network for Representatives of Transparency that serves as a mechanism for technical support on anti-corruption issues. [085, AR4]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, the ALAC has strengthened its work with the Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs and strived to seek effective ways to incorporate the legal component of the ALAC into the judicial system of the country. [085, AR4]</p> <p>The number of advocacy interventions rose to 274 in year four, compared to 229 in the previous year. [085, AR4]</p> <p>In Argentina, Colombia, Georgia, Ghana, Rwanda and Zimbabwe, TI chapters were provided with extra financial capacity to implement specific advocacy plans. [085, AR4]</p>



GTF 086	<p>In Zambia, Swaziland, Kenya and Ghana, community dialogues enhanced parental involvement and contribution in school governance, use of resources, safety of learners and teacher discipline. [086, AR4]</p> <p>In Swaziland and Uganda, parents have developed the confidence to demand that teachers who commit child abuse or other forms of indiscipline be removed. [086, AR4]</p> <p>In Uganda, IDASA's partner conducted extensive School Management Committees training focused on advocacy, leadership and fund raising. As a result, among other things, monitoring systems were adopted in schools to control teachers absenteeism and schools revenue base was diversified. [086, AR4]</p> <p>In Kenya, community members in Taveta District gained audience with District Education Officials to discuss the School concerns affecting delivery of quality education. Together, they created advocacy and development plans to involve the community more in pushing for better learner outcomes. [086, Web update]</p>
GTF 088	<p>In Zimbabwe, organisations benefitting from the capacity building programme increased from 7 to 15. [088, AR4]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, the capacity building of sub grantees has resulted in some of them like ZPHCA getting funding from African Development Foundation (ADF). [088, AR4]</p> <p>In 26 urban councils of Zimbabwe, disability and advocacy committees were established at ward level for people with disabilities (PWDs) to have a structure for articulating their needs and making input into development programmes. The Ward Disability Committees have received training on lobbying, advocacy and disability and are already lobbying local leaders such as councillors, chiefs and schools development committees for inclusion of PWDs in all spheres of the community. [088, AR4]</p>



GTF 094	<p>A two-day Media and Advocacy training workshop held in Nairobi brought together over 40 implementing partners and other civil society partners working on governance and human rights. Delegates came from DRC, Burundi, Kenya, Nigeria, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda and Zimbabwe. [094, AR4]</p> <p>The programme has also facilitated exchanges between implementing partners from other regions which provides an opportunity for sharing experience and good practice. [094, AR4]</p> <p>An Extractives Conference, jointly organised by CAFOD and Catholic Relief Services (CRS), brought together over 100 Church and civil society partners from 14 different countries with key international organisations working for greater transparency and social benefits around extractive industries. [094, AR4]</p> <p>In Malawi, the 40 members of Emfeni Citizen Forum have mobilised and empowered 100 community members to take charge of their own future thus enabling them to advocate for their own rights. [094, Case study]</p> <p>In DRC, Rwanda and Burundi, cross border exchanges to promote peace and dialogue have been organised particularly targeting young people, students, unemployed youth and ex combatants. Successful youth groups have been formed between border towns of Bukavu, Cyangungu, Goma and Nyundo. [094, AR4]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, 3 additional Advocacy and Lobby Teams/Committees created St. Ruperts, St. Johns-Alaska and Sacred Heart-Banket parishes. [094, ARS]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, 36 members (both sex) from 3 parishes held a two day social research skills training. Following the training, they undertook a gender sensitive study on production, pricing and marketing of agricultural produce, which formed the basis for advocacy to government and services stakeholders (District Administrators, Provincial Governor and Officials from GMB, ZINWA, CMB and Local Authorities). [094, ARS]</p> <p>In Kenya, capacity building trainings and support for local advocacy groups in Marsabit Diocese continues. [094, ARS]</p>
GTF 095	<p>In the occupied Palestinian territories, Ma'an Network, made up of 16 local TV and radio stations and an on-line news agency, has been strengthened. [095, PCR]</p> <p>In the occupied Palestinian territories, Ma'an 2011 opinion poll demonstrates increased public trust and value of Ma'an technical and journalistic quality. [095, ARS]</p>
GTF 112	<p>In South Africa, the Non Custodial Sentencing service was expanded from 35 to 44 courts in year four. [112, AR4]</p> <p>In South Africa, the operation of 37 Local Steering Committees was supported, compared to 30 in 2010-2011. [112, AR4]</p> <p>In South Africa, 82 CSOs and 29 governmental agencies are collaborating with NICRO on Non Custodial Sentencing. [112, AR4]</p> <p>In South Africa, the Non Custodial Sentencing project staff benefitted from 297 training and skills development opportunities (statistics, facilitation skills, critical thinking, restorative justice, legislation, lobbying and advocacy among others). [112, AR4]</p>
GTF 130	Completed in Year 3.



GTF 141	<p>In Afghanistan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan and the West Bank (oPt), the capacities of 10 CSOs have been strengthened through grants, training sessions, working groups and exchange visits. [141, AR4]</p> <p>All partners adopted the anti-bribery act and signed a commitment to include it in their bylaws. [141, AR4]</p> <p>The GTF programme has enhanced the capacities of the three target actors: community and local monitors, civil society organizations and duty bearers, who are not only working together now, but also they changed their perceptions on integrity and rights related issues. [141, AR4]</p> <p>In all countries, partners and other stakeholders reported better engagement of civil society in government decision making. [141, AR4]</p> <p>In Afghanistan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan and the occupied Palestinian territories, sustainable processes of community monitoring and joint working groups have been established in all the districts where the programme is being implemented. Monitoring groups have steering committees, code of conduct and membership criteria. Joint working groups are meeting regularly and produce service charters that are followed by both sides. [141, AR4]</p> <p>In Afghanistan, community based monitoring expanded to local communities in Badakhshan, Bamyán, Balkh, Herat, Nangerhar, Parwan, and Panjshir provinces. More than 200 projects were monitored by local communities in 2011. Additionally, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the High Office of Oversight, confirming its support for Tiri's partner work in Public Services Monitoring. [141, AR4]</p> <p>In Kyrgyzstan, agreements with 12 universities were signed to develop a training for civil servants and to improve the quality of integrity education. [141, AR4]</p>
GTF 142	<p>Across 6 countries a total of 60 CSOs have been supported directly through grants coupled with an intensive mentoring and coaching support. [142, ARS]</p>

GTF 158	<p>In Africa, 13 new members joined the Solidarity for African Women’s Rights coalition this year bringing the total membership to 39. [158, ARS]</p> <p>Raising Her Voice Pan-Africa partner Equality Now has been invited to participate in future AU Peace and Security Council Special Sessions to ensure that women’s voices are central to the meetings. [158, AR4]</p> <p>In the Gambia, 3 community pressure groups of 30 women each were formed to strengthen local level advocacy on the Africa Women’s Rights Protocol. Specific action plans were developed to deal with rape cases, withdrawal of girls from school, domestic violence, employment rights and women’s political representation. [158, AR4]</p> <p>In Uganda, RHV coalition members provided budget monitoring training for other members. [158, AR4]</p> <p>In South Africa, 5 CBOs strengthened through training on the Protocol and feminist analysis for advocacy work. [158, ARS]</p> <p>In Nigeria, 3 groups led by poor women have been established and have strengthen their capacities. [158, ARS]</p> <p>In Nigeria, Raising Her Voice coalition work had an indirect unifying factor in conflict prone states such as Kaduna, Kano, Adamawa, Bauchi and Yobe where religious and ethnic groups have put aside differences to work together on violence against women issues. [158, ARS]</p> <p>In Guatemala, a new collaboration with Mankatitlan, an association of 5 municipalities seeking to promote women’s rights, will help to sustain the skills and confidence built amongst the 3 indigenous women’s organisations with whom Raising Her Voice partnered. [158, AR4]</p>
GTF 163	<p>In DRC, 210 organisations (35 organisations per province in 6 provinces) have increased their capacity . [163, Tableau des impacts]</p> <p>In DRC, the project contributed to the organisation of the first ‘Civil Society Symposium’ in 2010, where civil society actors elaborated a ‘Civil Society Charter’ defining the values and principles to guide their objectives and actions. [163, PCR]</p> <p>In DRC, participation in ‘Social Dialogue’ platforms for interaction between CSOs and elected representatives helped CSOs to prepare themselves to demand responsiveness and accountability from public decision makers. An average of 3 dialogue sessions was held in each of the six provinces per year, with the participation of 100 delegates. [163, PCR &amp; Tableau des impacts]</p> <p>In DRC, mutual respect between CSOs and political parties was restored and reinforced through regular dialogue meetings (once a term) and the elaboration of common position papers on governance issues (especially regarding transparency and corruption). [163, FEV]</p>



GTF 164	<p>In 14 countries, 14 partners have learnt new skills and gained from the technical capacity building component of the project. [164, ARS]</p> <p>In the 14 countries, 55 networks of collaborating partners and forums expressing demands on governments for expenditure data to be available in the public domain have been established in 2011-12; 65 cumulative. [164, ARS]</p> <p>In the 14 countries, the number of professional staff working on budget issues at partner organisations has increased from 6 to 99 during the programme. [164, ARS]</p> <p>In the 14 countries, analyses and results have been shared with 109 think tanks, research institutions and CSOs working on public expenditure accountability issues; 254 cumulative. [164, ARS]</p> <p>In Guatemala, the Parliamentary Committee for Transparency receives regular updates from GDN's local partner. [164, AR4]</p> <p>In the Philippines Congress, the Chair of the Appropriations Committee is routinely briefed by the local partner. [164, AR4]</p> <p>In Peru, GDN's local partner has institutionalised the knowledge base and methodological capacity generated from the project into its Master of Public Administration programme. It has also successfully launched the first round of its national contest 'Eye on the Budget' employing the techniques learned through this project. [164, AR4]</p> <p>In the Philippines, regular interaction with policymakers in the Congress has helped the local partner become an independent collaborator in advocacy for some associate legislators. As a result of its outreach activities, it has been invited to be part of a technical working group that will study the creation of a water regulatory commission in Philippines. [164, AR4]</p>
GTF170	<p>In 10 countries, the technical capacity (writing, production) of the local partners (67) has been enhanced significantly since the project began. Partners have developed their businesses and now develop joint ventures with other NGOs or with local businesses in and out of their country of origin. [170, AR4]</p>
GTF 174	<p>In Southern Africa, Gender Links has held an annual meeting and capacity-building workshop for the SADC Gender Protocol Alliance. 26 people participated in the August 2011 meeting (96% women and 4% men). To date 80 people have participated in the annual capacity building workshops (88% women and 12% men). [174, ARS]</p> <p>The SADC Gender Protocol Alliance network has been asked to formally represent the regional gender sector in the SADC Council of NGOs (SADC CNGO). The Alliance also represents gender organisations in the Regional Poverty Observatory. [174, ARS]</p>
GTF 201	<p>In Baghlan (Afghanistan), 6 Community Saving Boxes (CSBs) –known as Bait-ul-Mal in the Islamic context- were established in target communities. [201, AR4]</p>
GTF 219	<p>In 7 countries, 42 "Special Learning Opportunities" grants have been given to CSOs to improve the access of civil society to decision-making. [219, ARS]</p> <p>In Cameroon, a grantee led a Forest Platform of 40 NGOs to prepare 'What law for forests?', a detailed set of proposals for the new forest law. [219, AR4]</p> <p>In DRC, 15 communities were supported to negotiate agreements with logging companies. [219, ARS]</p>

GTF 222	<p>In the Philippines, 15 Functional federations of urban poor groups strengthened in the 4 pilot and 10 partner cities. [222, ARS]</p> <p>In the Philippines, the programme created 489 member-community groups in the 4 pilot cities and 552 member-community groups in the 10 partner cities, i.e. 1041 member-community groups, far exceeding programme targets. [222, ARS]</p> <p>As a result of the capacity built, there were 21 advocacy activities in the 4 pilot cities and 66 advocacy activities in the 10 partner cities. Additionally, there were 466 community/ sectoral dialogues or meetings; 152 engagements with local officials; 94 engagement with officials of 9 national agencies, including 1 activity with Vice-President Binay; and 9 engagements with 4 senators and 3 Congress representatives. [222, ARS]</p>
GTF 238	<p>In Zimbabwe, pre-budget consultation meetings, targeting community based organisations, were held in 10 districts, including the project's 6 pilot districts. [238, AR4]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, as a follow up to the civic education, ZWRCN set up Budget Action Committees in the six pilot districts. Members of the Budget Action Committees will undergo further training and will become lobby groups and watchdogs over local authorities' activities in each district. [238, AR4]</p>
GTF 245	<p>In Kenya, 63 Constituency Monitoring Committees (CMCs) established. In year 4, representatives of the 63 CMCs were trained and brought together to share experiences on their work, challenges and successes. CMC members were empowered to hold forums to demand accountability from managers of devolved funds and other services. [245, ARS]</p>
GTF 255	<p>In Bangladesh, a total of 2994 CBO members (44% women) participated in local government meetings, receiving technical support for continuation of natural resource management related activities in their areas and issues related to institutional development. Additionally, 1021 people (369 women) received training on natural resource management, participatory planning, accounts management and organizational management. [255, AR4]</p> <p>In Bangladesh, 9 multi stakeholder platforms (MSP) created to provide voice to poor people, women and indigenous groups, as well as to influence policies at the local and national level. A total of 184 people participate in the 9 MSPs, among whom 18 are women, 71 CBO members and 35 local government representatives. The rest belongs to civil society, journalist, advocates and local elites. [255, ARS]</p> <p>In Bangladesh, 71 CBO members have been co-opted onto 36 Standing Committees in 19 local councils on: Environmental development, Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock, Social welfare and disaster. More than 25% were women. [255, AR4]</p> <p>In Bangladesh, as a result of the increased knowledge on natural resources management and laws of the CBOs, Noli beel Fisheries Resource Management Committees stopped bird poaching in their locality. Also, in the Union of Cox's Bazar, CBO members stopped illegal hill cutting through showing protest at Forest bit office. [255, AR4]</p> <p>In Kenya, 5 Indigenous and 4 community based institutions involved in rangeland planning and implementing the action plans in five areas. [255, ARS]</p>



GTF 301	<p>In all 10 GTF countries, representation and participation by marginalised groups in decision-making processes increased. [301, ARS]</p> <p>In 9 out of 10 countries, government responsiveness to demands, claims and priorities of marginalised communities increased as a result of the programme. [301, ARS]</p> <p>In Brazil, 7 indigenous communities held mobilisation/training events that have led to holding authorities to account. [301, ARS]</p> <p>In Dominican Republic, 73 groups formed in 7 regional areas. [301, ARS]</p> <p>In Iraq, 485 CBO's members participated in cooperative action (e.g. dialogue with authorities, regular meetings between CBOs, community, CBOs networks and authorities). [301, ARS]</p> <p>In Kenya, CBO partners attended 12 government forums (e.g. District Steering Group meetings and District Development Committee meetings). [301, ARS]</p> <p>In Nigeria, 10 communities involved in budget monitoring. [301, ARS]</p> <p>In Tajikistan, the local partner scored notable successes in building a network of Public Chambers that women are using to claim rights and prevent physical abuse. [301, AR4]</p>
GTF 309	<p>In Nigeria, some Accountability Corps members have recruited other members of their communities in monitoring local and state government projects, the Niger Delta Development Commission, and oil company projects. Active membership has grown from 10 to an average of 22 in each Local Government Authority. The Accountability Corps have proved to be effective watchdogs and have enhanced accountability. [309, AR4 &amp; ARS]</p>
GTF 312	<p>In Zimbabwe, 84 CSOs benefited from a train the trainer programme on socio-economic rights; 16 peer educators and 19 service providers received capacity strengthening on various socio-economic rights issues. [312, ARS]</p> <p>Zimbabwe Women Lawyers Association was granted official observer status with the African Commission on Human and People's bringing to two (the Forum being the other) the number of consortium members that participated and apprised the Commission on the human rights situation in Zimbabwe. [312, AR4]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, a consortium member went on a learning visit to Australia on the work of the family law court for the adoption of this model in Zimbabwe. Another participated in and learned from the monitoring of Zambian elections where mobile phones exposed electoral irregularities, which were broadcast on internet. [312, ARS]</p>

GTF 322	<p>In Guatemala, 2 multi-stakeholder forums enabled citizen voice to be heard and influence policy decisions. [322, ARS]</p> <p>In Guatemala, 7 CSOs on more sustainable footing and able to engage with government officials on key forest management decisions. [322, ARS]</p> <p>In Guatemala, 7 Community Development Councils strengthened, and at least one project successfully funded and implemented in each of seven marginalised rural communities, contributing to the communities' capabilities of managing their own development. [322, AR4]</p> <p>In Guatemala, management procedures and profitability of community-based forest concessions improved, through the implementation of periodic audits, training of supervisory accountability committees, introduction of specialised accounting software, and the implementation of debt reduction plans in community organisations. Control and protection activities in community-based forest concessions also improved, including the strengthening of critical control checkpoints, the provision of basic equipment, the implementation of a unified patrol form and legal recognition of community protection staff as park guards. [322, AR4]</p>
GTF 327	<p>In nine countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Costa Rica, India, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Tanzania and Togo), 48 grantees received training on child participation and developed mini advocacy plans which will be implemented in 2012 -13. Between them have targeted 15 different stakeholders, including local governments and national governments. [327, AR4]</p> <p>All partners in six countries reported that the children's Advisory Committees were strengthened and their members have growing confidence and skills. They are able to identify their own activities, liaise with government/CSOs, provide peer support, recruit fellow child domestic workers and refer them to relevant organisations independent from the availability of funds. [327, AR4]</p> <p>In Tanzania, child domestic workers were able to meet Members of Parliament quarterly. [327, AR4]</p> <p>In Tanzania, the strengthened Advisory Committee of child domestic workers also supported the formation of a new organisation, Wote Sawa, led by child domestic workers. [327, AR4]</p> <p>In Peru, ASI's partner AGTR is now a member of the National Committee for the Eradication of Child Labour, attending monthly meetings and participating on the plan for gender equality. [327, Annex A3.6]</p>
GTF 328	<p>In Bolivia, IPPF's member association has consolidated the work of four regional youth networks. [328, AR4]</p> <p>This year, over the 11 countries, 1737 staff and volunteers (85% youth, 58% women) were trained to build their advocacy skills and 94 networks and partnerships were strengthened. [328, AR4]</p>



<p>GTF 334</p>	<p>IBP has organized three Open Budget Survey trainings to benefit 50 organizations, one advocacy training to benefit 10 organizations, and three subnational technical assistance events. [334, ARS]</p> <p>IBP has organized three regional conferences on joint research projects by civil society groups in francophone Africa (on the OBS), in Sub-Saharan Africa (on child budgets), and in Latin America (on subnational audits). [334, ARS]</p> <p>In 2011 the Open Budget Initiative began to support the advocacy efforts of its research partners in 10 countries (with a heavy emphasis on Francophone Africa, given the consistently poor performance on the Open Budget Survey of countries in the region) with financial grants and technical assistance. [334, AR4]</p> <p>In Tanzania, in 2011 IBP launched a Budget Transparency, Accountability, and Participation Movement, during which civil society from 56 countries passed a declaration of their vision of open budgeting. [334, AR4]</p> <p>In Brazil and Indonesia, the Open Budget Initiative is supporting partner organizations to undertake assessments on budget transparency at the subnational levels of government. [334, AR4]</p> <p>The Open Budget Initiative (OBI) is supporting a Latin American study on openness in subnational audit systems and an African study on openness in children's budgets. The OBI is working with another GTF grantee, the National Taxpayers Association, on a participatory budgeting project in Kenyan counties. And, the OBI is in advanced discussions with a South African activist organization on supporting a social audit to assess municipal sanitation investments in slum communities in Cape Town. [334, AR4]</p> <p>Open Budget Initiative partners around the world participated in a 10-month collective process for convening the First Global Assembly for Budget Transparency, which brought together 100 civil society groups from 56 countries and 12 international organizations, including the IBP, Greenpeace, and the ONE Campaign. [334, AR4]</p> <p>IBP helped establish the <a href="#">Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency</a> (GIFT) which has a multi stakeholder component, including several governments, international organizations, and civil society groups. It has developed an advanced draft of "High Level Principles on Fiscal Transparency." [334, ARS]</p> <p>IBP helped establish the <a href="#">Global Budget Transparency, Accountability, and Participation</a> (BTAP) Movement with membership from civil society representing over 50 countries, who at its first Assembly adopted the Dar Declaration on budget transparency norms. [334, ARS]</p> <p>The Open Budget Initiative personnel provided regular inputs on how to increase aid transparency as a Steering Committee member of the International Aid Transparency Initiative. [334, AR4]</p> <p>In 2011 the Open Government Partnership (OGP) was established to promote open and accountable governance. The IBP contributes to the OGP by serving as the Civil Society Co-Chair on the Steering Committee. Further, the OGP uses Open Budget Survey data to determine individual country participation, and countries are using the OBS recommendations to formulate their commitments for the OGP. [334, AR4]</p>
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GTF 361	<p>50 civil society organisations have signed on to the HIV and Health Africa Financing Campaign, which advocates for sustained international funding, calls for the implementation of novel means of financing for health, and demands national governments to increase their contribution to health and the HIV response, and to meet the commitments of the Abuja Declaration. Participants include African regional and country specific networks of people living with HIV as well international partners such as the Global Network of People Living with HIV (GNP+), International Treatment Preparedness Coalition (ITPC), and the International HIV &amp; AIDS Alliance. [361, AR4 &amp; Case study]</p> <p>Cross-country peer technical support continues to be a highly successful capacity building practice for implementation partners. This arrangement is complemented with GNP+ providing additional technical assistance directly from its staff based in Cape Town. [361, AR4]</p> <p>Through the application of 5 data collection tools, networks of people living with HIV and AIDS in 7 countries have gained the abilities to model, research and collect the data and evidence to inform advocacy for universal access on their own. [361, AR4]</p> <p>In West and Central Africa, UNAIDS have approached the networks from Cameroon and Senegal to provide technical support to People Living with HIV Networks in the Ivory Coast, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burkina Faso and Liberia. [361, AR4]</p>
GTF 367	<p>In Afghanistan, 60 Community Development Councils participated in awareness raising and training on accountability and civil rights. [367, ARS]</p> <p>In Afghanistan, 60 Community Development Councils (CDC), 3 District Development Associations and 3 District Governments received awareness training on CDC bylaws. [367, ARS]</p> <p>In Afghanistan, the representatives of each of the 60 target Community Development Councils and 3 District Development Associations referred village and district level problems to the relevant department of the government more than 6 times without RI's assistance. [367, AR4]</p>
GTF 376	<p>All partners in all ten countries have received specialised training this year based on each partners' own identified needs. [376, ARS]</p> <p>In all 10 countries, 20 partners and 89 project participants have steered the second phase of the micro-project implementation at the national and village level. Project participants have in particular further strengthened and consolidated their skills in monitoring and evaluation and impact assessment to enable them to assess more effectively the expected changes at the community level. [376, AR4]</p> <p>All 10 country human rights education networks are functioning well and include approximately 15 Human Right Education workers in each country. In Benin, other non-Africa Human Rights Education partners have joined the network. [376, ARS]</p> <p>Partners in different countries have held joint workshops in order to learn from each other. Project Participants from Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire and Mali met in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, and Project Participants from Benin and Togo met in Porto-Novo, Benin. [376, AR4]</p> <p>In Kenya, two local partners have been appointed as human rights education representatives to the Human Rights Thematic Group of the Kenyan Justice, Truth and Reconciliation Commission to advise on peace building and national cohesion. [376, AR4]</p> <p>In Mali, AI received specific training on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. [376, AR4]</p>
GTF 394	<p>In Ukraine, 10 CSO were trained up in evidence based presentations, which produced 4 key shadow reports. [394, ARS]</p>



GTF 422	In 9 regions of Peru (Ayacucho, Cusco, Amazonas, Apurimac, Loreto, Piura, San Martin, Huancavelica and Huanuco), PRISMA worked together with the Mesa de Concertación para la Lucha Contra la Pobreza, UNICEF and the Ministry of Economy and Finances in order to consolidate the Technical Assistants Network in Budgeting by Results. As a result, the network was able to produce half-yearly reports of three national strategic health and education programmes, warning about the quality of expenditure. [422, AR4]
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Outcome: Strengthened civil society to help citizens effectively represent their views and interests and hold governments to account for their actions at different levels in the governmental system			
Indicator 3: Number of case studies that demonstrate Civil society's contributions to sustainable improvements in key aspects of good governance			
Baseline 2009	Milestone 2012	Progress 2012	Target 2013
0	>50	>72	> 100
Progress April 2012			
Rating: A - Outputs met expectations. In addition to the case studies mentioned below, all grant holders are required to submit two brief case studies with each annual report. Improving the level of detail and quality of supporting evidence of impact will be a focus of learning activities during the final year of the GTF.			
GTF 044	<a href="#">20 case studies</a> describing recently completed projects available.		
GTF 112	In South Africa, Nicro has published the book 'Voices of Change. Sentencing Stories' with letters, poems and stories written by the offenders themselves. [112, AR4]		
GTF 158	Oxfam GB has produced <a href="#">14 country case studies</a> documenting project learning. Two in-depth case studies of the Raising Her Voice <a href="#">Nepal</a> and Pakistan programme models have also been published. [158, AR4]		
GTF170	Two short videos –one from Nepal and the other from Cote d'Ivoire-, which show the reactions of local authorities, actors, technicians and other beneficiaries to the Team projects have been produced. [170, AR4]		
GTF 174	<p>In Southern Africa, <a href="#">474 case studies</a> and testimonials demonstrating active application of the SADC Gender Protocol and the difference it is making have been collected. [174, ARS]</p> <p>In Southern Africa, Gender Links has collected a total of <a href="#">90 case studies</a> on women making a difference in politics. [174, ARS]</p> <p>In Southern Africa, <a href="#">109 "I" stories</a> by women survivors of gender violence were collected in the last year. Gender Links has collected 234 "I" stories to date. [174, ARS]</p> <p>In Southern Africa, <a href="#">75 "I" Stories</a> and a DVD were produced on care work. [174, ARS]</p>		
GTF 334	IBP's Partnership Initiative has published five new case studies from India ( <a href="#">on a rural employment program</a> and <a href="#">a Dalit welfare program</a> ), Argentina ( <a href="#">on an education program</a> ), South Africa ( <a href="#">on an HIV/AIDS program</a> ), and Tanzania ( <a href="#">on an education program</a> ). [334, ARS]		
GTF 361	In South Africa, a documentary about the Ukuthwala (forced marriage) was produced and has already had wide-reaching impact in addressing gender-based violence in the Eastern Cape. The video is being used to reinforce the implementation of the South African Sexual Offences Act and training of the South African Police Service on the implementation of the Act. As a result of the advocacy work done, there is now a one-stop centre for rape survivors. [361, AR4]		



Output 1: Leaders and Governments are better able to perform such functions as providing stability and personal security, setting rules, putting policies into practice, delivering social services and controlling corruption			
Indicator 1: Budget allocated to public services and goods for vulnerable and excluded groups			
Baseline 2009	Milestone 2012	Progress 2012	Target 2013
-	4%	£13,064,507	6%
Progress April 2012			
GTF 003	In Georgia, internally displaced people (IDPs) have successfully fed into annual budget allocations that will benefit local IDP communities directly: e.g. public money was allocated to open and maintain a kindergarten in Potskho-Etseri. [003, AR4]		
GTF 010	<p>In India, information collected on budget allocation has enabled communities to demand repairs of WASH utilities and access to government schemes. In one area of implementation of the programme RS 7.56 million (approx. £88,000) of resources for WASH infrastructure was gained by the excluded communities. [010, AR4]</p> <p>In Burkina Faso, WaterAid's partner organised a press caravan bringing journalists and authorities to see the water and sanitation problems in Polesgo and to hear poor communities' views and needs. The Mayor of Ouagadougou committed 50 million CFA (about £60,000) for service improvement. [010, AR4]</p> <p>In Ghana, following the training on budget tracking received by CONIWAS from IBP, CSOs saw shortfalls of 45% in the completion of the Sanitation and Water for All Compact commitments made by the government. By engaging media in advocacy, they managed to get authorities to renew the commitment to further increase funding for the WASH sector. [010, ARS]</p> <p>In Malawi, for the first time, following the calls made by CSOs and other development partners, the 2011/12 national budget had a separate budget line for water, sanitation and hygiene. [010, ARS]</p> <p>In India, Gram Vikas successfully advocated for the removal of the distinction between those above and below poverty line as a condition for receiving government subsidies to individuals to build toilets. As a result, an increase in government funding of 40 to 60% is promised for sanitation purposes across the country. [010, ARS]</p> <p>In Bangladesh, the NGO Forum pushed for 20% of the Upazila (county) funds for WASH services to be targeted to the hard to reach. [010, ARS]</p>		
GTF 086	In Malawi, Zambia and Ghana, the government responded to CSO advocacy by increasing the education portions of national budget (from 15.78% to 18.6% in Malawi, 13.8% increase in Zambia, and from 55% to 59% in Ghana). [086, AR4]		
GTF 142	<p>In Uganda, lobbying by partners has prevented the return of local government funding worth \$750,000 to central government. [142, AR4]</p> <p>In Ghana, a youth initiative effectively influenced the traditional authorities to set up an educational endowment fund. After a little over a year, the Kpembe development account is \$1,435.00. [142, AR4]</p>		

GTF 158	<p>In Papua (Indonesia), the participation of women in the formulation of 12 village development plans for the very first time has ensured that funds available (£4000-8300 annually per village) are informed by women's needs and demands. [158, AR4]</p> <p>In Indonesia, Bappeda Agency of Northern Aceh Regency has adopted gender responsive budget processes into all village planning guidelines. [158, AR4]</p> <p>In Seureke Langkahan, Aceh (Indonesia), women succeeded in securing government funding for the construction of 2 bridges and a 4km elephant ditch to protect agricultural production. [158, ARS]</p> <p>In Albania, Oxfam worked with civil society partners and local governments to establish Local Action Groups (LAGs). A total of 8 investments were carried out through the LAGs: In Drini LAG, repairs to the irrigation system for 13 villages; in the Maranaj LAG, support for the promotion of women's agricultural business ventures and leverage into local decision making spaces, and improvements to a school's outside space. The Adrijon LAG, prioritised 3 investments to improve environmental and tourism development and invest in cultural spaces for 12 villages. [158, ARS]</p>
GTF 164	<p>In Argentina, there has been a budget increase in funds for the education sector for 2012, as well as an overall increase of budget for Water and Sanitation Works for 2012. [164, AR4]</p> <p>In Armenia, the local partner has been successful in reaching out to the Ministry of Education and Science with the Benefit Incidence Analysis results, highlighting disparate benefits going to students from wealthier families compared to poor students from the State funding for higher education. The Government has in turn incorporated the findings into a new strategy for more equitable higher education spending. [164, AR4]</p>
GTF 219	<p>In Ecuador, intervention by Grupo FARO, Global Witness and others helped ensure the US\$4m committed by the UN for a climate change strategy will help address issues of transparency, accountability and participation. [219, AR4]</p>
GTF 222	<p>In the Philippines, allocation of city budget for social housing for pilot cities increased as follows: Quezon City from PHP1,163,000 (2008) to PHP4,300,000 (2011); Mandaue City from PHP10,000,000 (2009) to PHP20,000,000 (2011), and Davao City from PHP29,000,000 (2008) to PHP79,000,000 (2010). [222, ARS]</p> <p>In the Philippines, allocation of city budget for social housing in three out of four pilot cities showed an increase of 100-300%, far exceeding the programme targets. [222, ARS]</p> <p>In the Philippines, 2 urban poor agenda items won additional PHP1.26 billion for social housing, and allotment of PHP10 billion to address informal settlements in danger areas, especially those affected by typhoon Ondoy. [222, ARS]</p>



GTF 238	<p>In Zimbabwe, local authorities have started working with associations of the disabled and providing gender specific budgets for disability. Examples include: allocations made to support maternity homes and projects for the disabled in Kadoma and Masvingo in their 2012 budgets; or Kwekwe and Bulawayo that have considered tariff subsidy for vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities and the elderly. [238, AR4]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, Kadoma City Council showed an increase towards water provision from 13% of the capital budget in 2011 to 49% in 2012. The gender mainstreaming budget line also increased from the \$3000 in 2011 to \$4000 in 2012. [238, ARS]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, Kadoma City Council has increased the social welfare budget and also set aside USD 30,000 for income generating programmes for the youth. [238, AR4]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, Masvingo City Council set aside USD 14,000 for a revolving fund for marketers and cross border traders who are predominantly female. [238, AR4]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, Kwekwe City Council has allocated for water supply and distribution 36.3% of the 2012 budget, 9,3% for sewerage reticulation and 6,24% to refuse removal. [238, ARS]</p>
GTF 255	<p>In Talkhori Union Parishad (Bangladesh), the advocacy work of CBO members co-opted onto the Standing Committee, who were aware of the government provision for 5% of the Annual Development Plan (ADP) to be spent for fisheries development purpose, resulted in the allocation of Tk 20,000 from the ADP for establishing a fish sanctuary. 260 family members will benefit from this decision. [255, AR4]</p>
GTF 301	<p>In Nigeria, Anambra state government has re-instated infrastructure projects which had been budgeted. They now also publicise a list of live projects for the public to see. [301, AR4]</p> <p>In Ghana, 9 of 11 districts in the Upper West Region released the 2% share of the District Assembly Common Fund (DACF) for people with disabilities (PWDs) as required by law. 65 groups and PWDs in Lawra District benefited from the funds, and \$14,250 has been disbursed. [301, AR4]</p> <p>In Uganda, as a result of local partner's influence, national budget allocation for essential drugs and vocational education was increased. [301, Case study]</p>
GTF 322	<p>In Guatemala, the aggregate budget for the National Council of Protected Areas rose by 22% in the reporting period. [322, ARS]</p> <p>In Guatemala, the Multi-sector Roundtable has been able to influence the definition, prioritisation, and coordination of future investments in the Maya Biosphere Reserve, and in the supervision and control of current investments, especially of Project PDPCRBM (IDB Loan 1820/OC-GU for 20 million and 2.44 million GEF grant) and international cooperation. [322, AR4]</p>
GTF 327	<p>In the Philippines, local ordinances for domestic workers now have budget allocations. This new innovation ensures that policies are now backed by resources, enabling effective implementation. [327, AR4]</p>



GTF 328	<p>In Bosnia Herzegovina, the Association for Sexual and Reproductive Health XY and its CSO partners successfully created youth strategies and secured more than 230,000€ budgets allocation for youth-friendly health centres in two municipalities. [328, AR4]</p> <p>In Tajikistan, IPPF's member association led the development of national standards for safe abortion and post-abortion care. A manual for monitoring and evaluation was approved by the Ministry of Health (MoH), committing funding to monitor the implementation of the newly developed national standards. [328, AR4]</p> <p>In Mexico, IPPF's member association in partnership with the Coalition for Women's Health successfully earmarked resources for the second year in a row (USD 16 million in 2012) for the implementation of the Specific Action Program for Sexual and Reproductive Health of Adolescents. The government is now reinstating regional inter-institutional groups in charge of monitoring the Program's implementation. Three groups are now functioning. [328, AR4]</p> <p>In Kazakhstan, a new consultative advisory group under Department of Children Rights Protection, which is in charge of ensuring children and adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) in the Kostanay region, ensured budget allocation of US\$ 200,000 for 2012 on SRHR related issues. [328, AR4]</p> <p>In Peru, IPPF's member association worked with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Finance for the inclusion of budget lines for Teenage Pregnancy Prevention, resulting in a budget allocation of US\$ 3 million for this purpose. The partner is also monitoring the implementation of youth policies, making recommendations to increase the budget on Sexual and Reproductive Health. [328, AR4]</p>
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Output 1: Leaders and Governments are better able to perform such functions as providing stability and personal security, setting rules, putting policies into practice, delivering social services and controlling corruption			
Indicator 2: Number of officials trained for better management and provision of services			
Baseline 2009	Milestone 2012	Progress 2012	Target 2013
0	8,000	>8,629	10,000
Progress April 2012			
GTF 003	In South Sudan, the Vice President, six ambassadors, parliamentarians and civil society actors (in all 48 people) attended a day-long event on community participation to resolve conflicts. [003, ARS]		
GTF 010	<p>Women Empowerment in Nigeria has been supporting local government authorities with the development of local plans and collating an inventory of existing social amenities compared to the infrastructure needed. The process culminates with the development of an investment plan to achieve equitable delivery of services and its continuity is assured by newly formed partnership with USAID. [010, AR4]</p> <p>The call on governments to decentralise water services is gradually being heard. WaterAid's partners have helped empower local governments in countries undergoing decentralisation. [010, AR4]</p>		
GTF 088	The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission has increased its understanding of disability and its capacity to extend electoral rights to people with disabilities. [088, ARS]		
GTF 094	In Kenya, the Saku Constituency Development Fund (CDF) committees and civic leaders were trained on community participation, tendering, CDF Act and transparency. [094, ARS]		
GTF 095	In the occupied Palestinian territories, Government Ministers in the West Bank are now more responsive to the media, with many having established 'spokespersons' during project implementation. In addition, the Prime Minister began to deliver weekly briefings to the media, including to Ma'an Network. [095, PCR]		
GTF 112	<p>In South Africa, 1314 court stakeholders were trained on the benefits and process of Non Custodial Sentencing through 104 workshops and training sessions. [112, AR4]</p> <p>In South Africa, Nicro conducted lobbying and advocacy with 3146 court stakeholders through 249 meetings. [112, AR4]</p>		
GTF 130			
GTF 141	<p>In Kyrgyzstan, training modules were developed to increase the capacity of 988 social workers on knowledge and skills for integrity in service provision. [141, AR4]</p> <p>In Afghanistan, 367 local monitors and 69 government officials were trained in Bamyan Balkh, Parwan, Panjshir, Herat, Balkh and Badakhshan provinces. [141, AR4]</p> <p>In Afghanistan, 6 meetings were held with sub-national government officials to dialogue on access to information and transparency initiatives. [141, AR4]</p>		
GTF 158	<p>In year four, the Raising Her Voice programme trained 400 duty bearers, involved 200 more in activities to monitor budget allocations and expenditure, and engaged directly with a further 1,500 local government officials to raise women's voices. [158, ARS]</p> <p>In South Africa, the local partner made presentations on the African Women Rights Protocol to the Gauteng and Kwazulu-Natal Legislatures, with particular emphasis on the importance of ensuring equality and equity for women in political spheres. [158, ARS]</p>		



GTF 163	<p>In DRC, 80 chief officers of the PNC (national police corps) participated in a session for the elaboration of their internal strategy to fight corruption. An average of 2500 police officers sensitised. [163, Tableau des impacts]</p> <p>In DRC, 120 officers of the judicial police within the PNC trained on judicial practices and fight against corruption. [163, Tableau des impacts]</p> <p>In DRC, 470 public agents (teachers, managers of public enterprises, officials from income generating departments, health inspectors, and intelligence officials) aware of the code of conduct for the public agent. [163, Tableau des impacts]</p>
GTF 164	<p>In the 14 countries, 94 officials involved in budget policy issues in education, health and water have been engaged on budget issues in 2011-2; 284 cumulative. [164, ARS]</p>
GTF 201	<p>In Baghlan (Afghanistan), during this reporting period, 6 main provincial courses to enhance awareness on governance issues were run and attracted 112 individuals (67 males and 45 females) from state (53), civil society (54) and private sector institutions (5); accumulated 345, 160 from state institutions. [201, ARS]</p>
GTF 238	<p>In Zimbabwe, councillors, council managers, gender focal persons and key finance staff in the six pilot districts have received at least three trainings on gender and gender budgeting. 31 Heads of Departments (14 female), 285 middle management and finance officials (81 female), 6 gender focal persons (5 female) and 143 councillors (21 female) were trained. [238, ARS]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, feedback meetings to follow up to the gender budget analysis were held in 6 local councils targeting both council officials and councillors. The workshops helped identify gender gaps in the 2012 district budgets and formed a basis for reprioritizing resource allocation for the 2013 budget to address those gaps. [238, AR4]</p>
GTF 255	<p>In Bangladesh, 310 local government officials have been trained in natural resource governance skills. [255, ARS]</p>
GTF 272	<p>In Nigeria, the Public Complaints Commission signed a 3 year agreement with the Convention on Business Integrity (CBI) in order to be assisted to improve the quality and transparency of their public reporting. This included capacity development to handle complaints via Web and SMS. The electronic work system was unveiled to the media in March 2012. [272, Case study]</p>
GTF 301	<p>In Ghana and Nigeria, as well as holding the authorities to account, the project offers training opportunities, to help improve both the relationship and the efficiency of the officers in local authorities. [301, AR4]</p> <p>In Sierra Leone, 28 councillors assessed with the gender performance report card, and the results presented to the council. [301, ARS]</p>
GTF 309	<p>In Nigeria, the project successfully conducted 2 rounds of State/Local Government Authorities dialogues which brought elected officials and civil servants from the two tiers together for the purpose of discussing and coming up with pragmatic ideas as response to citizens' concerns. [309, AR4]</p>
GTF 312	<p>In Zimbabwe, 20 parliamentarians were trained about challenges journalists face from media laws and more than 100 parliamentarians were targeted for the Forum's campaign against torture. [312, ARS]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, female parliamentarians and cabinet ministers participated in the CSO initiated Group of 20 Constitutional taskforce, whose mandate was to build consensus around women and the Constitution. [312, AR4]</p>



GTF 322	<p>In Guatemala, 23 workshops, meetings, and learning journeys were held with judges, prosecutors, and institutional officials from the regional level to the central governmental level, by the Environmental Justice Forum. 1 workshop was also held on commitments to international treaties. [322, ARS]</p> <p>In Guatemala, 19 judges trained in environmental legislation. [322, ARS]</p>
GTF 327	<p>In six countries (Costa Rica, India, Peru, the Philippines, Tanzania and Togo), local partners and small grant scheme grantees delivered capacity-building training on the rights of child domestic workers to local and national government officers, increasing their ability to address the issue. [327, AR4]</p>
GTF 334	<p>In Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Honduras, and Indonesia, the Open Budget Initiative personnel provided governments with guidance on improving budget transparency and participation. [334, AR4]</p> <p>Governments of Croatia, Philippines, and Indonesia were provided guidance on developing Open Government Partnership commitments by the Open Budget Initiative personnel. [334, AR4]</p> <p>The International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions(INTOSAI) received support from OBI personnel as part of a task force on how auditors might better engage the public. [334, AR4]</p>
GTF 367	<p>In Nimroz province (Afghanistan), 14 provincial government representatives, 3 District Development Associations (4 members per DDA) and 2 District Governments (3 members per DG) took part in a NGO-law workshop developed and implemented by RI. [367, AR4]</p>
GTF 376	<p>486 teachers have been trained in human rights. [376, ARS]</p>
GTF 394	<p>In 6 countries, the programme has developed 84 internal parliamentary trainers to date. [394, ARS]</p> <p>In Mozambique, 1,156 trainee days delivered; in Lebanon 498 trainees days delivered. [394, ARS]</p> <p>In Morocco, 28 parliamentary managers were trained on how to design development programmes for new members. Consequently, for the first time in the Parliament's history, 395 MPs of which over 66% of were new to the role received a proper induction. [394, AR4]</p>

GTF 422	<p>In Peru, 59 trainers of trainers were trained in year four. [422, AR4]</p> <p>In Peru, 3 universities in Ayacucho, Junin and Huanuco have been accredited to teach master degrees in public management; 3 universities in Apurimac, Piura and Puno accredited to teach diploma courses; and 1 in San Martin accredited to provide training courses. Five of them started the teaching in 2011. As a result of the training courses 333 improvement plans and 131 watch plans have been prepared by the participants. 55,9% of the plans are being implemented. [422, AR4]</p> <p>In Puno (Peru), in collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and Finances and a mining company -MINSUR-, PRISMA developed a Diploma in the National Public Investment System-SNIP with human development focus. 6 public investment plans were defined as a result. [422, AR4]</p> <p>In four regions of Peru (Apurimac, Huancavelica, Ayacucho and Loreto), in collaboration with the Pan American Health Organisation and the Catholic University, PRISMA developed the Diploma Course in Linking Public Policies for Social Inclusion. 126 managers were accredited. 21 improvement plans and 21 small projects, mainly related to health services, were designed. [422, AR4]</p> <p>In 13 regions of Peru, PRISMA in collaboration with PRODES (USAID), UNICEF and the Ombudsman's office conducted a training programme for the new Regional and Local Government Councillors in 13 regions. 124 regional councillors and 488 local councillors were accredited. 146 municipal policies and 28 regional policies were designed. All this plans are in process of implementation. [422, AR4]</p> <p>In Peru, 141 districts are able to make use of a new data-processing application for participatory budgeting. 474 new projects have been designed and prioritised in participatory budgeting processes, which aim to improve public services. [422, AR4]</p>
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Output 2: Increased access by citizens to the decision making processes of government, parliaments or assemblies and increased impact of citizens on said processes

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

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2012	Progress 2012	Target 2013
80	380	>470	550
Progress April 2012			
GTF 010	In Nicaragua, an alternative report developed by CSOs, which evaluates the implementation of the human rights to water and sanitation, is now being used as a reference by the government. [010, AR4]		
GTF 085	<p>In Armenia, TI's chapter has written a report on monitoring the progress of anti-corruption reforms, focusing on the judiciary, civil service and implementation of GRECO recommendations. [085, AR4]</p> <p>In Georgia, the National Integrity System (NIS) report was launched, and there is strong evidence to suggest that it has contributed to raising both domestic and international awareness of the challenges that Georgia faces in terms of fighting corruption. For example, a recent report by the World Bank praises Georgia's anti-corruption reforms and cites the findings of the NIS as evidence of the problems that remain to be addressed. [085, AR4]</p> <p>In Venezuela, the Transparency in Government Index constitutes the first detailed study on processes relating to budget, procurement, human resources, etc., and all the associated corruption risks. [085, AR4]</p>		
GTF 086	Malawi's Ministry of Finance has made slow but significant progress in simplifying the budget format, making it easier for CSOs and citizens to read and understand the budget. [086, AR4]		
GTF 088	In Zimbabwe, NASCOH developed disability policy guidelines for the 26 urban councils. [088, AR4]		
GTF 094	<p>In Kenya, two consultative meetings with 18 Catholic Bishops were done resulting in the 2012 Lenten campaign on the "Civic education on new structures of governance and responsibilities of Kenyan citizens towards peace and cohesion." The Lenten Campaign Letters were well received by various government ministries who requested for more materials. [094, ARS]</p> <p>In Uganda, NCCJP Uganda published quarterly Parliamentary and Social Justice newsletters and disseminated them to all Members of Parliament, policy makers and other members of the justice and peace commission's network. In these newsletters, various views and proposals were presented to be acted upon by Members of Parliament and other policy makers. [094, ARS]</p> <p>In DRC as a result of a review and analysis of the reports collected by 30,000 Catholic Church election observers on the irregularities of the electoral process, Congolese Bishops developed an unified statement titled "Courage and Truth" in which they concluded that the Congolese Electoral Commission (CENI) had lost its credibility. This statement was endorsed and highlighted by other key civil society actors and representatives of donor countries. Subsequent meetings with DRC's President Kabila and other key political actors have led to a law under consideration in Parliament to review the function and composition of CENI, ahead of DRC's 2013 local elections. [094, AR4]</p> <p>In Zambia, six pastoral letters were written on peace and reconciliation. [094, ARS]</p>		
GTF 130			

GTF 141	In Kenya, MPs and Duty Bearers agreed to share information on their service delivery plans and progress on activities to the public. [141, AR4]
GTF 142	In Ethiopia, GIS-based up-to-date evidence was developed on the state of natural resources in the Guraghe Zone, such as landforms, land covers, land uses, soils, and surface water . This stirred up community engagement with local government actors and led to the establishment of a council for the rehabilitation of natural resources in the Zone. [142, AR4]
GTF 158	<p>French and English versions of Equality Now’s ‘Guide to Using the Maputo Protocol for Legal Action’ were launched this year to assist jurists and activists to understand the Protocol and contribute to its application by the bench and bar. [158, AR4]</p> <p>In South Africa, 200 copies of Guide to the African Union Women’s Protocol have been distributed to national networks and partners. [158, ARS]</p> <p>In Uganda, 1000 copies of Policy Briefs, 200 copies of the African Union documentary and 1200 copies of the translated versions of the Maputo Protocol in local languages have been distributed. [158, ARS]</p> <p>In Armenia, community budget reports are now made accessible for ordinary community members with budgets and reports now available at the 4 targeted areas. [158, ARS]</p>
GTF 163	<p>In DRC, 19 corruption studies were published on land issues, the Parliament, public enterprises, the Police, Case ‘SOS Kin’ ( a local CSO), transport, public tenders, the Judiciary, health sector, practices of ‘small’ and ‘big’ corruption, the media, and a compilation of the legal texts related to corruption. [163, PCR]</p> <p>In DRC, CSOs from 6 provinces published proposals for the amendment of the electoral law. [163, PCR]</p>
GTF 164	In the 14 countries, 37 analytical budget reports have published during 2011-12; 94 cumulative. [164, ARS]
GTF 174	<p>In Southern Africa, three issues of the SADC Gender Protocol Barometer have been produced and launched at Heads of State Summits in 2009, 2010 and 2011. [174, AR4]</p> <p>In Southern Africa, the Citizen Score Cards, which measure perceptions on the gender responsiveness of SADC countries and has been running for three years, was complemented in 2011 with a more objective Southern Africa Gender Development Index (SGDI), 23 indicators in six sectors -education, governance, economy, HIV/AIDS, health and media-. [174, AR4]</p> <p>In South Africa, Botswana and Mauritius, gender based violence indicators research studies were undertaken. [174, ARS]</p>



GTF 219	<p>In 7 countries, 14 national and 2 global Forest Transparency Report Cards produced, 8 of them over the last year. [219, AR4]</p> <p>In Ghana, as a result of persistent lobbying, the Forest Authority has published a 'pdf' version of timber royalties redistribution on the website for the first time, facilitating reproduction and local dissemination. [219, AR4]</p> <p>In Ecuador, a booklet that describes: i) what forest infractions there are, ii) what to do when the infraction is identified, iii) who the authorities responsible are and iv) what the possible sanctions are, has been published. [219, ARS]</p> <p>In Cameroon, the local partner published the <a href="#">civil society proposal on forest reform</a>, as well as a study on <a href="#">the consequences of land grabbing for palm oil plantation in South-West Cameroon</a>, which supports its case for reform of the tenure law. [219, ARS]</p> <p>In Ecuador, Global Witness and Grupo FARO worked together in the second half of Year 4 on an article on how to use FOI laws to improve transparency. It was published in the <a href="#">European Tropical Forest Research Network issue 53</a>, in April 2012. [219, ARS]</p>
GTF 238	<p>In Zimbabwe, 150 copies of the Local Government Gender Budgeting Training manual were published for use in gender budgeting training in the Ministry of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development and all local authorities. [238, AR4]</p>
GTF 245	<p>In Kenya, 93 Citizen Report Cards (38 in year four) on the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) and on the Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) completed. [245, ARS &amp; AR4]</p>
GTF 255	<p>In Bangladesh, the book "Natural Resource Governance: Best practices and lesson learned", aimed at enhancing policy makers and service providers' awareness, has been printed. [255, AR4]</p>
GTF 301	<p>In 4 out of 10 countries, strong or good progress in ensuring authorities make available key information [301, ARS]</p>
GTF 309	<p>In Nigeria, newsletters are produced in 5 Local Government Councils and websites have been resuscitated in Gokana, Isoko North and Sagbama Local Government Councils, providing new and additional information about government activities. [309, ARS]</p>
GTF 312	<p>In Zimbabwe, the Forum successfully coordinated Zimbabwean CSOs around Zimbabwe's Universal Periodic Review (UPR), and produced a shadow report and an advocacy charter that were used to inform countries that spoke and made recommendations during the review. The government accepted 130 out of the 177 recommendations made during the UPR. [312, AR4]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, the Zimbabwe Peace Project has produced and published 12 human rights monitoring reports with a cumulative 8180 incidents of political violence for the period under review. These reports are being used as reference documents by the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs, the Joint Monitoring Implementation Committee (JOMIC), the Organ on National Healing and Reconciliation and civil society organisations. [312, ARS]</p>
GTF 322	<p>In Guatemala, six out of seven, or 85%, of access to information requests responded to within 10 days. [322, ARS]</p>
GTF 327	<p>In Peru, documents elaborated by the advisory committee of child domestic workers have been considered and discussed in national planning meetings. [327, Annex 11]</p>

GTF 334	<p>Five in-depth researches on the impact of transparency on sectoral Public Finance Management have been published on IBP's website: Ross on <a href="#">natural resources</a>; Hameed on <a href="#">financial markets</a>; Fukuda-Parr on <a href="#">human development</a>; de Renzio on <a href="#">aid</a>; and Wehner &amp; de Renzio on <a href="#">political determinants</a>. [334, ARS]</p> <p>85 countries were scored in the 2008 Open Budget Index, and 94 in 2010. [334, ARS]</p> <p>IBP has published a "Guide to Transparency in Public Finances" and a revised guide on Citizens Budgets - "<a href="#">The Power of Making it Simple</a>." [334, ARS]</p> <p>IBP finalised the '<a href="#">Ask Your Government!</a>' initiative to document public access to budget information relating to key international development commitments in 80 countries. [334, ARS]</p>
GTF 361	<p>In Cameroon, South Africa, Ethiopia, Kenya, Zambia, Nigeria and Moldova, 5 evidence gathering tools aiming at strengthening the evidence for advocacy have been applied: (i) stigma and discrimination-The People Living with HIV Stigma Index; (ii) the level of involvement of people living with HIV-The GIPA Report Card; (iii) documenting and analysing current experiences in criminalisation of HIV transmission-The Global Criminalisation Scan; (iv) documenting and analysing human rights violations against PLHIV-Human Rights Count!; and (v) engaging in national processes for the development and/or adaptation of sexual and reproductive health services-Advancing the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights of PLHIV: A Guidance Package. South Africa (6), Moldova (1) and Senegal (1) have launched campaigns based on this new evidence. [361, ARS]</p>
GTF 394	<p>In Ukraine, a number of cabinet departments, including the Ministry of Justice, went on to investigate and report on human rights issues in Ukrainian prisons and for the first time, released a Ministry of Justice report on Human Rights Protection. [394, AR4]</p> <p>In Ukraine, 10 CSO were trained up in evidence based presentations, which produced 4 key shadow reports. [394, ARS]</p>
GTF 422	<p>In Peru, PRSIMA designed and distributed one national and 14 regional infographics regarding national and regional investment in strategic programmes. [422, AR4]</p> <p>In Peru, PRISMA, in collaboration with the Mesa de Concertación para la Lucha Contra la Pobreza, Ministry of Education and the National Education Council, contributed in five regions to a campaign that aims to verify adequate conditions (teachers hired, maintenance of infrastructure, educational material) at the beginning of the school year. Findings were published in June 2012. [422, AR4]</p> <p>In Peru, 178 districts have activated new transparency mechanisms, such as notice boards, newsletters, and so on. 10 regions and 51 districts have also launched information websites. [422, AR4]</p>



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

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

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2012	Progress 2012	Target 2013
0	170,000	>760,829	240,000
Progress April 2012			
GTF 003	<p>In Liberia, in Kolahun and Tewor districts, two school expansion projects that were identified and implemented with the County Development Fund 2010-2011 budget were pushed through as a result of pressure from the district women. [003, AR4]</p> <p>In South Sudan, women started to organise themselves into tiers of community groups, achieving formal registration with government, access to resources available for community development and monitoring accountability in their use. [003, AR4]</p> <p>In the northern part of Sierra Leone, the District Platforms for Dialogue created space for women to express their interests in contesting for leadership positions, in chieftaincy and are also contesting for recognition for political party candidature. [003, AR4]</p> <p>In western Georgia, a local women's group got the local council to sort out the chronic, power supply problems which have affected the area for years. [003, Case study]</p>		
GTF 010	<p>In India, women from Salaptaila village formed a self-help group to support their initiatives, became actively involved in the improvement of the school, and started small enterprises which add on to their marginal income. [010, Case study]</p> <p>In Madagascar, the Women's Association of Ambohimadana (FIVEA) conducted multiple awareness and advocacy campaigns, as well as actions in support of the most deprived or disabled members of the communities. [010, AR4]</p> <p>In Ghana, the Coalition of NGOs in Water and Sanitation Sector (CONIWAS) worked with Kanda cluster schools to raise awareness about how sanitation facilities can exclude girls from education and affect their performance, particularly for girls with disabilities. [010, AR4]</p>		
GTF 085	<p>Almost 3,000 women contacted an ALAC in year four; the programme target was 418. [085, AR4]</p> <p>Overall, the ratio of women participants in outreach activities is 46 per cent (6,900 approximately). [085, AR4]</p>		
GTF 086	<p>In Ghana, the training at district level, reaching down to community level, targeted at least 50% of females and this has led to more female role models as leaders and drivers of change at school level. [086, AR4]</p> <p>In Zambia, female representation in Parents-Teachers Associations, occupying key leadership positions (2 chairpersons, 3 vice-chairpersons and 2 treasures), increased in 7 schools. [086, AR4]</p>		



GTF 094	<p>In Malawi, the Emfeni Citizen Forum helped a community member to challenge patriarchal values to regain a plot of land she lost to a powerful man in the village. [094, AR4]</p> <p>In Kenya, the Obbu Women Advocacy Group followed up a rape case after receiving training on women's human rights. They successfully contributed to the conviction of the perpetrator. [094, AR4]</p> <p>In Malawi, 8 Basic Needs Basket (BNB) working groups of single female headed households were trained, in socio-economic rights as well as skills to engage on demand driven group activities with concerned parties. [094, ARS]</p> <p>In Zambia, Caritas Zambia made submissions to parliamentary portfolios and government agencies on Gender Based Violence and the need for gender mainstreaming in government policies and legalization. [094, ARS]</p> <p>In Mozambique, during the 16 Days of Activism on Human Rights, especially in the sub-component of gender based violence, approximately 2000 women were informed on procedures to be followed in cases of abuses. [094, ARS]</p>
GTF 095	<p>In the occupied Palestinian territories, 52% of citizens' comments or material sent to be published on Ma'an News Agency website have been related to programmes and shows pertaining to women and their rights. [095, ARS]</p>
GTF 158	<p>In 17 countries, 712,526 women have benefitted from Raising Her Voice programme over the last four years. [158, AR4]</p> <p>In Pakistan, 126,083 women and 2,019 men benefitted from the identity registration campaign. [158, AR4]</p> <p>In South Africa, RHV partner POWA organised 4 community dialogues in the run up to municipal elections in May 2011, giving women a chance to ensure that prospective councillors heard their demands and increasing pressure for candidates to develop gender policy responses as part of their campaigns. One elected councillor subsequently signed a 5-year contract with women in his constituency detailing the specific commitments agreed as a result of this early engagement. [158, AR4]</p> <p>In Pakistan, a member of the local partner filed a court stay order to ensure 15% representation for women in her Zakat (Islamic relief fund) Committee which had been established with an entirely unelected male membership. 4 women have since been appointed. [158, AR4]</p> <p>In Pakistan, another leader took a case to the High Court to challenge the government labour office's moves to block attempts to register a workers union in a local Coca Cola factory. She has also lobbied to improve precarious labour conditions for over 200 women and men in Coca Cola plants. [158, AR4]</p> <p>In Honduras, Bolivia, Nepal and Aceh (Indonesia), RHV partners have facilitated focussed reflection and analysis of intra-family power dynamics, divisions of household roles and expenditure as a powerful mechanism for exploring barriers to women's wider participation and leadership, with some powerful results: Members of Keutapang village, Aceh, Indonesia adopted a qanun (local law) on the gendered division of labour and rights of women to participate in village development planning processes. In Nepal, 91% of women surveyed in RHV villages reported increased community/family support to women's representation in community structures compared with 15% from non-RHV villages due to new-found skills and confidence to critically assess and challenge social and family norms. [158, AR4]</p>



GTF 158	<p>In Nepal, 23,329 men took part in gender and governance training and community actions in support of women's empowerment during year four. [158, AR4]</p> <p>In Nepal, a total of 1472 women, from a total of 2004 participants in community discussion classes, have taken on leadership roles in community level decision making structures (28% of these in key positions). These women have accessed to the equivalent to £42,524 from village development committees; traced and returned a total of £11,265 of misused committee funds; supported countless local service improvements in health, education and water and sanitation services; contributed 31,703 volunteer hours and leveraged in-kind community contributions of £28,214. [158, Case study]</p> <p>In Guatemala, Ixmakuné women were supported through a long-term process of personal empowerment and skills in El Quiche to establish the only community radio wholly run by indigenous women. [158, AR4]</p> <p>In Guatemala, 28 of the women Oxfam's partners worked with in 3 communities stood for local elections in 2011. Two were successful. [158, AR4]</p> <p>In Pakistan, seats have been allocated for women in the 2013 provincial elections. An estimated 44% of Women Leaders Group members are likely to stand. [158, AR4]</p> <p>In the Gambia, 3 community pressure groups of 30 women each were formed to strengthen local level advocacy on the Africa Women's Rights Protocol. Specific action plans were developed to deal with rape cases, withdrawal of girls from school, domestic violence, employment rights and women's political representation. [158, AR4]</p> <p>In Nepal, 42% of CDC women surveyed in the Final Evaluation stated they felt able to influence the village and district development councils to allocate financial support for the promotion of women's interests compared to just 2% of respondents from non-RHV villages. As a result of their activism over the 3 years, 87% of CDC women surveyed also reported a change in the attitude and practice of local service providers - compared with just 3% from the control group. 88% of women surveyed in Final Evaluation stated they were aware of the 2006 Domestic Violence Act compared with just 22% from comparative control group. 92% of CDC women surveyed reported increased awareness about VAW in the village compared with 30% from the control group. 90% said they and their CDC's were actively involved in efforts to prevent violence compared with 0 from the control group. [158, AR4 &amp; ARS]</p> <p>Across Africa, 50 lawyers and women's rights activists have been trained in the use of the Maputo Protocol for legal action. [158, AR4]</p> <p>In Armenia, Pakistan, the Gambia, Honduras and Chile, focussed campaigns to increase women's political representation have been developed. [158, AR4]</p> <p>In Indonesia, women take part in village development planning meetings in all 12 target villages in Papua and 12 in Aceh. Women in the 12 RHV Paniai villages also participated successfully in the formulation of Medium Term Village Development Plans. [158, ARS]</p> <p>In Indonesia, 84 marginalised women from 24 villages participated in training this year to embed skills and further develop confidence to participate and lead in these processes. [158, ARS]</p> <p>In Pakistan, 1,500 members of Women Leaders Groups in 30 Districts have supported an impressive number of local initiatives addressing women's rights (e.g. training and literacy centres, income generation schemes). [158, ARS]</p>
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	<p>In Armenia, in year four, 500 young girls from the four targeted communities were actively involved in decision-making processes at schools, colleges and universities via their membership and participation in students' councils. 25 of them were invited to City Council meetings where they presented their advocacy priorities for the rights of people with disabilities, poor families and girls living in isolation in their families because of gender discrimination. One of them became head of Students' Council of Ijevan branch of Yerevan State University, the first time a young woman was elected to this position. More broadly, over 60% of young people in educational institutions demonstrated increased understanding and positive behaviour to gender equality and women's role in decision making and governance. [158, ARS]</p>
GTF 174	<p>In Southern Africa, through its media work, Gender Links has expanded the <a href="#">directory</a> of female news sources by 6967 to a total of 8167. [174, AR4]</p> <p>Gender Links has trained 166 women politicians from seven countries (Botswana, DRC, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique and Namibia). [174, ARS]</p>
GTF 201	<p>In Afghanistan, 22 female community facilitators carried out awareness raising sessions for female groups in target district, rural communities and peri-urban districts. [201, AR4]</p>
GTF 238	<p>In Zimbabwe, Bulawayo City Council set a quota of a 5% increase per year over five years to achieve 50-50 parity by 2015. Over the past two years the number of women has increased from 20% to 30%. [238, ARS]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, Kwekwe City Council has adopted an equal opportunity employment policy. This has seen an increase from 20% in 2011 to 30% of female technocrats in council. The policy targets to achieve gender parity by 2015. [238, ARS]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, six local authorities are involving at least 15 CSOs/CBOs consisting of approximately 80% women and vulnerable groups in the budget process. More than 800 women participate in the budget process annually. [238, ARS]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, commemoration of the International Women's Day held in Kadoma reached more than 500 women and about 100 men. Awareness raising on the budgets process and gender budgeting was conducted to improve residents understanding of local authority budgeting. [238, ARS]</p>
GTF 245	<p>In Kenya, 3543 women have attended Public Discussion Forums, where they had an opportunity not only to interact with their leaders but also directly demand accountability from the managers of public resources and public service providers. [245, ARS &amp; AR4]</p>
GTF 255	<p>In Bangladesh, in order to reduce pressure on natural resources, 944 CBO members of which 59% were women were trained on cattle fattening, sewing, vegetable cultivation, fish culture, duck rearing, mat making and livestock rearing. [255, AR4]</p>
GTF 301	<p>In Sierra Leone, the local partner has built a network of over 5,000 women. Support is also offered to women campaigning for elected office. The three main political parties committed to a 30% target for women nominees, and 31 women had already expressed interest in standing as candidates in elections by March 2012. [301, AR4]</p> <p>In Nigeria, increased participation of women and young people recorded in the 2011 general elections. [301, ARS]</p> <p>In Tajikistan, 348 claims have been made by women in Public Chambers with over a 75% success rate. [301, ARS]</p> <p>In Iraqi Kurdistan, Female Genital Mutilation was brought within the remit of the Law Against Domestic Violence. [301, AR4]</p> <p>In Ghana, in Larwa district, 95% increase in women registered with the national health insurance led to notable decrease in maternal and infant mortality. [301, AR4]</p>



GTF 312	<p>In Zimbabwe, 4351 female litigants benefited from Zimbabwe Women Layers Association's free legal aid. [312, ARS]</p> <p>In Harare (Zimbabwe), hundreds of women took to the streets in May 2011, demonstrating against domestic violence. [312, AR4]</p>
GTF 322	<p>In Guatemala, women have increased their participation in the key forums to the following extent: 21% in 5 Community Development Councils; 26% in the Mirador roundtable; 30% in the Environmental Justice Forum. [322, AR4]</p>
GTF 367	<p>In Charburjak District, as a result of RI's work, women have been included, through the Community Development Councils, in the assessments and project plans to ensure their needs are fully contemplated. [367, AR4]</p>
GTF 376	<p>The 124,649 people covered by the Africa Human Rights Education project includes 31,879 women, which is nearly three times the original target. [376, ARS]</p> <p>60% of the 89 micro-projects target gender-related rights abuses and women's access to justice. [376, AR4]</p> <p>In Ghana, as a result of a micro-project in two communities in the very rural area of the Upper West region, women are now allowed to wear clothes on the death of their husbands while they await his burial, whereas before they were forced to parade naked. In addition, the burial has to take place within 12 months of the death so that widows can move on and live a normal life. [376, ARS]</p> <p>In Togo, girls' voices have been raised by a micro-project on the elimination of early marriage in three localities in Tchaoudjo. As a result of targeting and training imams on the legal age of marriage, imams are now requesting that parents produce birth certificates for the daughters they present for marriage. [376, AR4]</p> <p>In Senegal, a women's association in Kaolack has been sensitising the community on rape and violence against women. They have supported many women who have suffered rape or sexual violence to file cases against their perpetrators. One particular case resulted in a spiritual 'marabout' being prosecuted and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for raping one woman's daughter. The woman is now supporting other women to access justice in the same way and actively involved in micro-project activities as community mobiliser and adviser. [376, ARS]</p>

Output 3: Increased respect for human rights, the rule of law and a free media by governments at different levels			
Indicator 1: No. of disadvantaged and vulnerable people with understanding of human rights and ability to claim rights			
Baseline 2009	Milestone 2012	Progress 2012	Target 2013
0	50,000	170,376	70,000
Progress April 2012			
GTF 003	<p>In Fiji, 1648 local community members were educated to advocate for human rights, good governance and racial tolerance. The community education workshops are increasing people's participation in local politics and the development of local plans to further good governance in their communities, and enabling greater awareness of constitutional processes. [003, AR4 &amp; Case study]</p> <p>In Georgia, the IDP Synergy network enabled internally displaced people to better participate in election campaigning [003, AR4]</p> <p>In Abkhazia, the capacity of ethnic Georgians living in the Gal'i region to raise awareness about their needs and rights was increased. As a result, addressing challenges of governance and corruption became part of political debate. [003, AR4]</p> <p>In Liberia, the creation and support of two District Platforms for Dialogue has enabled marginalised people to participate in meetings with district planners, to influence decisions on allocation of funds and monitor its use. [003, AR4]</p> <p>In northern Uganda, widows, young people and local leaders have been trained as monitors and paralegals in land mediation, increasing their confidence and status to speak out for their rights. [003, AR4]</p> <p>In the target border districts of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, the implementation of public awareness campaigns and the development of people's skills to dialogue improved their capacity to demand their rights to information, and accountability of government officials. As a result, local communities have influenced the expenditure of development funds on priority development areas, such as building schools and providing other services efficiently and with accountability. [003, AR4]</p>		
GTF 010	<p>In Nigeria, WaterAid's partners held citizens' engagement activities, raising awareness of their rights and providing a platform for communities, including marginalised people, to present their issues to representatives. In Barkin-Ladi, disabled people complained about being dependent on others to fetch water for them, resulting in a hand-pump and bore hole being provided by the Japanese embassy. [010, AR4]</p> <p>In India, WaterAid's partners have empowered excluded communities, such as the Dalit caste, to engage with government by raising community awareness of existing policies, programmes and their implementation. People in targeted communities are now well trained to use the Right to Information and Social Auditing. In the area of the programme, more than 55% of the water and sanitation issues taken up by village water and sanitation committees through petitions were solved by Government and the remaining cases are awaiting budget clearance. [010, AR4]</p> <p>In India, as a result of empowerment and rights trainings, the community of Salaptailla successfully campaigned and advocated to get access to electricity. [010, Case study]</p> <p>In Ghana, Nigeria, Bangladesh and Madagascar WaterAid's partners have conducted inclusive citizen engagement exercises contributing to raising awareness among people of their right to WASH services and their roles and responsibilities to ensure that these services are provided by the duty bearers. [010, ARS]</p>		



GTF 036	In Liberia, of 600 respondents in a public opinion survey, 74% claimed that they became more aware of human rights and good governance issues through the media. [036, ARS]
GTF 044	In India, 1075 students in 17 schools were trained and 80 youth groups and 60 NGO representatives empowered to use the Right to Information Act to demand information and fight against corruption. [044, Case study]
GTF 077	<p>In Sierra Leone, 96% of Fo Rod listeners believe that the programme is a useful tool for citizens to air their concerns about how the country is run. The national and local versions of Fo Rod facilitate a dialogue between people and decision makers. [077, AR4]</p> <p>In Sierra Leone, work has been extended to 'media dark' areas, reaching the most marginalised communities that do not have access to the media either because there is no broadcast media reaching the community or because of socio-economic factors, specifically illiterate women, people with disabilities and people struck by extreme poverty. In order to sensitise communities on basic governance issues, partner CBOs have travelled to play episodes of Fo Rod and to use the topics of the programmes to develop their own theatre performances in local languages. In all cases the dramas were followed by discussion groups with the audience. [077, ARS]</p>
GTF 085	<p>In 14 countries, outreach activities have involved more than 15,000 people. [085, AR4]</p> <p>In Chile, TI's chapter carried out a series of workshops around the country to inform people about their rights to access public information. Two of the workshops were conducted with people affected by the earthquake and tsunami that hit Chile in 2010, and were a vital resource for them to gain information about the fiscal situations of the companies that were contracted to rebuild their homes. [085, AR4]</p> <p>In Argentina, the TI chapter has worked with indigenous people in the Formosa province to help them secure their rights as citizens and hold their institutions to account. [085, AR4]</p>
GTF 086	In Zambia, 336 community members participated in community dialogues and workshops of the Right to Know, Right to Education project, with the aim of building parent's and communities' skills to participate in local activities and advocate for accountability at the local level. [086, AR4]
GTF 088	<p>In Zimbabwe, 7 Councillors with disabilities have been appointed since the inception of the programme and 165 persons with disabilities have indicated they want to contest in the elections as candidates. [088, ARS]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, over 500 people with disabilities have been appointed to positions of authority as a result of this programme. [088, ARS]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, election observer workshops were extended to seven new districts: Umzingwane, Zaka, Mudzi, Bindura, Chegutu, Goromonzi and Mutare rural, bringing the total of people with disabilities trained under the programme to 323. [088, AR4]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, in the seven new districts, with the assistance of district election officers from the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission, 2100 people with disabilities received voter education, bringing the total to over 9000 people with disabilities who have received voter education since the inception of the programme. [088, AR4]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, the programme also engaged the registrar general's district offices who issued birth certificates and national identity documents to 251 people with disabilities in the new 7 districts. [088, AR4]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, as a result of the voter registration campaigns in the new districts 331 people with disabilities were registered as voters. [088, AR4]</p>

GTF 094	<p>In DRC, the Diocesan Justice and Peace Commissions provided training and support to parish level local advocacy groups. [094, ARS]</p> <p>In DRC, the local partner has also mobilized and trained 30,000 electoral observers for the presidential and legislative elections in November 2011. [094, ARS]</p> <p>In Kenya, the Dukana Advocacy Group advocated for the installation of a mobile communication mast which is now helping them access information on their rights faster than before. [094, ARS]</p> <p>In Kenya, seven civic education forums to raise awareness about Kenya's new constitution, devolved structures and forthcoming general elections were organised. [094, ARS]</p> <p>In Malawi, training on human rights was provided to members (25 men and 15 women) sitting at the "Indabas" Chiefs Councils. [094, ARS]</p> <p>In the Great Lakes, trainings have been provided on certain laws (land law in Uvira and in Goma; communal law in Burundi; decentralization law in Rwanda and electoral law in DRC). [094, ARS]</p>
GTF 112	<p>In South Africa, 4737 community members were informed on the benefits and process of Non Custodial Sentencing through 75 workshops. [112, AR4]</p>
GTF 141	<p>In Afghanistan, Tiri's partner developed a manual on community based monitoring and regularly trains new monitors in the districts where the programme is active. [141, AR4]</p> <p>In Kenya, more training on paralegal skills, the rights-based approach to services and advocacy of duty bearers was delivered, as per request of the community monitors. [141, AR4]</p> <p>In Kyrgyzstan, partners trained monitors on the use of computers and IT, STOPE analysis, monitoring and reporting skills, strategic development, human resource management, and public and civil monitoring, as per their request. [141, AR4]</p> <p>In the occupied Palestinian territories, a training manual on participatory Governance in Arabic was published and used with change makers and monitors in different trainings. [141, AR4]</p> <p>In Afghanistan, 17 accountability dialogues were held with more than 500 participants, to talk about corruption at grassroots level. [141, AR4]</p>
GTF 142	<p>In Ghana, the passage of the Mental Health Bill enabled people with mental health issues (estimated 2.4m) and their carers to demand access to health care and protection from abuse. [142, AR4]</p> <p>In Sierra Leone, over 400 people in 25 constituencies were provided with civic education. [142, AR4]</p> <p>In Sierra Leone, the bike riders formed themselves into a Bike Riders Union (BRU) in order to be properly registered and gain a more credible voice when interacting with government officials. [142, AR4]</p>
GTF 158	<p>In Grand Bassa County (the Gambia), women leaders advocated for their rights on media and talk shows at both, community (6 spokeswomen) and district (10 spokeswomen) levels. [158, ARS]</p>
GTF 163	<p>In DRC and with the help of local CSOs, Pygmies officially met the local authorities and were able to put specific claims for the first time in some parts of the country. [163, PCR]</p>
GTF 170	<p>In Kenya, 800 youth leaders led the facilitated dialogue sessions over 3 seasons. As a result, over 60,000 Kenyans have been involved in some sort of The Team activity and hundreds participate in on-going dialogues. [170, AR4]</p>



GTF 174	<p>In Southern Africa, Gender Links ran 143 village level workshops to raise awareness on the SADC Gender Protocol, reaching 3528 community members (55% women) in year four. The total number of workshops to date is 404, having reached 19,923 people (55% women). [174, ARS]</p> <p>In Southern Africa, 306 people (51% women) participated in the media literacy programme in year four. This brings the total number of participants over the last three years to 1111 (68% women). [174, ARS]</p>
GTF 201	<p>In Baghlan (Afghanistan), 1150 individuals enhanced their awareness on the major elements of governance in 55 awareness raising sessions; accumulated 3571. [201, ARS]</p> <p>In Baghlan (Afghanistan), Community Saving Boxes (CSB) were set up, which supported the financing of 12 self-help projects identified by the target communities. These rights-based interventions that aim to address local issues have benefited some 191 families with a total of 1738 members. [201, AR4 &amp; Case study]</p>
GTF 219	<p>In Guatemala, associations representing 30,000 indigenous people have influenced the rules on how legislation can be changed to ensure their voice on forestry matters is heard. [219, AR4]</p> <p>In DRC, 3 communities affected by logging concessions refused to sign social agreements after awareness training on legal process led them to defend their rights in the face of a weak draft agreement. [219, ARS]</p>
GTF 238	<p>In Zimbabwe, approximately 1000 community members were reached through Gender Budgeting civic education workshops in 10 districts. [238, AR4]</p>
GTF 245	<p>In Kenya, citizens in Marakwet East Naivasha and Kibwezi have learned that they have a right to access public information on all devolved funds. This has lead to citizens in three constituencies to hold public demonstrations against their leaders demanding accountability. [245, AR4]</p>
GTF 255	<p>In Bangladesh, 6724 people have been involved in different activities like networking meetings, trainings, exposure visits and others. [255, ARS]</p>
GTF 301	<p>In 9 out of 10 countries, strong or good progress in enabling marginalised people to identify cause of problems and to claim rights. [301, ARS]</p> <p>In Nigeria, 30 members of various communities were trained and deployed as election observers. [301, AR4]</p> <p>In Dominican Republic, 337 persons have benefitted from different legal proceedings regarding documentation; 51 people have been attended to and received counsel on a variety of legal issues. [301, ARS]</p> <p>In Tajikistan, 60% of community leaders state that they have increased their involvement in demanding for rights. [301, ARS]</p> <p>In Tanzania, 605 of community leaders report being more active in rights-claiming. [301, ARS]</p>



GTF 312	<p>In Zimbabwe, around 13,000 disadvantaged and marginalised people were assisted with legal service and advice. [312, AR4]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, 80 human rights defenders were trained in paralegal skills. [312, ARS]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, 1768 community members were trained in community legal education. [312, ARS]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, more than 800 community members participated in health rights initiatives programmes while the Africa Human Rights Day event was attended by more than 500 participants. [312, ARS]</p>
GTF 322	<p>In Guatemala, Maya-Q'eqchi' indigenous peoples represented amongst the development councils and Forest Management Groups. [322, AR4]</p>
GTF 327	<p>In Tanzania, ASI's local partner and small grants beneficiary WAJABU has raised awareness of child domestic worker rights, reaching over 3000 people, as well as supporting 116 child domestic workers and training 40 employers. [327, Case study]</p> <p>In the Philippines, ASI's partner led a national movement bringing together over 10,000 campaigners united under the banner Walk for Freedom in a strong show of support for the ratification of ILO Convention 189 on Domestic Workers and its proposed enabling law, the Batas Kasambahay (Domestic Workers Act), and calls for an end to human trafficking. [327, AR4]</p> <p>In Costa Rica, 50 child domestic workers took part in advocacy activities on the International Day Against Child Labour. [327, ARS]</p> <p>In India, 15 awareness raising meetings were held with 250 child domestic workers in 10 villages where high numbers of children migrate from for domestic work. [327, ARS]</p> <p>In India, 20 rescued child domestic workers met the Chairman of the Child Welfare Committee and Magistrates to discuss their rights. [327, ARS]</p> <p>In India, a meeting was held to increase understanding of child rights which was attended by 2700 child domestic workers. [327, ARS]</p> <p>In India, 5300 postcards were sent by child domestic workers to the President of the Congress Party of India and MPs to urge them to vote in favour of including domestic workers in the proposed sexual harassment bill and to introduce a domestic workers bill. [327, ARS]</p> <p>In the Philippines, 85 child domestic workers attended the National Domestic Workers summit held in November. [327, ARS]</p> <p>In Tanzania, 200 child domestic workers meet quarterly with 2 MPs from Mwanza to influence the implementation of legislation that protects child domestic workers' rights. [327, ARS]</p> <p>In Tanzania, 5 child domestic workers participated directly and 200 indirectly in the formulation of the new constitution, meeting with the Constitutional Review Commission to insist on the protection of child domestic workers' rights. [327, ARS]</p>
GTF 328	<p>In Bolivia, IPPF's member association has trained 1093 young people on their rights. [328, AR4]</p>



GTF 361	<p>Kenya, Zambia, South Africa, Moldova and Indonesia scored higher than 6 on the 10-point scale of Bertelsmann Transformation Index (Section rule of law/civil rights), which is used as a proxy indicator to measure the perceived understanding of human rights and ability to claim rights by key populations, particularly those marginalized. [361, ARS]</p> <p>In South Africa, local Chiefs in the Eastern Cape have been trained on human rights and the law, with many of them now speaking out publically about the rights of women to health and education. [361, AR4]</p>
GTF 367	<p>In Afghanistan, the records of Community Development Councils, District Development Associations and District Governments as well as RI records indicate that the participation of the communities in consultation sessions and in the dialogues increased by 25%. In 2011, a total of 120 consultation sessions were held between the Community Development Councils and the community members in 60 villages in 3 districts. In total 2460 people (1410 males and 1050 females) participated in these sessions. [367, AR4 &amp; ARS]</p> <p>In Afghanistan, RI records indicate that the eligible voters for Community Development Council elections in 58 villages were 8501, and 7500 people voted, which indicates an overall increase in the number of votes when compared to the last election. [367, ARS]</p> <p>In Nimroz province (Afghanistan), District Development Association elections took place in October 2011 with eligible voter turnout increasing by 8 percent over the last election. [367, AR4]</p>
GTF 376	<p>In 10 countries, 89 micro-projects have enabled 124,649 people from 267 communities to understand their rights and start to assert them. A wide range of people have been empowered including 31,879 women, 31,826 men, 59,480 youth/students, 486 teachers, 713 elders and community leaders, 249 people living with disabilities and 16 journalists. [376, AR4]</p> <p>In 10 countries, micro-projects are targeting marginalised and minority ethnic groups such as the Nubian community in Kenya and vulnerable groups such as people living with HIV and AIDS. [376, AR4]</p> <p>In Senegal, the number of youth and students participating in micro-projects targeting child rights, violence against children, sexual harassment and violence in schools has reached more than 29,000 in more than 50 schools. [376, ARS]</p> <p>In Komborodougou and Sinfra (Côte d'Ivoire), communities have set up human rights violation monitoring committees to receive reports from rights holders. The committees forward the reports and follow up with chiefs and the local police depending on the nature of the abuse. [376, ARS]</p> <p>In Sierra Leone the project has led to the establishment and functioning of two 'human rights villages' in the community where multipliers are using participatory techniques to provide information about human rights and step up monitoring of maternal mortality issues. [376, ARS]</p> <p>In Muramba Batwa community, Uganda, members have set up a Batwa Lobbying and Advisory Committee working closely with the police to seek redress whenever needed [376, ARS]</p>

Output 3: Increased respect for human rights, the rule of law and a free media by governments at different levels			
Indicator 2: Media coverage of governance issues			
Baseline 2009	Milestone 2012	Progress 2012	Target 2013
0	1,000	>4,076	2,500
Progress April 2012			
GTF 003	<p>In Abkhazia, the research results found by the Centre for Humanitarian Programmes were debated among civil society and officials at round table events, which were covered online and on Abkhaz TV. As a result issues of governance and anti-corruption, and civil society's role in this regard, have entered the public domain and raised public awareness to specific problems and possible solutions. [003, AR4]</p> <p>In Georgia, 139 articles on internally displaced people's socio-economic issues and integration, policies and authorities performance, and the involvement of the international community were published in year four. [003, ARS]</p> <p>In Fiji, a significant amount of respondents to the 'Scratching the surface' survey, who had experienced some form of Citizens' Constitutional Forum's media material felt that they had learnt something or changed their attitude (77% for Radio; 66% for TV; 59% for newspaper). [003, ARS]</p>		
GTF 010	<p>In the Rwenzori region (Uganda), community radio programmes provided an opportunity for the community members to call in and contribute their solutions on how the duty bearers could address the WASH situation. This led to construction of water points and toilets by the government. [010, AR4]</p> <p>In Burkina Faso, RICHE established a radio programme so that decision makers can listen to citizens' demands. [010, ARS]</p>		
GTF 036	<p>In Liberia, 735 stories produced in the past year according to JHR guidelines taking total to 2,421 and reaching 3.3 million Liberians. 8 % of rights media stories were reported as front page banner stories, with 43.5% as front and back page sub-leads on front page. [036, ARS &amp; AR4]</p> <p>In Liberia, the proportion of the population according low credibility to media reporting has dropped from 75% to 62%. [036, AR4]</p> <p>In Liberia, press freedom and civil liberties became high profile issues in the election campaigning following coverage of intimidation of journalists. [036, AR4]</p>		
GTF 077	<p>Over 271 governance programmes were produced and broadcast, which exceeded the targets for the programme. [077, ARS]</p> <p>In Sierra Leone, the midline survey reveals that 84% of Fo Rod listeners reported increased knowledge of governance issues as a result of listening to the programme. It is reaching 37% of the adult population in areas where the programme is broadcast (764,023 listeners). [077, AR4]</p> <p>62% of regular listeners in Angola and 70% of regular listeners in Sierra Leone think the project programming helps solve governance issues it raises. [077, ARS]</p> <p>58% of regular listeners in Angola and 68% of regular listeners in Sierra Leone think the project programming is playing a key role in holding government to account. [077, ARS]</p>		



GTF 086	<p>In Ghana, a total of about 10 print media publications on the Ghana Right to Information Coalition activities and interventions were published by national newspapers. [086, AR4]</p> <p>In Uganda, IDASA's partner has implemented a community radio programme to allow the community to phone in about school governance issues. A special hour and phone number are allocated for only women, to ensure that female voices are heard around educational governance issues. [086, AR4]</p> <p>In Zambia, articles on violence against children, the abolition of Grade 7 and 9 examination fees and its impact on financing and quality of education and on school requisites were published. [086, AR4]</p>
GTF 088	<p>In Zimbabwe, the weekly radio programme 'Seka urema wafa' which profiles disability issues and concerns was on the air every week for the 52 weeks of the year. [088, AR4]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, the live phone-in radio programme, aired weekly on 'National FM', focuses on cross cutting disability issues that impinge on the participation of people with disabilities in all spheres of life, including issues of inclusion in the country's governance systems. [088, AR4]</p>
GTF 094	<p>In Zambia, media breakfast meetings (attended by 56 participants) to publicise concerns of Justice and Peace commission on governance, environment and development related issues were held in collaboration with the Ministry of Mines and Mineral Development, and Extractive Industry Transparency on the launch of the EITI hand book. [094, ARS]</p> <p>In Zambia, local communities in Mwinilunga District engaged their Chief, Ward Councillor and the Area Member of Parliament to advocate on their behalf to central government to connect their area to hydro electricity supply. The advocacy action was widely covered by the media. [094, ARS]</p> <p>In DRC, Congolese Bishops used radio, television, print and online media to communicate their position regarding the DRC Elections November 2011. [094, ARS]</p> <p>In Kenya, Catholic Radio Waumini in collaboration with the Jesuit Hakimani Centre and KENDREN held radio talks on Kenya's new constitution and the challenges of implementation. [094, ARS]</p> <p>In Malawi, the CFSC conducted radio programmes on the plight of tenants; taxation policy; women empowerment; access to a quality health provision. The radio programmes were designed to inform and start discussion amongst tenants, landlords and managers with regard to the abuse of socio-economic rights. [094, ARS]</p>
GTF 095	<p>In the occupied Palestinian territories, Ma'an has increased the coverage of good governance issues from 25 to 48% the Ma'an News Agency, 20 to 53% for radio programmes and 27 to 40% for TV programmes. [095, ARS]</p> <p>In the occupied Palestinian territories, 46% of public who follow up Ma'an have increased their knowledge related to a variety of good governance issues. [095, ARS]</p>
GTF 112	<p>In South Africa, the programme received ZAR 347,095.08 (around £33,119) worth of media exposure. [112, AR4]</p> <p>In South Africa, four media roundtables were conducted in key locations to promote public awareness of Non Custodial Sentencing. [112, AR4]</p>
GTF 141	<p>In Afghanistan, the occupied Palestinian territories and Kyrgyzstan, better visibility in the media has been observed. [141, ARS]</p> <p>In the West Bank (oPt), 420 radio spots to raise the awareness of the citizens on their citizenry obligations and the importance to pay their dues were aired. [141, AR4]</p>

GTF 142	<p>In Ghana, Radio Ada innovates by stimulating debate through a 12 week Soap Opera on trusteeship by traditional, local and national authority. [142, AR4]</p> <p>In Zambia, Kasempa Community Radio Station, Yatsani and Petauke FM have engaged more citizen journalists (volunteers) to deal with demands of brokering evidence based engagement on governance issues and in-depth reporting. [142, AR4]</p>
GTF 158	<p>In Mozambique, collaboration with the media played a significant role in ensuring that the new domestic violence law is being understood and debated in local and official languages, particularly through community radio programming. [158, ARS]</p> <p>In Nepal, 10 TV and 25 radio programmes and 104 episodes of series were broadcasted, 30 articles published and 15 listeners groups formed and mobilised that positively support poor and marginalised women in governance and campaign against violence against women. [158, ARS]</p> <p>In Nepal, four national broadsheet dailies published eleven feature stories in the changes the community women have been able to bring about in themselves and their communities. Local newspapers in the project districts cover almost all public events such as ward gatherings. [158, ARS]</p> <p>In Uganda, 3 TV spots on Maternal Health, Economic Empowerment and Peace Building were created and aired during national elections followed by 2 press statements and a national TV talk-show, as well as a 'Face the Citizens debate' by Presidential Candidates about their manifestos on Reproductive Health. [158, ARS]</p> <p>In Indonesia, 2 national media campaigns were developed: one documenting the experiences of 3 activists; the other, a comic book on musrenbang. An hour documentary on the programme achievements to date was also produced in collaboration with a national TV channel. [158, ARS]</p>
GTF170	<p>In Cote d'Ivoire, Radiodiffusion Télévision Ivoirienne broadcast the series. [170, AR4]</p> <p>In Indonesia, 13 episodes of Tim Bui (The Team) were wrote, produced and broadcasted in Metro TV, which has a reach of 240 million Indonesians. [170, AR4]</p> <p>In Angola, 15 episodes of The Team were written, produced and broadcast. [170, AR4]</p> <p>In Kenya, with additional funding from the United States Institute of Peace, a 2<sup>nd</sup> season of the radio series was produced in 4 vernacular languages. [170, AR4]</p> <p>In Burundi, 32 bi-weekly radio soap opera episodes, produced and broadcast nationwide on four national radio stations and two community stations. [170, AR4]</p> <p>In Burundi, 4 messages of peace from leaders of major political parties were recorded and broadcast 63 times on 2 radio stations. [170, AR4]</p> <p>In DRC, 7 episodes of the series produced and broadcast. [170, AR4]</p> <p>In Nepal, 13 episodes of The Hamro Team, were broadcast on Kantipur TV. [170, AR4]</p> <p>In Sierra Leone, 10 episodes of The Team were broadcast. [170, AR4]</p>



GTF 219	<p>70 articles on the International Transparency Report Card. [219, ARS]</p> <p>76 articles on national report cards: 21 in Cameroon, 15 in Ecuador, 15 in Ghana, 25 in Peru. [219, ARS]</p> <p>In Liberia and Guatemala, partners took advantage of Presidential elections to organise televised public debates between candidates on environmental issues. [219, AR4]</p>
GTF 245	<p>In Kenya, 78 minutes of television broadcasts involving 6 national stations; 160 minutes of radio broadcasts involving 21 radio stations; and, 92 newspaper stories (271 columns) involving 6 national newspapers to raise awareness about citizens rights to services, obligation to pay taxes, and ways to demand accountability. [245, ARS]</p>
GTF 301	<p>In 8 out of 10 countries, show good evidence of collaboration between CSOs, media and other accountability actors (e.g. in Ghana – increasing use of community radio; in Kenya - 4 stories on national TV; in Nigeria – 4 TV and 2 radio programmes, and 4 print articles). [301, ARS]</p> <p>In Sierra Leone, 5 Women on the Move radio shows were aired. [301, ARS]</p>
GTF 309	<p>In Nigeria, outcomes of the Good Governance Forums and State/Local Government Authorities Dialogues were published in local and national newspapers while the social media (AAPW website: anewnaija.org and facebook page: A New Naija) were also extensively used to discuss good governance in the Niger Delta. [309, AR4]</p>
GTF 312	<p>The consortium has partnered with the media to jointly research on, share alerts and publicise human rights developments and violations. [312, AR4]</p>
GTF 322	<p>In Guatemala, 11 newspaper articles related to project activities published [322, AR4]</p>
GTF 327	<p>Media coverage of the adoption of the ILO Convention raised the profile of domestic work globally. ASI's campaign successes were featured in over 356 separate pieces of coverage. ASI achieved 13 UK national news pieces, including three in the Guardian and one in the Independent. [327, ARS]</p> <p>In Peru, a weekly radio show raising awareness of child domestic workers rights is run by child domestic workers Advisory Committee representatives and promoters. [327, ARS]</p> <p>In Tanzania, 150 child domestic workers have participated in TV and radio programmes advocating for their rights. [327, ARS]</p> <p>In Tanzania, 9 small grant holders raised awareness of child domestic worker's rights through TV, radio and meetings with more than 50 local leaders, reaching over 1300 child domestic workers. [327, ARS]</p>
GTF 361	<p>In Zambia, the People Living with HIV Network (NZP+) held a one-day meeting to engage journalists on the impact of HIV-related stigma and discrimination on people living with HIV and to strengthen partnerships with key media institutions. 18 media organisations attended the event (5 TV stations, 8 radio stations, 3 newspapers and 2 online publications). As a result of the event, all of these organisations ran a media story about HIV-related stigma, and one of the newspapers has offered a weekly article to NZP+ to address HIV related issues. [361, AR4]</p>

GTF 376	<p>All partners have developed a communication plan which has led to extensive coverage of project activities in national, local, private and community media including TV, radio, newspapers and online publications. [376, ARS]</p> <p>In Ghana, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire and Kenya, media partnerships have been established. [376, AR4]</p> <p>In Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Senegal, Togo, Kenya, Uganda, Benin, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone and Ghana radio spots have been launched. [376, AR4]</p> <p>In all countries, a wide range of press cuts took place related to the Africa Human Rights Education micro projects on women's rights, early marriage, violence against women, female genital mutilation, child rights, people living with a disability, girl-child education, minority rights, etc. [376, AR4]</p> <p>The Africa Human Rights Education project has been showcased in international media such as RFI, Jeune Afrique, West Africa Democracy radio, Agence France Presse, Dakaractu.com, PressAfrik.com, etc. [376, ARS]</p> <p>In Kenya, a Project Participant is regularly interviewed and featured in press and radio reports on human rights abuses. This visibility has also led to requests from local police and other human rights CBOs for his support in handling human rights cases in Teso district. [376, AR4]</p> <p>In Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), a group of 16 radio and press journalists are promoting and raising awareness of economic, social and cultural rights, specifically the rights to food, health, education and adequate housing through regular features in their respective reports. [376, AR4]</p>
GTF 394	<p>Greater coverage of parliamentary issues by journalist accredited to parliaments on corruption (Ukraine), financial and economic reporting (Georgia), extractive industries (Lebanon and Uganda) and election cover (Morocco). [394, AR4]</p> <p>Across 6 countries, 14 committees fully utilising websites with additional features included. [394, ARS]</p>



Output 3: Increased respect for human rights, the rule of law and a free media by governments at different levels			
Indicator 3: Number of strengthened media organisations and trained journalists			
Baseline 2009	Milestone 2012	Progress 2012	Target 2013
0	1,600	>2,250	2,000
Progress April 2012			
GTF 010	In Nigeria, a media forum for journalists and NGO partners was organised to discuss WASH governance issues and opportunities; in particular to discuss the opportunities to use the recent freedom of information bill. [010, ARS]		
GTF 036	In Liberia, capacity of 480 journalists (including students, and editors and owners) has been improved. On-the-job daily mentoring has also been provided at 19 media outlets. [036, AR4 & ARS]		
GTF 077	685 people were trained in editorial / technical skills. [077, ARS]		
GTF 086	IDASA hosted a journalist workshop in November 2011. Journalists were sensitised to the Right to Know, Right to Education project goals and expanded their understanding of what media advocacy means. [086, AR4]		
GTF 095	<p>In the occupied Palestinian territories, 53 journalists benefitted from professional media training and production. Ma'an Network journalists are now more equipped to produce discerning media reports, revealing all forms of injustice and human rights abuses. The trainers and supervisors' assessment of journalists' reports and productions classified 80% of participants as 'good' or 'very good' during the reporting period. In addition, 87% of the participants indicated that their skills and abilities had improved '100 percent' through their participation. [095, ARS]</p> <p>Within the occupied Palestinian territories, having built a reputation for challenging, empowering and insightful media, Ma'an Network journalists have set a new standard in reporting. Broader Palestinian media have been able to witness the impact of using the media as a means of improving government accountability and responsiveness as well as advancing civic engagement. Ma'an stories, style and approach to objectivity and courageous reporting are being used and imitated across the Palestinian media. [095, PCR]</p> <p>In the occupied Palestinian territories, Ma'an technical level has been significantly enhanced, and production, editing and broadcasting capacities have been upgraded so that Ma'an is ready to begin broadcasting a national TV news bulletin from June, a significant innovation. [095, ARS]</p>		
GTF 142	In Ghana, a Media for Good Governance (MeGG) coalition has been formed. [142, ARS]		
GTF 158	<p>In the Gambia, 28 journalists were trained and provided with knowledge and skills on monitoring, advocacy, reporting, educating and documentation on the implementation of women's Act 2010. [158, ARS]</p> <p>In Guatemala, Asociación Ixmucané managed to acquire a radio frequency and basic equipment to operate a community radio, which has 40 community women reporters and the participation of all of the organization's associates. [158, ARS]</p>		
GTF 164	<p>In 14 countries, 91 parliamentarians, journalists and ombudsman trained in public expenditure management issues in 2011-12; 432 cumulative. [164, ARS]</p> <p>In Ghana, the local partner has engaged with the media on its yearly budget analysis and has developed tools for them to track budget implementation. This has led to the formation of a Budget Media Monitoring Network, which is tracking the implementation of pro-poor activities in the budget. [164, AR4]</p>		



GTF170	In 10 countries, the technical capacity (writing, production) of the local partners (67) has been enhanced significantly since the project began. Partners have developed their businesses and now develop joint ventures with other NGOs or with local businesses in and out of their country of origin. [170, AR4]
GTF 174	In Malawi, Mozambique, Botswana, DRC, Madagascar, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa and Tanzania, 110 newsroom training sessions on gender and governance were held. [174, ARS]  In Malawi, Botswana, Namibia, Mozambique, South Africa and Tanzania, Gender Links trained 291 journalists in the coverage of gender issues in elections (58% women). [174, ARS]  In Malawi, two media training institutions have integrated gender into training curricula. These are Polytechnic of Malawi and Malawi Institute for Journalism. [174, ARS]
GTF 219	In Cameroon, a grantee set up a network of journalists, trained them on environmental issues, and invited them to go to field visits and carry out joint research. [219, AR4]
GTF 245	In Kenya, 4 vernacular radio stations supported. [245, ARS]
GTF 272	In Ghana, twelve journalists were educated and also enhanced their skills on how to report issues of transparency and accountability in both public and private sectors, especially in the oil and gas sectors. [272, Case study]
GTF 328	The IPPF/WHR-EN Consortium has networked and trained journalists on sexual and reproductive health and rights issues to influence and sustain the public opinion support, but also to reinforce transparency and demand government accountability. [328, AR4]
GTF 376	In Benin, a group of human rights journalists have become members of the human rights education network and published a monthly journal including reports on the network's activities and the programme as a whole. [376, ARS]  16 journalists have been trained as part of the Africa Human Rights Education project. [376, ARS]
GTF 394	Across six countries, 441 parliamentary journalists trained. [394 ARS]  In Uganda, Georgia and Mozambique, parliamentary press networks established or strengthened. [394, ARS]  In Ukraine and Georgia, media handbooks for parliamentary journalist produced. [394, AR4]  In Uganda, a Facebook parliamentary reporters' forum created for members to share ideas on parliamentary related stories and improve journalists reporting skills. 65 journalists from 10 media houses participate in the forum. [394, AR4]  In Georgia, Uganda and Ukraine journalists using social media to build capacity and share stories. [394, ARS]



Output 3: Increased respect for human rights, the rule of law and a free media by governments at different levels			
Indicator 4: Number of human rights abuses addressed by authorities			
Baseline 2009	Milestone 2012	Progress 2012	Target 2013
0	100	>73	150
Progress April 2012			
GTF 085	<p>In Montenegro, TI's partner collected information on 4,814 decisions and reported 106 irregularities to the Public Procurement Directorate, to which authorities replied in 10 cases. [085, AR4]</p> <p>In Georgia, TI conducted a short case study on a procurement contract signed by the Tbilisi City Hall with a private company owned by a former deputy mayor. TI Georgia raised a number of questions regarding the integrity of the process and the effectiveness of spending. Two weeks later, the city mayor announced the termination of the contract and publicly thanked TI Georgia for drawing his attention to the matter. The mayor also announced his decision to establish a new unit that will supervise the City Hall's procurement practices. [085, AR4]</p>		
GTF 095	<p>In the occupied Palestinian territories, Ma'an Network's reporting on the issue of honour killings in the West Bank and Gaza brought an end to a discriminatory law, which for a long time promoted leniency for those found guilty of assault or murder "in defence of family honour". [095, PCR]</p>		
GTF 130			
GTF 158	<p>In Liberia, successful prosecution of a young girl kidnapped and forced against her will to undergo female genital mutilation. The case is providing a valuable regional legal precedent on this controversial rights issue. [158, ARS]</p> <p>In Nepal, members of the community discussion classes have initiated significant community activism to prevent violence against women, responding to over 545 cases over the project's 3 years. A further 448 were referred to the police, courts and village development councils. [158, ARS]</p>		
GTF 301	<p>In Iraq, violations of rights have reduced by 20%. [301, ARS]</p>		
GTF 312	<p>In Zimbabwe, the Forum filed 29 cases against Ministers /Government officials. [312, ARS]</p> <p>In Shamva (Zimbabwe), in March 2012 citizens protested police brutality that had led to the death of a man and torture of nine residents, in a case involving police abuse of power. The protest resulted in the arrest and prosecution of the police officers involved. [312, AR4]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, the Forum has filed 1 test case seeking a referral to the Supreme Court to provide a declarator for Constitutional damages and 21 public interest cases against individuals. Legal Resources Foundation has two Test cases dealing with the cross cutting issue of HIV/AIDS. [312, ARS]</p>		
GTF 328	<p>In Moldova, IPPF's member association partnered with the anti-discrimination coalition to successfully block the opposition's attempts to ban the rights of sexual minorities. [328, AR4]</p>		

GTF 376	<p>In Burkina Faso, a long discussion was held in 2011 on the Africa Human Rights Education Facebook page on the exclusion of pregnant female students from schools. Eventually the Minister of Education issued an order to reintegrate the dismissed girls as their exclusion was against the law. [376, AR4]</p> <p>In Burkina Faso, as a result of a micro-project to improve women's rights, a woman who had been deprived of inheriting her husband's property following his death, as they were not legally married, decided to seek reparation from the formal justice system. With the women's group's information and support, she won her case at the local court. [376, AR4]</p> <p>In Sierra Leone, seven communities in Masungbala Chiefdom have signed and are enforcing a Memorandum of Understanding to ban child female genital cutting. Community leaders, Soweis (Female Genital Mutilation practitioners), youth leaders and the Family Support Unit (a branch of the Police) are working collaboratively to ensure that the ban is respected. [376, AR4 &amp; ARS]</p>
GTF 394	<p>In Uganda parliamentarians trained in international HR obligations, HR committee formed and rights for gay people debated. [394, AR4]</p> <p>In Ukraine humans rights of prison population (157,000) debated in parliament with a focus on HIV/AIDS infection. [394, ARS]</p>



Output 4: Strengthened CSO engagement in the fight against corruption			
Indicator 1: Number of corruption cases recorded by Advice and Legal Action Centres and other CSOs of particular relevance to poor people			
Baseline 2009	Milestone 2012	Progress 2012	Target 2013
500	2,000	>4,336	4,000
Progress April 2012			
GTF 010	In Godda district (India), community based monitoring initiatives exposed local government officials who had diverted Government subsidies for the construction of individual household latrines. The federation of committees at Gram Panchayath level used the right to information to engage with Government officials and eventually have their money returned to construct these latrines. [010, ARS]		
GTF 044	<p>In the Philippines, as a result of the "Textbook Count" project geared toward eliminating corruption in textbook procurement, leakages in service delivery, prices of textbooks and time allotted for procurements were greatly reduced. [044, Case study]</p> <p>In India, leakage from safety net programmes was reduced, with over 300 previously excluded families gaining access [044, Case study]</p>		
GTF 085	<p>TI has achieved its target on the reduction in the Control of Corruption Index (reduction of 3 basis points over the baseline WBI figure of 0.49). [085, ARS]</p> <p>The 15 AC:DC ALACs have received 21,259 complaints since the beginning of the programme, an increase of 107 per cent since last year. This includes 11,009 'initial contacts' in year four, i.e. an 84 per cent increase in activity as compared to year three (5,987 contacts). [085, AR4]</p> <p>Pakistan (2,430), Palestine (1,082) and Rwanda (3,456) have received the most complaints, and seven countries have now received more than 1,000 contacts over the course of the programme. [085, AR4]</p> <p>In Palestine, TI's partner took on a case of tax evasion, saving more than USD 60,000 in just one of their 88 ALAC cases. [085, AR4]</p> <p>The number of cases actually pursued by ALACs has also grown steadily, with 1,165 in year four (8 per cent increase on year three) and now 3,170 overall. Only nine were closed unsuccessfully in year four, while 263 were closed successfully or partially successfully (representing 88 per cent of the cases closed). [085, AR4]</p>		
GTF 094	In Burundi, members of the Participatory Local Governance Committee of the commune of Rusaka successfully advocated for and contributed to stopping tax evasion and helped increase the commune's revenues. [094, AR4]		
GTF 095	<p>In the occupied Palestinian territories, Ma'an hosted the Director-General of the Ministry of Transportation on the radio network, regarding the misuse of government vehicles by civil servants for personal purposes. Following which the Council of Ministers specified that government cars should not be used except for the purposes of work. [095, FEV]</p> <p>In the occupied Palestinian territories, Ma'an Radio raised the case of the Director for General Specifications and Standards, at the Ministry of Economy, who had been officially removed from his position, but was still on salary. The Ministry agreed to implement the Court judgement and actually remove the Director. [095, FEV]</p>		
GTF 142	In Malawi, the government's Youth Development Fund has been suspended pending investigations into mismanagement and the re-design of the programme as a result of evidence produced by a grantee. [142, AR4]		

GTF 158	In Nepal, female participants in community discussion classes that engaged in community decision making structures traced and returned a total of £11,265 of misused committee funds. [158, Case study]
GTF 163	In DRC, 165 magistrates, 79 officials from different ministries, 5 mayors and the Minister of Social Affairs were dismissed for being involved in corruption cases. [163, Tableau des impacts]  In DRC, 10 public agents were arrested, 12 sentenced to prison and 3 new cases of corruption opened for investigation. [163, Tableau des impacts]
GTF 219	In Liberia the president has ordered investigations into scale and use of logging permits. [219, AR4]
GTF 245	In Kenya, 7471 reports on service delivery received to a call centre. 235 complaints resolved and 901 in process. [245, AR4]  In Kenya, the Minister for planning responsible for constituency development fund (CDF) has officially and publicly recognised that there is mismanagement of CDF and put MPs on notice. In addition, two MPs have since been taken to court by the Anti Corruption Commission on account of having misused CDF. [245, AR4]
GTF 255	In Bangladesh, 36 CBOs of Beheli union (Jamalgonj Upazila) won a bid to lease a water body, but the local influential water lord manipulated the process, reverting the decision in their favour. However, CBOs opposed and appealed to the Deputy Commissioner, who after hearing suspended the lease process. For this decision 180 family members were benefited. [255, AR4]



Output 5: Increased opportunities for people to influence and determine policy and legislation			
Indicator 1: Evidence of the state's ratification of relevant International Conventions affecting human rights particularly those that affect poor people			
Baseline 2009	Milestone 2012	Progress 2012	Target 2013
0	8	13	13
Progress April 2012			
GTF 130			
GTF 158	<p>In Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Cote D'Ivoire, Pan-African SOAWR coalition support to CSO lobbying led to ratification in those countries of the African Women's Rights Protocol. [158, AR4]</p> <p>Members of the Raising Her Voice regional MARCOSUR coalition coordinated Latin American advocacy on domestic workers rights and achieved significant progress towards sustainability in June 2011 when the ILO adopted a new Convention recognising Decent Work for Domestic Workers. [158, AR4]</p>		
GTF 174	After South Africa's ratification in August 2011, the SADC Gender Protocol (signed by 13 and ratified by 9, two thirds) is now full in force in the member states. [174, AR4]		
GTF 219	In Cameroon, the Voluntary Partnership Agreement between the European Union and the Republic of Cameroon on forest law enforcement, governance and trade in timber and derived products to the European Union (FLEGT) was ratified in August 2011. [219, ARS]		
GTF 327	In June 2011, the new ILO Convention 189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers was adopted. ASI's role was instrumental in obtaining recognition and inclusion of the plight of child domestic workers in Article 4 of the Convention and accompanying Recommendation 201. [327, AR4]		

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

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

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

Baseline 2009	Milestone 2012	Progress 2012	Target 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SE: 31.5 million</li> <li>• W/S: 0</li> <li>• HIV/AIDS: 2,15 million</li> <li>• GHS: 0</li> <li>• RHS: 0</li> <li>• IJS: 0</li> </ul>	-	>12,468,033	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SE: 32.5 million</li> <li>• W/S: 332,000</li> <li>• HIV/AIDS: 3,61 million</li> <li>• GHS: 12 million</li> <li>• RHS: 33 million</li> <li>• IJS: 150,000</li> </ul>
Progress April 2012			
GTF 010	Over 10 million Ghanaians have already benefitted from better WASH governance as a result of the GTF programme. [010, Case study]		
GTF 044	In the Philippines, as a result of citizen monitoring to control corruption in the delivery of health services, a more transparent and efficient system of procuring and stocking medicines is now in place, leading to greater access to treatment. [044, Case study]		
GTF 086	In Zambia, a school in the in Kasama District joined forces with their local chief, whose influence and support resulted in the electrification of Kapongolo Basic School. [086, Web update]		
GTF 088	In Zimbabwe, over 1000 people with disabilities have benefitted from medical/ support appliances through grants from local authorities as a result of this programme. [088, ARS]		
GTF 094	In Sololo, northern Kenya, the Diocese of Marsabit advocated for the construction of latrines in the primary school, which had a population of 720 pupils and only one latrine. As a result, the school has now five new latrines. [094, AR4]		
GTF 095	<p>In the occupied Palestinian territories, the Gaza Electricity Company introduced mechanisms to levy appropriate charges to government employees, as a result of a report by Ma'an. [095, FEV]</p> <p>In the occupied Palestinian territories, Ma'an produced a TV report on the ill-treatment of residents in a care home for girls in Bethlehem, and the home's failure to provide safety and security to its residents. The Minister of Social Affairs announced a commission of inquiry and subsequently removed the care home administrators. [095, FEV]</p> <p>In the occupied Palestinian territories, during a radio programme on the issue of support for people with disabilities, the Director of the Ministry for Social Affairs was interviewed and questioned about the Ministry's policies. As a response to public pressure -one caller, whose father, a double amputee, had been rejected for financial support by the Ministry of Social Affairs and other citizens complaining of similar problems-, the Director of the Ministry agreed to alter the threshold for financial support to those with disabilities. [095, PCR]</p>		
GTF 112	<p>In South Africa, the number of referrals increased from 1678 to 1868 in year four (4921 since the inception of the programme), and the number of assessments from 1705 to 1725 (4503 for the four years). [112, AR4]</p> <p>In South Africa, 1259 sentenced offenders were provided with Non Custodial Sentencing services in year four (3628 since the beginning of the programme). [112, AR4]</p> <p>In South Africa, the non-compliance rate was reduced from 14% to 12%. [112, AR4]</p> <p>In South Africa, the number of referrals for the Indigenous Justice pilot increased from 8 to 39. Services were rendered to 33 offenders, compared to 7 in the previous year. [112, AR4]</p>		



GTF 141	<p>In Kenya better access to clean water was achieved in the project area. [141, AR4]</p> <p>In Afghanistan, the quality of school construction and roads building have been improved in the project area. [141, AR4]</p> <p>In the West Bank (oPt), people of Jericho were provided with access to important information regarding their water shares and municipality water plans. [141, AR4]</p> <p>In Naryn, Kyrgyzstan, new regulation of garbage collection and allocation of specific disposal points were set up. [141, AR4]</p> <p>In Osh city, in Kyrgyzstan, the care for street children was improved and they were granted re-housing. [141, AR4]</p> <p>In Kyrgyzstan, civil society groups were able to successfully lobby designation of waste disposal landfills within each of three sub-districts of the Chong-Alai district. Sanitation and hygiene conditions were also improved by the construction of toilets. [141, AR4]</p> <p>In the old city of Nablus in the occupied Palestinian territories, a new regulation for the disposal of butchers waste was adopted. [141, AR4]</p> <p>In the Jordan valley (oPt), more than 1500 farmers benefited from a better access to irrigation water. [141, Web update]</p> <p>In Ningarhar, Afghanistan, the largest high school in Jalalabad was rebuilt. The new building offers modern education opportunities, including library, computer programming classes, chemistry and physics laboratories to 8000 schoolboys. [141, Case study]</p>
GTF 142	<p>In Uganda, residents of Miirya Sub County can now access improved health services in the three health centres of Pakanyi, Kijenga and Kigezi, as a result of the evidence provided and public meetings organised by one of the grantees. [142, Case study]</p> <p>In Ghana, the passage of the Mental Health Bill benefits an estimate 2.4 million people with mental illness. [142, AR4]</p>
GTF 222	<p>In the Philippines, as a result of the programme, 1915 people benefitted from the security of tenure and access to community services in year 4 (382 security of tenure, 17 electrification, 420 water/ sanitation, 1096 livelihood). [222, ARS]</p>
GTF 238	<p>In Bulawayo (Zimbabwe), the local authority made a provision of a monthly allocation of 25 free gallons of water for child headed and elderly households and adoption of a preferential allocation of market stalls that is heavily skewed towards women, the disabled and people living with HIV and AIDS. Of the 671 vending licences granted women got 431. [238, AR4]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, maternity fees at clinics were reduced from USD 50 to USD 30 in Bulawayo, and USD 20 in Kadoma and Masvingo. [238, AR4]</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, six Local Authorities have embarked on cost effective initiatives such as community education on waste management emphasising on the 3R concept 'reducing, re-using and recycling'. Bulawayo City Council has outsourced three new garbage compactors increasing the number of the operational fleet to thirteen; almost two wards per compactor, and thus improving on the frequency of refuse removal in the suburbs, considered critical to ensuring a healthy environment. [238, AR4]</p> <p>In Masvingo (Zimbabwe), \$ 1000 were allocated for maternity home renovations and \$ 365 to support the youth club in the 2012 budget. [238, ARS]</p>



GTF 245	In Kenya, NTA's School Report Card has already had a positive impact on public primary schools, although the actual achievements are still being assessed. There is emerging evidence that it has placed pressure on frontline service providers to improve the provision of education services. [245, AR4]
GTF 255	<p>In Bangladesh 4700 people (such as women, fishermen, CBOs, local government representatives, local elites, civil society and women ) have benefited from improved access to natural resources and income. [255, ARS]</p> <p>In Kenya, IUCN and its local partner have documented customary law, drafted bylaws and encouraged the local government to adopt them. This is helping to increase tenure security and has benefitted approximately 40,000 poor pastoralists in the region. [255, AR4]</p>
GTF 301	<p>In Uganda, 45% of the communities in 5 districts reported better service delivery in areas such as health and education for year four. [301, Case study]</p> <p>In Ghana, the continued, significant impact of the Ghana School Feeding Programme led to a year-on-year increase in child enrolment of 141%. [301, AR4]</p> <p>In Ghana, registration of women with the national health insurance system (e.g. a 95% increase in Larwa district), has seen a notable decrease in maternal and infant mortality in the areas where the project operates. [301, AR4]</p> <p>In Ghana, 55% of people's needs in the project area have been met through government responses to claims for access to basic services including sanitation, drinking water primary education and electricity. [301, ARS]</p> <p>In Dominican Republic, 337 refugee people have benefited from legal proceedings regarding documentation. [301, ARS]</p> <p>In Kenya, water services are being improved as a result of local partners' work on surveying quality and conducting nation-wide benchmarking, as well as involving water sector stakeholders in the process. [301, AR4]</p> <p>In Iraq, partner's work has seen the local government provide water for irrigation which will help many people deal with drought conditions. [301, AR4]</p> <p>In Iraq, as a result of the advocacy and policy influencing of the partner, 50 villages have better access to drinking water; 67 village children have access to primary school; 35 villages have access to 12 hours of electricity a day; 33 villages have better access to roads; 25 villages have better access to health care centres (12 primary); farmers in 83 villages get government's agriculture inputs fertilizer). [301, ARS]</p>
GTF 309	In Nigeria, the immediate past Chairman of Isoko North Local Government Authority (LGA) constructed a borehole in every ward (20 in all) as response to the LGA Development Strategy Report which indicated potable water and health facilities as the communities' greatest needs. [309, ARS]
GTF 322	In Guatemala, secondary education, health service delivery, and water delivery improved in five target communities, benefitting over the last year approximately 1,000 people including children, youth, and Maya-Q'eqchi' indigenous peoples. This takes the total to 6,000. [322, AR4]



GTF 328	<p>In Bolivia, as a result of a social monitoring initiative, the government asked for IPPF's member association's technical assistance to improve the services provided by the public sector. [328, AR4]</p> <p>In Panama, as a result of a social audit conducted by APLAFA -IPPF's member association- in 2010, UNFPA and the Pan American Health Organisation allocated funds (US\$ 30,000) to develop and pilot guidelines to implement quality youth-friendly services. The pilot has successfully been implemented and now the Ministry of Health has asked APLAFA to replicate this in three other districts. [328, AR4]</p>
GTF 367	<p>In Haji Karim, Gholam Mohaiodin, Galabacah and Sasoli villages in Kang district (Afghanistan), mobilization at the community level has lead to the successful negotiation of the diversion of water towards irrigation purposes, resulting in an extra 1400 jeribs of land coming under cultivation. [367, AR4]</p> <p>In the village of Sistan (Afghanistan), the 200 school students now benefit from 4 new classrooms, complete with desks and chairs, plus a purpose built laboratory and numerous teaching aids. The outfitting of the school has also seen the building of a separate bathroom block and the digging of water well within the school grounds. [367, Case study]</p>
GTF 422	<p>In Peru, the % of attendance and enrolment in early childhood education in the regions of intervention increased in 9 percentage points over the last year. [422, ARS]</p> <p>In Peru, the % of under 18s with ID cards increased from 56 to 90 in the regions of intervention. [422, ARS]</p>



## Total Disbursements to 31 March 2012

Total Disbursements as of 31 March 2011		
No.	Organisation	GBP Amount
3	Conciliation Resources	2,205,241
10	Water Aid	2,955,120
36	Journalists for Human Rights (JHR)	788,150
44	Partnership for Transparency Fund (PTF)	1,791,380
77	BBC Media Action	3,881,747
85	Transparency International Secretariat	3,957,129
86	IDASA	3,400,196
88	NASCOH	2,019,681
94	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD)	3,898,671
95	Ma'an Network	2,110,233
112	NICRO	2,994,215
130	UCL Centre for International Health and Development (CIHD)	1,585,882
141	Tiri – Integrity Action	3,511,746
142	Overseas Development Institute (ODI)	3,691,502
158	Oxfam Great Britain	4,298,701
163	EISA (Electoral Institute of Southern Africa)	4,886,270
164	Global Development Network	3,524,345
170	Search for Common Ground (SFCG)	4,067,219
174	Gender Links (GL)	3,505,392
201	The Resilience Centre	832,347
219	Global Witness	2,997,773
222	Partnership of Philippine Support Service Agencies (PHILSSA)	1,077,735
238	Zimbabwe Women's Resource Centre and Network (ZWRCN)	820,074
245	Centre for Governance and Development	2,172,989
255	IUCN – The World Conservation Union	2,221,133
272	Commonwealth Business Council (CBC)	2,552,185
301	Christian Aid	3,441,193
309	Living Earth Foundation	800,934
312	Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum	1,476,804
322	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	1,059,349
327	Anti-Slavery International	1,054,093
328	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF WHR)	3,618,457
334	International Budget Project	2,663,225
361	Global Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS (GNP+)	3,365,186
367	Relief International	774,571
376	Amnesty International	2,602,388
394	The Westminster Consortium for Parliaments and Democracy (WFD)	4,035,553
422	Asociación Benéfica PRISMA	3,821,173
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>100,459,984</b>



## Annex 6 Materials Produced by KPMG

### Learning Papers

Learning Paper No. 1 – Tools and Methods, 2010  
 Learning Paper No. 2 – Media, Civil Society and Governance, 2011  
 Learning Paper No. 3 – Civil Society in Fragile States, 2012  
 Learning Paper No. 4 – Civil Society and Anti-Corruption, 2012 (Draft)  
 Learning Paper No. 5 – Civil Society and Legal Empowerment, 2012 (Draft)

### Workshop Reports

Tools and Methods: Workshop Report, 14 October 2010  
 Media, Civil Society, Governance: Workshop Report. 10 August 2011.  
 Civil Society in Fragile States: Workshop Report. 24 April 2012.

### Country Visit Reports

Sierra Leone Site Visit Report. March 2011  
 Uganda Site Visit Report. March 2011  
 Ghana Site Visit Report. April 2011  
 Nepal Site Visit Report. June 2011  
 Tanzania Site Visit Report. August 2011  
 Peru Site Visit Report. October 2011  
 Zimbabwe Site Visit Report. December 2011  
 South Africa Site Visit Report. April 2012

### Short Articles

No. 1 – Christian Aid Doing your homework pays off  
 No. 2 – Transparency International Justice prevails  
 No. 3 – Summary of GTF Workshop 2010  
 No. 5 – UCL Improving Health Care in China  
 No. 4 - SCFG 'The Team'  
 No. 6 – Bernadette Chimpembere, Award-Winning Gender Equality Activist  
 No. 7 – Water Aid Improving Water and Sanitation Services in Uganda  
 No. 8 – BBC Media Action Exposing inadequate service delivery in Angola  
 No. 9 – Amnesty International Human Rights Education in Burkina Faso  
 No. 10 – PTF Improving Health Services in Nepal  
 No. 11 – Oxfam's Raising Her Voice in Nepal  
 No. 12 – CAFOD Holding the private sector to account in Uganda  
 No. 13 – BBC Media Action Improves Services for Disabled People in Tanzania  
 No. 14 – Anti-Slavery International Freeing Child Domestic Workers from Violence in Tanzania  
 No. 15 – Christian Aid Strengthening the Capacity of Vulnerable People in Tajikistan  
 No. 16 – BBC Media Action Breaking Down Public Information Barriers in Sierra Leone  
 No. 17 – Gender Links Change Mauritius Can Believe In  
 No. 18 – Helping People Living with HIV Enforce Their Human Rights  
 No. 19 – IBP Budget Advocacy Improves Earthquake Reconstruction in Pakistan  
 No. 20 – IBP Citizen Budgets in Mali  
 No. 21 – JHR Bringing Plight of Refugees in Liberia to Light  
 No. 22 – Ma'an Network Exposing Corruption in Palestine  
 No. 23 – Ma'an Network Media Highlighting Injustice of Honour Killing  
 No. 24 – NASCOH Putting Disability on the Agenda

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- No. 25 – NICRO Changing Behaviour and Changing Lives in South Africa
  - No. 26 – WFD Tackling Agricultural Reform in Mozambique
  - No. 27 – Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum Challenging Impunity of Perpetrators
  - No. 28 – Global Witness Protecting Community Forest in Ghana
  - No. 29 – IDASA School Governance in Ghana
  - No. 30 – Transparency International Community Radio as a Tool for Citizen Engagement in Colombia
  - No. 31 – Transparency International Improving Water Governance in Kenya
  - No. 32 – Tiri Integrity Action Giving an Opportunity to Children to Attend School in Uganda
  - No. 33 – ODI Giving Communities a Voice in Sierra Leone
  - No. 34 – PHILSSA Building Hope for Victims of Disaster in the Philippines
  - No. 35 – IPPF Claiming Sexual and Reproductive Rights in Panama
  - No. 36 – IPPF Reproductive Health in Kyrgyzstan
  - No. 37 – IPPF Youth-Friendly Healthcare in Bolivia
  - No. 38 – NICRO Non-Custodial Sentencing in South Africa
  - No. 39 – GNP+ Empowering LGBTI People to Defend Their Rights
  - No. 40 – IDASA Female School Principal Pioneers Community Action in Uganda
  - No. 41 – Ma'an Network Programme Results
  - No. 42 – Gender Links Increasing Women Political Participation in Mauritius
  - No. 43 – WaterAid Ghanaian Peasant Farmers Influence Water Service Providers
  - No. 44 – Tiri Integrity Action Ensuring Quality Standards in High School in Afghanistan
  - No. 45 – Oxfam Raising Her Voice: Former Child Bride Improves School
  - No. 46 – WaterAid Empowered Communities Fight for Electricity in India
  - No. 47 – IPPF Seeking the Right to Safe Abortion in Tajikistan
  - No. 48 – IPPF Young People Influence Creation of Regional Youth Councils in Peru
  - No. 49 – Oxfam Raising Her Voice: Changing the Mindset on Abuse in South Africa
  - No. 50 – Gender Links 'Shocking' Study on Gender Violence: A Call to Action in Botswana
  - No. 51 – Gender Links Breaks New Ground on Local Government Quota in Mauritius
  - No. 52 – Anti-Slavery International Helps Child Domestic Workers in Tanzania
  - No. 53 – Anti-Slavery International: From Child Domestic Worker to Seasoned Campaigner in Togo
  - No. 54 – PRISMA Providing Health Care and Early Child Development in Peru
  - No. 55 – PRISMA Improving Access to Pre-School Education in Peru
  - No. 56 – Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum: Asserting the Right to Participate in Governance
  - No. 57 – Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum: Reclaiming Rights Through Legal Processes
  - No. 58 – ZWRCN: Gender Budgeting Alleviates Poverty in Kwekwe
  - No. 59 – Conciliation Resources: Resilience in the Face of Displacement in Abkhazia
  - No. 60 – Relief International Community Development in Afghanistan
  - No. 61 – NASCOH: Representing People with Disabilities in Zimbabwe
  - No. 62 – NICRO Providing Alternatives to Incarceration in South Africa
  - No. 63 – Global Development Network: HIV Testing in Indonesia
  - No. 64 – IUCN Natural Resource Management in Kenya
  - No. 65 – Cranfield Resilience Centre: Community Saving Boxes in Afghanistan
  - No. 66 – Transparency International: Documenting Indigenous People in Argentina
  - No. 67 – IBP Giving Citizens the Power to Change Their Own Lives in India
  - No. 68 – Search for Common Ground's 'The Team' in Nepal
  - No. 69 – CAFOD Fighting Women's Poverty with Citizen Forums in Malawi
  - No. 70 – BBC Media Action: Phone Call to Radio Programme Resolves Land Dispute in Angola
  - No. 71 – BBC Media Action: Local Youths Speak Up and Hold Local NGO to Account in Sierra Leone
  - No. 72 – Transparency International: Protecting Public Money in Palestine
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## Materials Produced by GTF Grant Holders

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94	CAFOD	28-30
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158	Oxfam Great Britain	36-41
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328	International Planned Parenthood Federation	89-93
334	IBP	94-98
361	Global Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS	99-101
367	Relief International	101
376	Amnesty International	101-103
394	WFD	104-105
422	Asociación Benéfica PRISMA (PRISMA)	106-111

## GTF 003 Conciliation Resources West Africa

Item	Date	Title of material	Description of material	Web link
1.	August 2011	Findings of the Local Government Barometer in two border districts in Liberia: Tewor and Kolahun.	Results from use of monitoring using the barometer assessment tool for local government service provision.	<a href="http://www.iredd.org">http://www.iredd.org</a>

### Georgian-Abkhaz Context

Item	Date	Title of material	Description of material	Web link
1.	06/05/11	Public campaigns	Coverage of public campaigns 'My town – My home' carried out in 3 Abkhaz regions within the framework of GTF in year 3 (spring 2011) (in Russian, " 12:01)	<a href="http://asarkia.info/asarkia/index7.php?ELEMENT_ID=52">http://asarkia.info/asarkia/index7.php?ELEMENT_ID=52</a>
2.	16/05/11	Synergy supplement in 'Rezonansi' national newspaper, No 7	Supplement financed through GTF, highlighting IDP perspectives on resettlement processes and work of IDP network Synergy undertaken with GTF support (in Georgian)	<a href="http://www.c-r.org/node/1471">http://www.c-r.org/node/1471</a>
3.	18/07/11; 03/10/11; 21/11/11; 26/12/11; 27/02/12	Synergy supplement in 'Rezonansi' national newspaper, No 8-12	Supplements not published with GTF financial support, but highlighting work of IDP network Synergy undertaken with GTF support (in Georgian)	<a href="http://www.c-r.org/resources?search_api_views_fulltext=synergy">http://www.c-r.org/resources?search_api_views_fulltext=synergy</a>
4.	17/11/11	Gal/i region: unresolved problems (reportage)	Short reportage ("02:47) on round table organised in Gal/i with GTF support (in Russian)	<a href="http://asarkia.info/asarkia/index7.php?ELEMENT_ID=223">http://asarkia.info/asarkia/index7.php?ELEMENT_ID=223</a>
5.	01/02/12	East Africa meets the Caucasus	Coverage of ECAP visit to Caucasus in UK Embassy's newsletter	<a href="http://ukingeorgia.fco.gov.uk/en/about-us/working-with-georgia/british-embassy-projects/cp-projects/cr-uganda">http://ukingeorgia.fco.gov.uk/en/about-us/working-with-georgia/british-embassy-projects/cp-projects/cr-uganda</a>

### Fiji

Item	Title of Material	Type of Material	Number/date	link
1	Tutaka	Quarterly Newsletter	3	<a href="http://www.ccf.org.fj/article/news/publications4/newsletters2">http://www.ccf.org.fj/article/news/publications4/newsletters2</a>
2	One nation diverse people – UDHR Article 1	Radio Advertisement	1	
3	The Bottom Line (guiding principles for constitution making)	Newspaper Supplement	2: 17/2/12 Fiji Times; 18/2/12 Fiji Sun	
4	International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	Newspaper Supplement	1	
5	Non-derogable Human Rights	Radio Advert	1	
6	Media Freedom with Responsibility	Newspaper Supplement	1	<a href="http://www.ccf.org.fj/about_us/annual_report/may%20suplement.pdf">http://www.ccf.org.fj/about_us/annual_report/may%20suplement.pdf</a>

7	Right to Nationality	Radio Advertisement	1	
8	Stereotypes: Labels of Persecution	Newspaper Supplement	1	
9	Talkback Radio	Media	3	
10	Press Releases	Media	37	<a href="http://www.ccf.org.fj/article/news/media1/press-release">http://www.ccf.org.fj/article/news/media1/press-release</a>

### ECAP

Item	Date	Title of material	Description of material	Web link
1.	January 2012	Draft Programme Document. ECAP Consolidation in South Sudan	Describes the various options that ECAP can adopt for South Sudan	Not on website.

### GTF 010 Water Aid

Item	Date/s	Title	Description/ language/s	Published by	Access web site (if any)
1	Sep 2011	Magazine de partage des pratiques innovantes	Magazine TV (French)	RICHE (Burkina faso)	Not applicable
2	Oct 2011	Rapport de la caravane de presse	Il s'agit du rapport écrit de la caravane de presse « 24h Chrono » (French)	RICHE (Burkina faso)	Not applicable
3	Feb 2012	Production et diffusion du document « Tenko sans sachet »	Document sur l'opération « Tenko sans sachet » initiée par l'église de la ville de Tenkodogo (French)	RICHE (Burkina faso)	Not applicable
4	Apr 2011	Mapping of Wash Platforms and Processes	It is a guiding document for WSF engagement. (English)	CCRDA-WSF (Ethiopia)	<a href="http://www.ccrdaethiopia.org/">http://www.ccrdaethiopia.org/</a>
5	May 2011	WSF Capacity Building Guideline	It is a guiding document for WSF capacity building interventions. (English)	CCRDA-WSF (Ethiopia)	<a href="http://www.ccrdaethiopia.org/">http://www.ccrdaethiopia.org/</a>
6	Feb 2012	WSF WaSH Advocacy guidelines	A guiding document helping WSF and member organizations in their WASH advocacy activities. (English)	CCRDA-WSF (Ethiopia)	<a href="http://www.ccrdaethiopia.org/">http://www.ccrdaethiopia.org/</a>
7	Feb 2012	Proceeding of the learning symposium on Equity and Inclusion	A document containing the processes and out puts of the learning symposium organized on Equity and Inclusion. (English)	CCRDA-WSF (Ethiopia)	<a href="http://www.ccrdaethiopia.org/">http://www.ccrdaethiopia.org/</a>
8	Feb 2012	Summary report of the learning symposium on Equity and Inclusion	A quick summary of the out puts of the symposium. (English)	CCRDA-WSF (Ethiopia)	<a href="http://www.ccrdaethiopia.org/">http://www.ccrdaethiopia.org/</a>
9	Feb 2012	Leaflet for advocacy work on the issue of Equity and Inclusion	An advocacy material produced for dissemination at different sector platforms. (English)	CCRDA-WSF (Ethiopia)	<a href="http://www.ccrdaethiopia.org/">http://www.ccrdaethiopia.org/</a>

Item	Date/s	Title	Description/ language/s	Published by	Access web site (if any)
10	Feb 2012	Ethiopian Water Resources Management policy	This is a national document duplicated for dissemination to NGOs. (English)	CCRDA-WSF in collaboration with Federal Ministry of Water and Energy (FMoWE) (Ethiopia)	<a href="http://www.ccrdaethiopia.org/">http://www.ccrdaethiopia.org/</a>
11	Jan 2012	Ethiopian Water sector strategy	This is a national document duplicated for dissemination to NGOs. (English)	CCRDA-WSF in collaboration with Federal Ministry of Water and Energy (FMoWE) (Ethiopia)	<a href="http://www.ccrdaethiopia.org/">http://www.ccrdaethiopia.org/</a>
12	Jan 2012	National protocol for hygiene and "on-site" sanitation	This is a national document duplicated for dissemination to NGOs.(English)	CCRDA-WSF in collaboration with Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) (Ethiopia)	<a href="http://www.ccrdaethiopia.org/">http://www.ccrdaethiopia.org/</a>
13	Jan 2012	National Hygiene and sanitation strategy	This is a national document duplicated for dissemination to NGOs. (English)	CCRDA-WSF in collaboration with Federal Ministry of Health (FMoH) (Ethiopia)	<a href="http://www.ccrdaethiopia.org/">http://www.ccrdaethiopia.org/</a>
14	Sep 2011	The Right to Water and Sanitation in Ghana: A National Action Plan for Implementation	Stakeholder Forum. (English)	Daily Graphic, Ghanaian Times, Public Agenda (Ghana)	<a href="http://www.washghana.net">www.washghana.net</a> <a href="http://www.moleconference.org">www.moleconference.org</a>
15	Dec 2011	Mole XX11 Conference Report	Conference. (English)	CONIWAS (Ghana)	<a href="http://www.moleconference.org">www.moleconference.org</a>
16	Sep 2011	Calcomanía	El agua es asunto de todos. Ley de Aguas por iniciativa popular. (Spanish)	CEDARENA ANDA FANCA (Costa-Rica)	Not applicable
17	Mar 2012	A wealth of activities and achievements.	Documentos sobre los logros de FANCA 2003-2011. Español-Ingles Impreso y electrónico. (Spanish)	FANCA/ARCA, (Costa-Rica)	<a href="http://www.fanca.co.cr">www.fanca.co.cr</a>
18	Mar 2012	Derecho Humano al Agua y al Saneamiento en Latinoamerica.	Documento sobre el estado del reconocimiento a nivel legal del derecho humano al agua y al saneamiento y soluciones para su implementación. Versión electrónica. (Spanish -English)	FANCA/ARCA, (Costa-Rica)	<a href="http://www.fanca.co.cr">www.fanca.co.cr</a>



Item	Date/s	Title	Description/ language/s	Published by	Access web site (if any)
19	Mar 2012	Manual de Administración	Impresión de un instrumento que contiene metodologías y técnicas que han sido diseñadas para ser utilizadas especialmente por las Juntas administradoras de Sistemas de Agua. (Spanish).	AHJASA (Honduras)	Not applicable
20	Mar 2012	Que es AHJASA	Impresión de trífolios sobre la Asociación. (Spanish-English)	AHJASA, (Honduras)	Not applicable
21	Mar 2012	Asamblea Nacional FANCA y Encuentro AHJASA	Bifolio sobre la asamblea, objetivos, temas. (Spanish)	AHJASA FUPNAPIB (Honduras)	Not applicable
22	Mar 2012	Afiches, stickers para carpetas, diplomas, gafetes	Impresión de material para ser distribuido en Asamblea Nacional. (Spanish)	AHJASA FUPNAPIB (Honduras)	Not applicable
23	Mar 2012	Calendarios de bolsillo	Impresión de calendarios de bolsillo para juntas de agua. (Spanish)	AHJASA FUPNAPIB (Honduras)	Not applicable
24	Mar 2012	Versión popular de la Ley Especial de CAPS	Documento para las sesiones de capacitación sobre a ley de CAPS. 2062 ejemplares en español. (Spanish)	GPAE (Nicaragua)	Not applicable
25	Dec 2011	Pani o Sanitation Adhikaar – Chai Sarbojanin Basto bayon (Right to Watsan – get it for all)	Flyer on Rights and Policy issues. (Bangla)	NGO Forum, BD (India)	Not applicable
26	Dec 2011	Watsan Information Diary	Information on Water & sanitation schemes. (English)	NGO Forum, BD (India)	Not applicable
27	May 2011	Protected drinking water	Steps in collecting water – Pictorials. (Telugu)	MARI (India)	Not applicable
28	May 2011	How bacteria gets into one's body	Pictorials. (Telugu captions)	MARI (India)	Not applicable
29	May 2011	Right To information Act	Brief summary of the RTI (Telugu)	MARI (India)	Not applicable
30	May 2011	World Water for Water and Sanitation	Picket size card on WWWWS with a message on WASH. (Telugu)	MARI (India)	Not applicable
31	Nov 2011	Pamphlet on World Toilet Day – 19 <sup>th</sup> November 2011	Pamphlet. (Telugu)	CRSD (India)	Not applicable
32	Nov 2011	Pamphlet on WATSAN demands	Pamphlet. (Telugu)	CRSD (India)	Not applicable

Item	Date/s	Title	Description/ language/s	Published by	Access web site (if any)
33	Jan 2012	Neeru Paarishuddya Hakkula Chattam Dis-haga	About Right to water & sanitation. (Telugu)	CRSD (India)	Not applicable
34	Jan 2012	GTF-Gram Vikas School sanitation Survey – 2011	A study on 'The Sanitation and Hygiene Conditions in Schools in Ganjam and Keonjhar districts of Odisha'. (English)	Gram Vikas (with support of interns from XLM, Bhubaneswar) (India)	Not applicable
35	Mar 2012	RTI Posters	Training materials on RTI that can be used to create awareness. (Odiya)	Gram Vikas (India)	Not applicable
36	Mar 2012	WES Network Strategic Plan 2011- 2015	Strategic Plan to guide implementation for 5 years (English)	WES Network (Malawi)	Not applicable
37	Mar 2012	2011/2012 Budget Scan Report	A Rapid analysis of the Malawi Water Sector National Budget (English)	WES Network (Malawi)	Not applicable
38	Mar 2012	Baseline Report	An assessment report on the baseline capacity of WES Network. (English)	WES Network (Malawi)	Not applicable
39	Mar 2012	News Paper article	News article on the work of WES Network in Malawi. (English)	WES Network (Malawi)	Not applicable
40	Mar 2012	WES Network Profile	A brief description of the WES Network in Malawi. (English)	WES Network (Malawi)	Not applicable
41	Jan 2011	Etude sur le budget de l'Etat	Informer l'opinion nationale sur l'insuffisance du budget de l'Etat alloué au secteur eau et assainissement et dégager des axes de plaidoyer pour mieux influencer les décideurs pour une augmentation de ce budget. (French)	CAEPHA (Mali)	Not applicable
42	Mar 2011	Production d'un document positionnement sur le transfert de ressources aux collectivités décentralisées	Doter la CAEPHA d'un document déclinant sa position sur les questions de transfert des ressources aux collectivités décentralisées. (French)	CAEPHA (Mali)	Not applicable
43	Mar 2012	Enugu WASH policy implementation guidelines	A document guiding the implementation of the WASH policy of Enugu state. (English)	NEWSAN National (Nigeria)	Not applicable



Item	Date/s	Title	Description/ language/s	Published by	Access web site (if any)
44	Mar 2012	Darazo LGA Local Development Plan	The LDP is an inventory of existing social amenities compared to the required infrastructure needed to provide adequate WASH services at the LGA, a gap analysis is then done to determine the development need of the LGA. Using this, an investment plan is developed to feed into effective and equitable planning at the LGA level. (English)	WEIN (Nigeria)	Not applicable
45	Mar 2012	Campaign Materials	Printed T-shirts to celebrate world water day and world toilet day, Stickers, and Folders (English)	NEWSAN, DBOLDA AND WEIN (Nigeria)	Not applicable
46	Oct 2011	GTF Newsletter	Publication. (English)	UWASNET (Uganda)	Not applicable
47	Oct 2012	The roles and responsibilities of communities in improving WASH	CD. (Local language)	ACORD (Uganda)	Not applicable
48	Nov 2011	Communities roles in improving latrine coverage	CD. (Local language)	ACORD (Uganda)	Not applicable
49	Nov 2011	The role of Government in improving WASH	CD. (Local language)	ACORD (Uganda)	Not applicable
50	Dec 2011	Strategies in improving sanitation in Ibanda town council (case study)	CD. (Local language)	ACORD (Uganda)	Not applicable
51	Mar 2012	Advocacy strategy	Publication. (English)	HEWASA (Uganda)	Not applicable
52	Mar 2012	GTF Newsletter	Publication. (English)	UWASNET (Uganda)	Not applicable
53	Aug 2011	Water, Sanitation and Waste Disposal in Uganda	The position paper highlights changing trends in Uganda and consequences of those actions in relation to water and sanitation. (English)	NAPE (Uganda)	<a href="http://www.nape.or.ug">www.nape.or.ug</a>
54	Mar 2012	Campaign Materials	Printed T-shirts to celebrate world water day and world toilet day, Stickers, and Folders (English)	NEWSAN, DBOLDA AND WEIN (Nigeria)	Not applicable




## GTF 036 JHR

Item	Date	Title of Material	Description	Web Link (if applicable)
1	December 2011	Rights Media Monitoring	Regular report on produced by the LMC media monitoring unit	Attached to report
2	March 2012	Rights Media Monitoring	Regular Regular report on produced by the LMC media monitoring unit	Attached to report
3	June 2012	Evaluation	Annual evaluation done by an external evaluator	Attached
4	May 2012	Policy Briefing: 150 Days Action Plan	Progress reporting on 150 Days Action Plan through LMC's web based aggregation platform for reports on the strategy.	Attached
5	May 2011	Liberia: Mittal's Workers Bleed Under Subcontractors With Killer Salaries	Boima J.V. Boima's story on from the May 2011 field reporting trip to Nimba County	<a href="http://allafrica.com/stories/201105311212.html">http://allafrica.com/stories/201105311212.html</a>
6	May 2011	US\$3 A Day: Arcelor-Mittal's Contractors Bemoan Wages, Health Insurance	Nat Bayjay's story from the May 2011 Field reporting trip to Nimba County	<a href="http://frontpageafricaonline.com/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=324:us3-a-day-arcelormittals-contractors-bemoan-wages-health-insurance-&amp;catid=43:business&amp;Itemid=126">http://frontpageafricaonline.com/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=324:us3-a-day-arcelormittals-contractors-bemoan-wages-health-insurance-&amp;catid=43:business&amp;Itemid=126</a>
7	August 2011	Liberia: Compulsory Free Primary Education Faces Hitches in Grand Bassa Co.	One of Emmanuel Weedee's stories on the FACPE	<a href="http://allafrica.com/stories/201108170644.html">http://allafrica.com/stories/201108170644.html</a>

## GTF 044 PTF

Item	Date	Title of Material	Description of Material	Web link
1.	Jan 2012	PTF Case Studies Series (20 case studies)	The PTF Case Study Series illustrates how CSOs, funded by PTF, have tackled corruption in their respective countries. Case-by-case, each study details how interventions contribute systematically toward promoting and fostering transparency, accountability and participation. These are the milestones and key strategies alike in the attempt to demand and ensure good governance at the grass-roots level, exerting authorities to halt corrupt practices and abide to the promise of the law of the land.	<a href="http://ptfund.org/publications/case-studies/">http://ptfund.org/publications/case-studies/</a>
2.	Jan 2012	PTF Working Papers Series <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Using Media to Fight Corruption</li> <li>CSOs Fighting for Integrity</li> <li>Diagnosing Public Sector Corruption &amp; Implementing Anti-Corruption Programs</li> <li>Strategies for Empowering Communities to Demand Good Governance and Seek Increased Effectiveness</li> </ul>	The PTF Working Paper Series connects Citizens and Civil Society Organizations around the world with knowledge, experience and How-to advice on Anti-Corruption interventions, tools and methodology. Each paper is written by experienced and recognized experts in their field. The explicit focus is to bridge theory and practice, providing a set of possible solutions or entry points to an array of challenges frequently faced by CSOs. Most papers draw examples from international best practice, the universe of PTF-funded Anti-Corruption interventions or address issues with a regional focus. While not prescribing any one model for success, the PTF Working Paper Series aims at sharing and disseminating knowledge, inviting CSOs and individuals to test, comment and further discuss.	<a href="http://ptfund.org/publications/working-papers/">http://ptfund.org/publications/working-papers/</a>
3.	2011-12	17 Project Completion Reports (PCR)	Project Completion Reports from 17 projects completed during the period providing a summary of project objectives, accomplishments and lessons learned. These reports are posted on the CSOs website as well as PTFs	<a href="http://ptfund.org/where-we-work/">http://ptfund.org/where-we-work/</a>  (links available at the end of each regional page)
4.	2011-12	13 Project Completion Assessments (PCA)	Post project evaluations carried out by third party evaluators – either local or visiting PTF Advisers – provide an independent assessment of the project and contributes to the body of knowledge and experience	<a href="http://ptfund.org/where-we-work/">http://ptfund.org/where-we-work/</a>  (links available at the end of each regional page)
5.	May 2012	2010 Partnership for Transparency Annual Report	A summary of PTF activities and achievements during calendar year 2010	<a href="http://ptfund.org/about/annual-report/">http://ptfund.org/about/annual-report/</a>
6.	June 2012	Stimulating the Demand for Good Governance: Eight Strategic Recommendations for Intensifying the Role of the World Bank	A review carried out by the Partnership for Transparency Fund and funded by the World Bank Development Grant Facility	
7.	2011-12	Blog Posts	Brief and timely articles of interest to the good governance and transparency community contributed by PTF Members, Advisers and interested partners	<a href="http://ptfund.org/">http://ptfund.org/</a>



8.	Mar 2012	PTF Spring Newsletter		<a href="http://ptfund.org/ptf-newsletter/">http://ptfund.org/ptf-newsletter/</a>
9.	Nov 2011	Development Materials	Promotional materials (brochures, regional and sector overviews) to communicate PTF's mission and activities	
10.	May & Oct 2011	Board Reports	Reports submitted to the board containing discussion papers and proposals and regional and country reports	
11.	June 2011	Annual Report to DFID's Governance and Transparency Fund	Annual reports provided to DFID describing progress over the past reporting period, and describing the work plan for the following period	<a href="http://ptfund.org/publications/dfid-gtf-annual-reports/">http://ptfund.org/publications/dfid-gtf-annual-reports/</a>

## GTF 077 BBC Media Action

Item	Date	Title of material	Description of material	Web link (if applicable)
1	February 2012	ALL COUNTRIES: Midline Report	Description and analysis of midline survey fielded in all three countries in late 2011.	
2	May 2012	ALL COUNTRIES: Annual Research Report	Summary and analysis of research activities in all three countries between April 2011 and March 2012.	
3	May 2012	ALL COUNTRIES: What is Governance? Comparing the Impact of Governance Programming on Audiences Across Three African Countries	A presentation on the GTF funded 'A National Conversation' project at the 2012 International Communication Association Conference in Phoenix, Arizona.	
4	Jun – Jul 2011	TANZANIA: Rapid Assessment of Radio Stations in Tanzania	An assessment of 103 radio stations in the country highlighting reach and capacity	
5	Jan 2012	TANZANIA: In-Depth Interview Report	Analysis of interviews with station managers and producers at local partner stations and BBC Media Action trainers.	
6	March 2012	TANZANIA: Haba na Haba pre-testing report	Assessment of focus group findings around a pilot episode of Haba na Haba. Focus groups were asked for their thoughts on the content and quality of the programme.	
7	Mar 2012	TANZANIA: Local and national programme databases	Track the topics discussed in each programme broadcast as well as the number of government officials and number of messages sent in to the programme.	
8	March 2012	TANZANIA: Content analysis of local station programmes	The content of programmes produced by local partner stations prior to project programming was assessed.	
9	24 <sup>th</sup> – 31 <sup>st</sup> Mar 2012	TANZANIA: Haba na Haba	x2 episodes broadcast on the shortage of clean and safe water and shortage of beds	
10	Mar 2012	TANZANIA: x19 episodes of local governance programmes	19 episodes of local radio programmes broadcast	
11	July 2011 – Mar 2012	TANZANIA: BBC journalism trainer reports	x3 reports on progress written by trainer	
12	Aug 2011 – Mar 2012	TANZANIA: Mentors reports	Weekly progress reports on six partner stations written by mentors	
13	February 2012	SIERRA LEONE: Audience Feedback Report	Analysis of 150 focus groups conducted between October and December 2011 across Sierra Leone. Analysis concentrated on perceptions of the Fo Rod programme.	
14	January–February 2012	SIERRA LEONE: Case Studies	Two case studies looking at the impact of programmes in Matru Jong and Mile 91.	
15	April 2011–March 2012	SIERRA LEONE: National programme database	Track the topics discussed in each programme broadcast as well as the number of government officials and number of messages sent in to the programme.	
16	April – August 2011	SIERRA LEONE: Content Analysis	A sample of national Fo Rod programmes were assessed for technical and editorial quality.	
17	Apr 2011 to Mar 2012	SIERRA LEONE: Fo Rod	44 episodes of radio programme broadcast	
18	May 2011 & March 2012	SIERRA LEONE: BBC journalism trainer reports	2x reports on progress written by trainer	

19	April 2011-March 2012	SIERRA LEONE: Weekly work-plan	26 progress reports from local mentors	
20	April 2011-March 2012	ANGOLA: 100 Duvidas Programme Database	Track the topics discussed in each programme broadcast as well as the number of government officials and number of messages sent in to the programme.	
21	October 2011 – January 2012	ANGOLA: Audience panels for 100 Duvidas and Estrada da Vida presentations	Assessment of audience thoughts on both magazine programme 100 Duvidas and the drama Estrada da Vida. Fed back to the production teams.	
22	February 2012	ANGOLA: Case Study	Case study looking at the impact of the programme on one individual.	
23	February 2012	ANGOLA: In-depth interview write-up	In-depth interviews with Radio Ecclesia journalist and the Director General of Radio Ecclesia.	
24	March 2012	ANGOLA: Content analysis	A selection of programmes from the 2011-2012 reporting year analysed for technical and editorial quality.	
25	April 2011-March 2012	ANGOLA: 100 Duvidas	54 episodes broadcast	
26	September-March 2012	ANGOLA: Estrada da Vida	52 episodes & 12 companion programmes broadcast	

## GTF 085 Transparency International

### GTF 086 IDASA

Item	Date	Title of Material	Description of Material	Web link
	30 June 2009	1 <sup>st</sup> Annual Report	Report	<a href="http://www.idasa.org/our_work/programme/right_to_know_right_to_education/outputs/research_reports/">http://www.idasa.org/our_work/programme/right_to_know_right_to_education/outputs/research_reports/</a>
	30 June 2010	2 <sup>nd</sup> Annual Report	Report	<a href="http://www.idasa.org/our_work/programme/right_to_know_right_to_education/outputs/research_reports/">http://www.idasa.org/our_work/programme/right_to_know_right_to_education/outputs/research_reports/</a>
	30 June 2011	3 <sup>rd</sup> Annual Report	Report	<a href="http://www.idasa.org/our_work/programme/right_to_know_right_to_education/outputs/research_reports/">http://www.idasa.org/our_work/programme/right_to_know_right_to_education/outputs/research_reports/</a>
	8 June 2011	Mid-Term Review	Report	<a href="http://www.idasa.org/our_work/programme/right_to_know_right_to_education/outputs/research_reports/">http://www.idasa.org/our_work/programme/right_to_know_right_to_education/outputs/research_reports/</a>
	4 April 2012	A Toolkit for Best Practices in School Governance	Toolkit	<a href="http://www.idasa.org/our_products/resources/output/new_publication_toolkit_for/?pid=right_to_know_right_to_education">http://www.idasa.org/our_products/resources/output/new_publication_toolkit_for/?pid=right_to_know_right_to_education</a>
	23 September 2011	Right to Know Day	Poster and press release	<a href="http://www.idasa.org/our_work/programme/right_to_know_right_to_education/outputs/press_releases/">http://www.idasa.org/our_work/programme/right_to_know_right_to_education/outputs/press_releases/</a>
	September 2011 June 2012	Newsletter	Idasa Newsletter	<a href="http://www.idasa.org/our_products/resources/output/right_to_know_right_to_education_16622/?pid=right_to_know_right_to_education">http://www.idasa.org/our_products/resources/output/right_to_know_right_to_education_16622/?pid=right_to_know_right_to_education</a>
	Daily	Social Media	Right to know, Right to Education Facebook Page	<a href="http://www.facebook.com/pages/The-Right-to-Know-Right-to-Education-Project/14143775904421">http://www.facebook.com/pages/The-Right-to-Know-Right-to-Education-Project/14143775904421</a>
	6 October 2011	Article	Right to Know, Right to Education Roundtable	<a href="http://www.idasa.org/our_products/resources/output/right_to_know_right_to_education_6387/?pid=right_to_know_right_to_education">http://www.idasa.org/our_products/resources/output/right_to_know_right_to_education_6387/?pid=right_to_know_right_to_education</a>
	15 November, 2011	"IDASA's plea to Africa's MPs" by Fanyana Mabuza	Online and Print Article from Swaziland's Weekend Observer	<a href="http://www.observer.org.sz/index.php?news=32262">http://www.observer.org.sz/index.php?news=32262</a>
	26 July, 2011	"Laws that restrict access to information" Fanyana Mabuza	Online and Print Article from Swaziland's Weekend Observer, by Fanyana Mabuza	<a href="http://www.observer.org.sz/index.php?news=27785">http://www.observer.org.sz/index.php?news=27785</a>
		"Swaziland: Two Articles on ATI" by Colin Darch	This is an online comment discussing our partner's ATI research and dialogue efforts. Colin Darch comments on the efforts on advocacy for ATI and how difficult the Swaziland political environment is, despite the right to ATI	<a href="http://www.tumblr.com/tagged/save-the-children?before=1311762832">http://www.tumblr.com/tagged/save-the-children?before=1311762832</a>
	5 August 2011	Swaziland: Impossible for Children to Access Public Information, by Mantoe Phakathi	Online article on the Inter-Press Service (IPS) website. The article discusses one of the participants in the RTK/RTE project's IRS Survey conducted by our Swaziland partner, Save the Children Swaziland. The article focuses on the experience of the 16 year old child who was one of the requestors in the survey.	<a href="http://www.ipsnews.net/2011/08/swaziland-impossible-for-children-to-access-public-information/">http://www.ipsnews.net/2011/08/swaziland-impossible-for-children-to-access-public-information/</a>

	Training of Trainers	Report	Report of the activities at the capacity building workshop	To be uploaded by 8 July 2012
	Training of trainers in-country guide	Facilitators Notes	Step-by step description of how to run in country TOT's	To be uploaded by 8 July 2012
	A Toolkit for Best Practices in School Governance	A Small Handbook	Providing easy to follow guidelines of roles and responsibilities of SMC's/Pta's	To be uploaded by 8 July 2012
	Roles and Responsibilities Flash Cards	A set Flash Cards	An easy way of explaining roles and responsibilities of both learners and parents to encourage full participation in the schooling community	To be uploaded by 8 July 2012
	Posters	2 sets of Posters	Posters to be displayed in public spaces explaining learners and parents roles and responsibilities	To be uploaded by 8 July 2012
	Report, pictures and video	Public Seminar Report and Pictures	Right to Education, Access to Information Seminar, hosted at Idasa.	To be uploaded by 8 July 2012
	Fact Sheets	Fact Sheets	Fact Sheet which provide more information to journalists which will encourage the media to write about the Right to Know, Right to Education activities	To be uploaded by 8 July 2012
	Information Request Survey	Summary of the Findings for the Information Request Survey	Summary of the Findings for the Information Request Survey	To be uploaded by 8 July 2012
	Brochure	Project Brochure	Promotional material	To be uploaded by 8 July 2012
	Partner Support Visit: Template	Partner Visit	Template to record Partner support visits to track progress	To be uploaded by 8 July 2012
	Indicator Protocols	Indicator protocols that define our indicators, clarify the justification for our indicators	Indicator protocols details the measurement methods and frequency of data collection in our partner countries.	To be uploaded by 8 July 2012
	March – April 2012	Policy Review Newsletter	Policy review	Uganda Debt Network - Uganda
	March 201	Argument for a New Education system: Thinking beyond comfort - Saving Generations,	Report	Elimu Yetu Coalition - Kenya
	Feb 29, 2012	GNECC's response to State of Nations Address Mid-Term Review	Press Statement	Ghana National Education Campaign Coalition - Ghana
	January 2012	ZCEA calls for measures to preserve quality education	Newspaper Article: The Post	Zambia Civic Education Association - Zambia
	January 2012	The plight for vulnerable children hasn't improved	Newspaper article: the Post	Zambia Civic Education Association - Zambia



	27 July 2011 28 July 2011	Re: Malawi – Violent assault of, and death threats against, human rights defender Mr Benedicto Kondowe	Front Line Defenders Newsletter; ABS: International Observer	Civil Society Coalition for Education - Malawi
	March – April 2012	Policy Review Newsletter	Policy review	Uganda Debt Network - Uganda
	March 201	Argument for a New Education system: Thinking beyond comfort - Saving Generations,	Report	Elimu Yetu Coalition - Kenya



## GTF 088 NASCOH


Item	Date	Title or description of material	Access via web site (if applicable)
1.	January 2012	NASCOH magazine	no
2.	Every Saturday of the week from 1 April 2011- 31 March 2012)	Disability radio programme "seka urema wafa" - 30 minute interview programme with PWDs from across the country.	no
3.	18 December, 2011	Report on media workshop	yes
4.	9 March 2012	Report on visit to urban councils	yes
5.	20 March, 2012	Report on visit to urban councils	yes
6.	29 February 2012	Press Statement on switching off of electricity on Copota School for the Blind	yes
7.	7 November 2011	Feature article in Herald-Lets support the disabled	yes

## GTF 094 CAFOD

Item	Date	Title or description of material	Access web site (if any)
Eastern Africa			
1.	April 2012	Why Marsabit IDPs are not going home soon	Standard newspaper April 5, 2012 pages 18-19.
2.	January 2012	Voters to shun less-educated politicians in next elections	<a href="http://www.nation.co.ke/News/politics/Voters+to+shun+less+educated+politicians+in+next+elections+/-/1064/1311668/-/view/printVersion/-/bt5wr4/-/index.html">http://www.nation.co.ke/News/politics/Voters+to+shun+less+educated+politicians+in+next+elections+/-/1064/1311668/-/view/printVersion/-/bt5wr4/-/index.html</a>
3.	January 2012	Kenya Beyond 2012: Hopes and Concerns	<a href="http://www.jesuithakimani.net/index.php/News-flash/kenya-beyond-2012-general-election-hopes-a-concerns.html">http://www.jesuithakimani.net/index.php/News-flash/kenya-beyond-2012-general-election-hopes-a-concerns.html</a>
4.	Feb 2012	Lenten Campaign - 2012	<a href="http://www.cjpckkenya.org">www.cjpckkenya.org</a>
5.	Feb 2012	The Impact of Devolution on the Governance and Resource Utilization Framework at the National and County Levels	<a href="http://www.kendren.org">www.kendren.org</a>
6.	Feb 2012	Socio-Economic Rights as a Key Driver of Human Development and the Agenda for Kenya	<a href="http://www.kendren.org">www.kendren.org</a>
7.	Feb 2012	Kisii counties top new bribery index	<a href="http://www.nation.co.ke/News/Kisii+tops+in+new+bribery+index/-/1056/1328856/-/cd4fec/-/index.html">http://www.nation.co.ke/News/Kisii+tops+in+new+bribery+index/-/1056/1328856/-/cd4fec/-/index.html</a>
8.	March 2012	Documentary on FGM and forced abortion.DOM	CD(not yet finalised)
9.	January 2012	KENYA: Voters say Faith Leaders will Influence Elections	<a href="http://www.cisanewsafrika.com/?p=3955">http://www.cisanewsafrika.com/?p=3955</a>



10.	March 2012	AMECEA. Publication: Reflection of Africae Munus (being done) Photo galleries.	
	Nov 2011	Bishops Communique on the current situation in-country	
Great Lakes			
8.	March 2012	Participative Research Action on elections. Electoral Observations led by CPJP, CLGP and DFP members (Women's Dynamics for Peace) in Djugu and D'Irumu	<a href="http://www.cdjpbukavu.net">www.cdjpbukavu.net</a>
9.	Dec 2011	Pacific cohabitation	<a href="http://nyundodiocese.info/Commission_Justice_et_Paix.html">http://nyundodiocese.info/Commission_Justice_et_Paix.html</a>
10	August 2011	Training Module on the stakes and challenge of decentralization.	
11	Aug 2011	Module of popularization of land law	
12	Aug 2011	Module on human rights training	
13	Dec 2011	Video on Conviviality day of Rwandan, Congolese and Burundi students organized by CDJP/Nyundo jointly with CDJP/Goma and CDJP/Bujumbura	
	Dec 2012	Training Handbook on inhabitant implementation in participative governance	
	March 2012	Training Handbook on women's role in opinion leading in Cyangugu and D'Uvira	
	March 2012	Handbook on strategies of peace promotion in GL region by ecclesiastical leaders of Bukavu, Cyangugu, Uvira, and Bubanza dioceses.	
	March 2012	Report on CEJP Burundi meetings of set up and CLGP training	
Southern Africa			
19	Feb 2012	State of the Nation 2012	<a href="http://www.caritazambia.org.zm">www.caritazambia.org.zm</a>
20	Jan 2012	2012 National budget analysis	<a href="http://www.caritazambia.org.zm">www.caritazambia.org.zm</a>
21	Feb 2012	4th Quarter bulletin	<a href="http://www.caritazambia.org.zm">www.caritazambia.org.zm</a>
22	Sep 2011	Community researches in Solwezi dioceses	<a href="http://www.caritazambia.org.zm">www.caritazambia.org.zm</a>
23	Aug 2011	<a href="#">The church as an Employer</a>	<a href="http://www.caritazambia.org.zm">www.caritazambia.org.zm</a>
24	Dec 2011	<a href="#">Problem Analysis Research Report of social service providers and environmental pollution in Kan-koyo Township, Mufulira</a>	
25	March 2012	DRM Report	
26	March 2012	Research Report on women's participation in the church	



27	April 2012	CCJPZ pamphlets on elections	
28	April 2012	Governance Training Manual	
29	Nov 2011	Radio Debate on government progress report – I Semester in the sector of planning and infra-structures in the District of Namarroi. Community Radio of Gurue and FBO	
30	Nov 2011	Case Study: Human Rights and Overcrowded Prisons in Milange	
31	May 2011	Bishops Conference Pastoral Letter on access to quality Education Services.	
32	Dec 2011	End of Year Review: Economic Justice and Good Governance Programme	



## GTF 112 NICRO

Item	Date	Title of material	Description of material	Web link
1	June 2011	DFID 2010-2011 annual report	Our normal annual report to DFID	<a href="http://www.nicro.org.za/annual-ncs-report-2010-2011-to-dfid/">http://www.nicro.org.za/annual-ncs-report-2010-2011-to-dfid/</a>
2	March 2012	Silicon bracelets	Plastic bracelets with text	None
3	March 2012	NICRO posters	Promotional posters for NICRO	None
4	Ongoing	Ning development	Online knowledge forum	<a href="http://chancetochange.ning.com/">http://chancetochange.ning.com/</a>
5	Ongoing	Chance to Change development	Facebook group	<a href="http://chancetochange.ning.com/">http://chancetochange.ning.com/</a>
6	February 2012	Moments of Growth booklet	Booklet of letters and poems written by NCS offenders	None
7	January 2012	Case Study Research	Case study on NCS offenders for research purposes	Not yet
8	March 2012	Non-compliance Phase 2	Research into non-compliance of NCS offenders	Not yet
9	June 2012	Traditional Leaders Research	Research into knowledge, attitudes and values of traditional leaders	Embargoed. DFID can request a copy.
10	November 2011	Mentor programme	Part of the Indigenous Justice Pilot	Embargoed. Not for public dissemination. DFID can request a copy.
11	November 2011	Public Attitudes Phase 2	Research into general public attitudes towards sentencing	Previous version on <a href="http://www.nicro.org.za">www.nicro.org.za</a> . New version not yet posted.
12	March 2012	Bags	Branded tote bags	None
13	January 2012	SiSwati Indigenous Justice brochure	Promotional brochure for the Indigenous Justice Pilot	None
14	April 2011 – March 2012	Various print and electronic media articles	Copies of media coverage of the GTF project.	Some posted on the Facebook group. DFID can request copies.

## GTF 141 TIRI

Item	Date	Title of Material	Description of material	Access web site (if any)
<b>Tiri General</b>				
1		PPI website		<a href="http://ppi.tiri.org/">http://ppi.tiri.org/</a>
2		PPI website in Kyrgyzstan		<a href="http://ppi-ru.tiri.org">http://ppi-ru.tiri.org</a>
<b>Palestine</b>				
1	Sep-11	AMAN:ITA report methodology	ITA report methodology in Arabic	
2	Sep-11	AMAN: Legal framework PPI	Raising Awareness Sessions and legal framework that governs local council	<a href="http://ppi.tiri.org/content/legal-framework-governs-local-council">http://ppi.tiri.org/content/legal-framework-governs-local-council</a>
3	Nov-11	AMAN: Media training technical report	Report about two workshops Arabic	<a href="http://ppi.tiri.org/content/media-training-arabic">http://ppi.tiri.org/content/media-training-arabic</a>
4	Aug-11	ARIJ: Trustworthiness in Palestinian Local Governance	A Report By Rasha Alyatim	<a href="http://ppi.tiri.org/news/jan02-2012">http://ppi.tiri.org/news/jan02-2012</a>
5	8-Oct-11	ARIJ: Hebron Theatre Play	A cup of water play in Hebron	<a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zFXHzvJ5Cwo">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zFXHzvJ5Cwo</a>
6	January 2012	Jericho Case Study – Arabic Version		<a href="http://ppi.tiri.org/node/18">http://ppi.tiri.org/node/18</a>
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>				
7	11-Nov	MSDSP:JWG Regulation	Joint Working Group under the Naryn town state administration	<a href="http://ppi.tiri.org/content/joint-working-group-under-naryn-town-state-administration">http://ppi.tiri.org/content/joint-working-group-under-naryn-town-state-administration</a>
8	September	MSDSP:MoU among PPI's CSO Network organization of Naryn and Osh regions	Memorandum Of Understanding BETWEEN Organizations - members of NETWORK	<a href="http://ppi-ru.tiri.org/content/memorandum-understanding">http://ppi-ru.tiri.org/content/memorandum-understanding</a>
9	September	MSDSP: Training reports on Social Partnership and Network Development	Report on training: Social Partnership and Networking + Millennium Development Goals	<a href="http://ppi-ru.tiri.org/content/training-reports-social-partnership">http://ppi-ru.tiri.org/content/training-reports-social-partnership</a>
10	20.02.2012	AOA: Report on outcomes of monitoring of process of selection of judges in the Kyrgyz Republic	Assistance in enhancing transparency and capacity of the Council on the selection of Judges Republic "	<a href="http://ppi-ru.tiri.org/content/report-outcomes-monitoring">http://ppi-ru.tiri.org/content/report-outcomes-monitoring</a>
11	02.06.2012	Insan leilak :Press release (training on February 6-7, Isfana)	Kyrgyz News	<a href="http://ppi-ru.tiri.org/ky-news/jun06-2012-0">http://ppi-ru.tiri.org/ky-news/jun06-2012-0</a>
12	3/9/2012	Insan leilak :Report on training "Effective pro poor integrity advocacy"	Effective advocacy for Good Governance	<a href="http://ppi-ru.tiri.org/content/effective-advocacy-good-governance">http://ppi-ru.tiri.org/content/effective-advocacy-good-governance</a>
13	3/7/2012	Insan leilak :Case study of a girl from the picture, Batken	Kyrgyz News	<a href="http://ppi-ru.tiri.org/ky-news/jun13-2012">http://ppi-ru.tiri.org/ky-news/jun13-2012</a>
14	3/16/2012	Insan leilak :Case study of a single old lady	Kyrgyz News	<a href="http://ppi-ru.tiri.org//ky-news/mar19-2012">http://ppi-ru.tiri.org//ky-news/mar19-2012</a>
<b>Afghanistan</b>				



15		IWA: April Newsletter 2012	<a href="http://ppi.tiri.org/content/iwa-april-2011-news-letter">http://ppi.tiri.org/content/iwa-april-2011-news-letter</a>
16		IWA:CSO-Chicago news letter	<a href="http://ppi.tiri.org/content/cso-chicago-letter">http://ppi.tiri.org/content/cso-chicago-letter</a>
17		IWA: Newsletter-March 2012	<a href="http://ppi.tiri.org/content/march-2012-news-letter">http://ppi.tiri.org/content/march-2012-news-letter</a>
18		IWA: Newsletter-January 2012	<a href="http://ppi.tiri.org/content/integrity-watch-afghanistan-newsletter-january-2012">http://ppi.tiri.org/content/integrity-watch-afghanistan-newsletter-january-2012</a>

## GTF 142 ODI

Item	Date	Title and description of material	Web link (if applicable)
1.	April 2011 – March 2012	Zambia – capacity development materials on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coalition building</li> <li>2. Stakeholder mapping</li> <li>3. Evidence-based engagement</li> <li>4. Action research</li> <li>5. Outcome mapping</li> <li>6. Public policy awareness and sensitisation</li> </ol>	
2.	April 2011 – March 2012	Zambia – Needs assessment reports: deaf assessment	
3.	April 2011 - March 2012	Uganda – Documentaries: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Food security symposium by Development Research and Training</li> <li>b) Informal justice systems symposium by DRT</li> <li>c) The state of maternal health in Kalangala by KAD-INGO</li> </ol>	
4.	May 2011	Ghana – Process Report: Action Research and Media	
5.	June 2011	IPS Africa – Citizens, media and governance	<a href="http://www.mwananchi-africa.org/library/2011/6/29/citizens-media-and-governance.html">http://www.mwananchi-africa.org/library/2011/6/29/citizens-media-and-governance.html</a>
6.	July 2011	Ghana – GSF Baseline Report	
7.	July 2011	Ethiopia – Workshop Proceedings on Institutional Accountability and Membership Development: Experience Sharing among Tigray, Amhara, and Guraghe Development Associations, GDA, Butajira, Ethiopia	
8.	July 2011	Zambia – Action Brief: Promoting women's representation in decision-making positions in Chongwe district	
9.	August 2011	Zambia – audience analysis report: Radio Yatsani	
10.	August 2011	Ethiopia – Current Status of Quality of Education at Public Secondary Schools in Guraghe Zone: Cases of Goro, Butajira, Bue, and Emdibir General Secondary and Preparatory Schools, CoPTSA, Wolkite, Ethiopia	
11.	September 2011	Ghana – Updated profile of Mwananchi grantees	
12.	September 2011	Ghana – Process Report – Learn and Share	

13.	September 2011	Ethiopia – Current Socio-economic Situation of Women in Guraghe Zone. Guraghe Zone Women's Association, Wolkite, Ethiopia	
14.	September 2011	Ethiopia – Basic Development Problems of Primary Farmers' Cooperatives Associations: Institutional Governance. Walta Farmers Cooperatives Union, Butajira, Ethiopia	
15.	October 2011	Ghana – A guide for Assembly Members in Ghana	
16.	October 2011	Zambia – The Silent World (Documentary)	
17.	October 2011 to date	Zambia – Atwaambe IRPs CDs (Radio Phoenix)	
18.	October 2011	Uganda – UPE policy popular version poster	
19.	November 2011	Ethiopia – Leadership and Management In Admas Farmers' Cooperatives Union. Admas FCU, Wolkite, Ethiopia	
20.	November 2011	Ghana – Process Report: Media Training and Consultative Dialogue	
21.	November 2011	Ghana – Process Report National Consultative Dialogue	
22.	December 2011	Ghana – Monitoring Visits to Pilot Grantees	
23.	December 2011	Ethiopia – Assessment of institutional capacity to influence public policy: CSOs, Councils of Elected Representatives, media, and government actors in Guraghe Zone, GDA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	
24.	December 2011	Uganda – CCFU Clan Leaders' charters	
25.	February 2012	Ghana – Process Report: capacity building – New Media	
26.	February 2012	Ghana – Conservation Foundation – Mwananchi project report	
27.	February 2012	Ethiopia – National workshop proceedings on the role of mass-based associations in promoting governance for success in the realisation of the Growth and Transformation Plan for the Guraghe Zone. Guraghe Development Associates, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	
28.	February 2012	Uganda – Andrew Kawooya and Bernard Sabiti: Critiquing food security policies and programmes: lessons from GTF-organised central region symposium	
29.	February 2012	Uganda – Andrew Kawooya Investigative Journalism Training workshop report, Development Research and Training	
30.	February 2012	ODI Working Paper 343, "Citizen voice and state accountability: towards theories of change that embrace contextual dynamics"	<a href="http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/details.asp?id=6282&amp;title=citizen-voice-accountability-theories-change">http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/details.asp?id=6282&amp;title=citizen-voice-accountability-theories-change</a>
31.	March 2012	Ghana – Significant Change Stories	On pdaghana.com
32.	March 2012	Ghana – Process Report: GBI Traditional Council Seminar	
33.	March 2012	Ethiopia – Society and Its Development Actors and Instrumentality of Public Policy. Training module for institutional capacity building on public policy development, implementation and review for CSOs, councillors, media, and government actors in Guraghe zone	
34.	March 2012	Ethiopia – Policy and Policy Development in the Ethiopian Context. Training module for institutional capacity building on public policy development, implementation and review for CSOs, councillors, media, and government actors in Guraghe zone	



35.	March 2012	Uganda – Andrew Kawooya and Bernard Sabiti: What informal justice systems mean to the poor: a call to action	
36.	March 2012	Mwananchi / ODI Working Paper: 'Citizen voice and state accountability: towards theories of change that embrace contextual dynamics'	<a href="http://www.mwananchi-africa.org/news/2012/4/30/new-mwananchi-briefing-paper-published-citizen-voice-and-sta.html">http://www.mwananchi-africa.org/news/2012/4/30/new-mwananchi-briefing-paper-published-citizen-voice-and-sta.html</a>
37.	March 2012	Mwananchi blog: Who are the 'honourable' – MPs or citizens?	<a href="http://www.mwananchi-africa.org/news/2012/4/27/who-are-the-honourable-mps-or-citizens.html">http://www.mwananchi-africa.org/news/2012/4/27/who-are-the-honourable-mps-or-citizens.html</a>
38.	March 2012	Uganda – What informal justice systems mean to the poor: a communiqué from the symposium held at Kibaale Hotel, 2 April 2012	
39.	March 2012	Uganda – Can local courts save our justice system?	<a href="http://www.mwananchi-africa.org/news/2012/5/4/can-local-courts-save-our-justice-system.html">http://www.mwananchi-africa.org/news/2012/5/4/can-local-courts-save-our-justice-system.html</a>
40.	March 2012	Zambia – E-learning: an alternative method of teaching deaf learners	
41.	March 2012	ebpdn / Mwananchi – A new political economy of research uptake	<a href="http://www.mwananchi-africa.org/news/2012/6/7/a-new-political-economy-of-research-uptake.html">http://www.mwananchi-africa.org/news/2012/6/7/a-new-political-economy-of-research-uptake.html</a>
42.	March 2011	Zambia – Action Brief: Promoting women's representation in decision-making positions in Chongwe district	



## GTF 158 Oxfam

Date	Country	Title or description of material	Access to website
	Albania	LAG Maranaj – Shkoder Leaflets	<a href="http://www.maranaj.lag-al.net">www.maranaj.lag-al.net</a>
	Albania	LAG Maranaj – Shkoder Poster	<a href="http://www.maranaj.lag-al.net">www.maranaj.lag-al.net</a>
	Albania	LAG AdriJon – Vlore Leaflets	<a href="http://www.adrijon.lag-al.net">www.adrijon.lag-al.net</a>
	Albania	LAG AdriJon – Vlore Poster	<a href="http://www.adrijon.lag-al.net">www.adrijon.lag-al.net</a>
	Albania	LAG Drini- Leaflets	<a href="http://www.drini.lag-al.net">www.drini.lag-al.net</a>
	Albania	LAG Drini – Poster	<a href="http://www.drini.lag-al.net">www.drini.lag-al.net</a>
	Albania	Questionnaire (in Albanian) for LDP	
April 2011/ August 2011	Armenia	Sunflower magazine	<a href="http://arevatsaghik.wordpress.com">http://arevatsaghik.wordpress.com</a>
2011	Armenia	Ijevan LSAG blog	<a href="http://reliablehands.webs.com/apps/blog/">http://reliablehands.webs.com/apps/blog/</a>
June 2011	Armenia	Newsletter supplement	Gender equality in the food productive sphere
April/2011	Bolivia	Note basic “Approaches for the transversalizacion of the Social Equity and of Gender and the Politicians of Equality of Opportunities	
August/11	Bolivia	1 Municipal ranking of PSG’s Management 2010 (steering wheel and map)	<a href="http://www.iffi.org.bo">www.iffi.org.bo</a>
Nov/11	Bolivia	1 report from the Observatory of sensitive Budgets to gender it “Reports VII”	<a href="http://www.iffi.org.bo">www.iffi.org.bo</a>
25/11	Bolivia	Wedge radial “Creation of tribunals” Gigantografia, poster, steering wheels, stickers.	<a href="http://www.iffi.org.bo">www.iffi.org.bo</a>
Dec./11	Bolivia	Mujenda 2011	<a href="http://www.iffi.org.bo">www.iffi.org.bo</a>
March/2012	Bolivia	Report of Observatory of means and communication	<a href="http://www.iffi.org.bo">www.iffi.org.bo</a>
2011	Chile (HUMANAS)	Humanas Survey 2011	<a href="http://www.humanas.cl">www.humanas.cl</a>
2011	Chile (HUMANAS)	Press Information	<a href="http://www.humanas.cl">www.humanas.cl</a>
2011	Chile (HUMANAS)	Legislative Observatory	<a href="http://www.observatorioparlamentario.cl">www.observatorioparlamentario.cl</a>
March to October 2011	Chile (MARCOSUR)	Report of activities, news and regional monitoring campaign homeworkers.	<a href="http://trabajadorasdomesticadelmercosur.blogspot.com/search?updated-min=2011-01-01T00:00:00-02:00&amp;updated-max=2012-01-01T00:00:00-02:00&amp;max-results=50">http://trabajadorasdomesticadelmercosur.blogspot.com/search?updated-min=2011-01-01T00:00:00-02:00&amp;updated-max=2012-01-01T00:00:00-02:00&amp;max-results=50</a>
February 2012 to April 2012	Chile (MARCOSUR)	Report of activities, news and regional monitoring	<a href="http://trabajadorasdomesticadelmercosur.blogspot.com/search?updated-min=2012-01-01T00:00:00-02:00&amp;updated-max=2013-01-01T00:00:00-02:00&amp;max-results=6">http://trabajadorasdomesticadelmercosur.blogspot.com/search?updated-min=2012-01-01T00:00:00-02:00&amp;updated-max=2013-01-01T00:00:00-02:00&amp;max-results=6</a>
Oct 2011	Guatemala	Ixqik produced radio spots to promote women’s education.	Copy available on request - see RHV files
Oct 2011	Guatemala	Ixqik produced radio spots during the May 28 Campaign, Day for action in favour of women’s health.	Copy available on request - see RHV files
Oct 2011	Guatemala	Departmental Women’s Network REDMUPTEN, Ixqik’s Communication Strategy	Copy available on request - see RHV files



Oct 2011	Guatemala	Systematization of experience on Political Advocacy for Women in Petén Ixqik (1999-20109)	Copy available on request - see RHV files
Oct 2011	Guatemala	Ixmukané-Quiché carried out the Diagnosis: Situation in 9 health care centres and three hospitals in Quiché Department.	<a href="http://www.ixmukane.org">www.ixmukane.org</a> Copy available on request - see RHV files
2011	Guatemala	Ixmukané- Quiché: In the context of general elections, they produced several spots, calling to women to participate making use of their rights. These were produced in different Mayan languages, for example: K'iche	<a href="http://www.ixmukane.org">www.ixmukane.org</a> Copy available on request - see RHV files
2011	Guatemala	Ixmucané-Petén: During the process of their training on communications tools they produced several posters as part of their technical preparation on communication.	Copy available on request - see RHV files
2011	Guatemala	Ixmucané-Petén carried out a healing process for the damage suffered as a product of the increasing violence in that Department, photos are attached	Copy available on request - see RHV files
March 15, 2012	Indonesia	Advocacy Budgeting Module for Papua	
September 2, 2012	Indonesia	Gender Introduction for Community– Puzzle	
January 5, 2012	Indonesia	Planning Development Plan – Policy Review Book	
February 2012	Indonesia	RHV - Documentary Film	
April –October 2010	Liberia	1,500 flyers, 400 AU protocol booklets	
October 18,2010	Liberia	2 billboards produced	
November 24,2010	Liberia	1,500 produced posters on synopsis of the protocol	Yes
May- November 2010	Liberia	T-Shirts	Yes
September 6,13, 2010	Liberia	Radio talk show on women participation in politics and access to leadership	
September 28-30,2010	Liberia	Media awareness(electronic) on the AU protocol (CD)	
March 16-17,2010	Liberia	Internal Mid-term of the RHV project	Yes
May 24, 2010	Liberia	RHV strategy produced	Yes
April – October 2011	Mozambique	Radio – Magazine “Red Sign” in Portuguese	
October – December 2011	Mozambique	Radio – Magazine “Red Sign” in Changana, Sena and Macua	
January 2012	Mozambique	Guide to support Community Radios in facilitating community debates about GBV	
January 2012	Mozambique	Create brief for the production of 2 PSAs	
	Nepal	Wallnewspaper WAM (8 issues)	
	Nepal	Wallnewspaper TWUC (7 issues)	
	Nepal	Wallnewspaper WEAf (7issues)	
	Nepal	DVD best practice	
	Nepal	Abasar “Opportunity”	
	Nepal	Women’s Voice	
	Nepal	Voices from the heart	
	Nepal	Women’s Power	

	Nepal	Pictorial book "Mahila Saksham Chhan"	
	Nepal	Booklet "Sahabhagita"	
	Nepal	Poster "Women's Participation in governance"	
	Nepal	Insight Paper	
	Nepal	Testomonies	
	Nepal	Booklet "Aawaz"	
	Nepal	Booklet "Murchhana"	
	Nepal	Newsletter "Samuhik Aawaz" (4 issues)	
	Nepal	Newsletter "Hamro Abhiyan" (3 issues)	
	Nepal	DVD s(Case Study during Evaluation) (8 issues)	
	Nepal	Booklet "Tathapi"	
	Nepal	Handbook for social mobilizer	
	Nepal	Poster "Women in community decision making structures"	
	Nepal	Booklet "Raising Her Voice"	
Apr to Sep 11	Pakistan	Newsletter	In press
Oct to March 12	Pakistan	Newsletter	Being edited
Oct to Dec 11	Pakistan	Manifesto publication	Being edited
Jul to Sep 11	Pakistan	Flyer (About RHV in Urdu)	In press
Oct to Dec 11	Pakistan	Flyer (Women leaders demands)	In press
Feb- March, 2012	Pakistan	Case stories of women leaders	
January 2011	Africa	Report on Engaging the AU and on event titled "5 Years of the Protocol on Women's Rights in Africa and Gender Equality as a Shared Value"	<a href="http://www.soawr.org">www.soawr.org</a>
June 2011	Africa	Report on SOAWR Coalition in the Activities of the 19th Session of the Executive Council and 17th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU Summit- Equatorial Guinea	<a href="http://www.soawr.org">www.soawr.org</a>
June 2011	Africa	Report on Training for Lawyers and Women's Rights Activists on Using the Protocol in Africa for legal action- Nairobi	<a href="http://www.soawr.org">www.soawr.org</a>
July 2011	Africa	A Guide on using the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa for Legal Action (English edition)	<a href="http://www.equalitynow.org">www.equalitynow.org</a>
July 2011	Africa	Report of the launch of the Protocol Manual	<a href="http://www.soawr.org">www.soawr.org</a>
July 2011	Africa	Media report on the Protocol Manual Launch event	<a href="http://voicesofafrica.africanews.com/site/Practical_guide_to_African_Women_Rights_launched/list_messages/39279">http://voicesofafrica.africanews.com/site/Practical_guide_to_African_Women_Rights_launched/list_messages/39279</a>
January 2012	Africa	Report on SOAWR coalition review & agenda setting meeting, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Office	<a href="http://www.soawr.org">www.soawr.org</a>
January 2012	Africa	Engagement with the 18th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union	<a href="http://www.soawr.org">www.soawr.org</a>



March 2012	Africa	Special issue of Pambazuka News commemorating the international women's day and in solidarity with the Africa Unite campaign	<a href="http://www.pambazukanews.org">www.pambazukanews.org</a>
April 2012	Africa	A Guide on using the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa for Legal Action (French edition) UN Women blog	<a href="http://www.equalitynow.org">www.equalitynow.org</a> <a href="http://www.soawr.org">www.soawr.org</a>
August, 2011	South Africa	Zaphamban' izindlela! Radio drama series CD + music promotion trailer	<a href="http://www.cmfd.co.za">www.cmfd.co.za</a>
August, 2011	South Africa	Zaphamban' izindlela! Radio drama facilitators guide	<a href="http://www.cmfd.co.za">www.cmfd.co.za</a>
February, 2012	South Africa	Review and Planning workshop	
March, 2012	South Africa	RHV South Africa banners and posters	
March, 2012	South Africa	Case study (Booklet) - Raising Women's Voices through radio drama: Reflections from South Africa	
November 2012	Tanzania	Video Documentary	N/A
26 <sup>th</sup> Nov -10 <sup>th</sup> December 2011	Tanzania	16 Days of Activism to fight against Gender Based Violence.	N/A
26-27 March 2012	Tanzania	Training Report for Lawyers on using the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights of Women in Africa for Legal Action.	N/A
October 2009	Uganda	Uganda Baseline Survey on the African Women's Rights Protocol-The Maputo Protocol	<a href="http://www.akinamamawaafrika.org">www.akinamamawaafrika.org</a>
22 October 2009,	Uganda	National Taskforce Members' Media Statement in the Daily Monitor (Print Media)	<a href="http://www.monitor.co.ug">www.monitor.co.ug</a>
July 2010	Uganda	Documentary: East African Caravan on Maternal Health	
Feb 2011	Uganda	RHV Learning Exchange Visit Report	<a href="http://www.akinamamawaafrika.org">www.akinamamawaafrika.org</a>
Feb 2011	Uganda	Mid term Review Report	
May 2010	Uganda	Media Breakfast Meeting Report	<a href="http://www.akinamamawaafrika.org">www.akinamamawaafrika.org</a>
Feb 2011	Uganda	TV spot messages on Sexual and Reproductive Health and rights, economic empowerment, and peace and conflict	<a href="http://www.akinamamawaafrika.org">www.akinamamawaafrika.org</a>

## GTF 164 GDN

Materials produced by GDN				
Item	Date	Title of Material	Description of Material	Web Link (if applicable)
1.	September 2011 (Revised in February 2012)	Project Leaflet	<a href="#">Promotional leaflet on the global project</a>	N.A. .pdf copy attached
2.	September 2011	Project Banners	<a href="#">Promotional banners on the global project</a>	N.A.
3.	October 2011	Project Film	<a href="#">5:34 minute film on the global project</a>	<a href="http://www.gdn.int/pem">www.gdn.int/pem</a>
4.	March 2012	Chinna Chukki: A film on the cost effectiveness of two learning programmes for schools in Karnataka, India	<a href="#">5:45 minute</a> film in collaboration with CBPS, India	<a href="http://www.gdn.int/pem">www.gdn.int/pem</a>
5.	March 2012	Early HIV detection improving lives in West Java, Indonesia	6:03 minute film in collaboration with CEDS, Indonesia	<a href="http://www.gdn.int/pem">www.gdn.int/pem</a>
6.	March 2012	Public Financing of Primary Education in Karnataka - Trends and Reflections	Discussion paper in collaboration with CBPS, India	Paper will soon be available on GDN's new website, .pdf copy attached
7.	March 2012	Application of Cost Effectiveness Analysis in the Water and Sanitation Sector	Discussion paper in collaboration with the project's water Technical Advisors	Paper will soon be available on GDN's new website, .pdf copy attached
8.	March 2012	Towards a True 'Education Federalism'	Policy brief in collaboration with CIPPEC, Argentina	<a href="http://www.gdn.int/pem">www.gdn.int/pem</a>
9.	March 2012	Policy Alternatives in Subsidizing the Water Sector in Armenia	Policy brief in collaboration with AST, Armenia	<a href="http://www.gdn.int/pem">www.gdn.int/pem</a>
10.	March 2012	Public Financing of Elementary Education in Karnataka	Policy brief in collaboration with CBPS, India	<a href="http://www.gdn.int/pem">www.gdn.int/pem</a>
11.	March 2012 (Finalised in June 2012)	Monitoring Report	Part of the project's M&E activities	Report will soon be available on GDN's new website. Please see Annex F2 for report.
12.	March 2012	Project webpages	Webpages on GDN's new website	<a href="http://www.gdn.int/pem">www.gdn.int/pem</a>
13.	February 2012	Project communications strategy	Communications strategy for the overall project	N.A Word copy attached
Materials produced by Partners				
Item	Date	Title of Material	Description of Material	Web Link (if applicable)
14.	April 2011	La deuda con las obras sociales, crisis u oportunidad	Article by CIPPEC, Argentina	<a href="http://www.lanacion.com.ar/1368121-la-deuda-con-las-obras-sociales-crisis-u-oportunidad">www.lanacion.com.ar/1368121-la-deuda-con-las-obras-sociales-crisis-u-oportunidad</a>
15.	May 2011	Agenda de propuestas y desafíos para la salud	Newspaper article by CIPPEC, Argentina	N.A.
16.	May 2011	Las distintas caras de la docencia	Article by CIPPEC, Argentina	N.A.



17.	May 2011	Memo para el futuro Presidente / a y sus Ministros	A memo for the President and the Ministers by CIPPEC, Argentina	<a href="http://www.nexos.cippec.org/Main.php?do=blogView&amp;id=92">www.nexos.cippec.org/Main.php?do=blogView&amp;id=92</a>
18.	May 2011	Cost Effectiveness Analysis for the education, health and water sectors	Final research report by CIPPEC, Argentina	Report will soon be available on GDN's new website
19.	June 2011	Memo de Salud: agenda presidencial 2011-2015	Publication by CIPPEC, Argentina	<a href="http://www.baires-salud.com.ar/opinion-30/memo-de-salud-agenda-presidencial20112015-1775.html">www.baires-salud.com.ar/opinion-30/memo-de-salud-agenda-presidencial20112015-1775.html</a>
20.	June 2011	Santa Fe es la provincia que más aumentó el salario docente	Newspaper article by CIPPEC, Argentina	N.A.
21.	July 2011	Más del 38 por ciento de incremento	Article by CIPPEC, Argentina	<a href="http://www.pagina12.com.ar/diario/suplementos/rosario/10-29398-2011-07-04.html">www.pagina12.com.ar/diario/suplementos/rosario/10-29398-2011-07-04.html</a>
22.	August 2011	Seguro Nacional de Enfermedades Catastróficas: Cómo y por qué	Article in a health journal on national insurance for catastrophic diseases, by CIPPEC, Argentina	<a href="#">N.A.</a>
23.	September 2011	Los números lucen bien, el problema está en la letra chica	Report on National Government Budget proposal, including a section on water and sanitation by CIPPEC, Argentina	<a href="http://www.cippec.org/Main.php?category-id=2&amp;do=documentsShow">www.cippec.org/Main.php?category-id=2&amp;do=documentsShow</a>
24.	November 2011	Cómo hacer justicia educativa	Blog on policies for the education sector by CIPPEC, Argentina	<a href="http://www.nexos.cippec.org/Main.php?do=blogView&amp;url=cómo_hacer_justicia_educativa">www.nexos.cippec.org/Main.php?do=blogView&amp;url=cómo_hacer_justicia_educativa</a>
25.	December 2011	Retos postergados y nuevos desafíos del sistema de salud argentino	Document on public policy options by CIPPEC, Argentina	<a href="http://www.cippec.org/Main.php?category-id=3&amp;do=documentsShow">www.cippec.org/Main.php?category-id=3&amp;do=documentsShow</a>
26.	February 2012	Redistribution of funds for Ministry of Education programmes	Draft research report on policy simulations in the education sector by CIPPEC, Argentina	Final report will be available on GDN's new website
27.	February 2012	Universal Social Protection for Catastrophic Diseases in Argentina	Draft research report on policy simulations in the health sector by CIPPEC, Argentina	Final report will be available on GDN's new website
28.	February 2012	Towards 'Water Federalism'	Draft research report on policy simulations in the water sector by CIPPEC, Argentina	Final report will be available on GDN's new website
29.	May 2011	Cost Effectiveness Analysis for the education, health and water sectors	Final research report by AST, Armenia. Also available in Armenian	<a href="http://www.ast.am/en/public-expenditures-1323152080">www.ast.am/en/public-expenditures-1323152080</a>
30.	July 2011	Cost Effectiveness Analysis: Education	Policy brief by AST, Armenia. Also available in Armenian	<a href="http://www.ast.am/en/1323159240">www.ast.am/en/1323159240</a>
31.	July 2011	Cost Effectiveness Analysis: Health	Policy brief by AST, Armenia. Also available in Armenian	<a href="http://www.ast.am/en/1323159240">www.ast.am/en/1323159240</a>
32.	July 2011	Policy Alternatives in Subsidizing Water Sector in Armenia	Policy brief by AST, Armenia. Also available in Armenian	Eng: <a href="http://www.ast.am/en/1333188043">www.ast.am/en/1333188043</a> Armenian: <a href="http://www.ast.am/en/1323159240">www.ast.am/en/1323159240</a>

33.	September 2011	Presentation on the research results in the health sector to the government and other stakeholders (NGOs)	Presentation	<a href="http://ast.am/en/1323171982">http://ast.am/en/1323171982</a>
34.	October 2011	Presentation on the research results in the water sector to the government and other stakeholders (NGOs)	Presentation	<a href="http://ast.am/en/1323173372">http://ast.am/en/1323173372</a>
35.	February 2012	Policy simulations in the education, health and water sectors	Draft research report by AST, Armenia	Final report will be available on GDN's new website
36.	June 2011	Kemon Budget Chai: What Type of Budget We Want?	Two TV talk shows on Bangla Vision (national channel)	<a href="http://vimeo.com/24708113">http://vimeo.com/24708113</a>
37.	October 2011	Cost Effectiveness Analysis for the education, health and water sectors	Final research report by US, Bangladesh	Report will soon be available on GDN's new website
38.	March 2012	Policy Simulation: Health and water sectors in Bangladesh	Draft research report by US, Bangladesh	Final report will be available on GDN's new website
39.	October 2011	Cost Effectiveness Analysis for the health and water sectors	Draft research report by ISO-DEC, Ghana	Final report will be available on GDN's new website
40.	February 2012	Cost Effectiveness Analysis for education sector: Comparison between capitation grant and capitation and school feeding programs	Final research report by ISO-DEC, Ghana	<a href="http://www.isodec.org.gh/reports.php">www.isodec.org.gh/reports.php</a>
41.	March 2012	Achieving Full Enrolment by 2015; which policy stands the test?	Policy brief by ISODEC, Ghana	<a href="http://www.isodec.org.gh/reports.php">www.isodec.org.gh/reports.php</a>
42.	May 2011	Cost Effective Analysis for the education, health and water sectors	Final research report by FUNDESA, Guatemala	<a href="http://www.fundesa.org.gt/cms/en/cides/fundesa-gdn.html">www.fundesa.org.gt/cms/en/cides/fundesa-gdn.html</a>
43.	August 2011	Night telecentre Mifapro reform	You Tube video by FUNDESA, Guatemala	<a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SrXqVW5Mc3Q">www.youtube.com/watch?v=SrXqVW5Mc3Q</a>
44.	August 2011	Analyzes FUNDESA Mifapro	Web article on the impact of first 3 years of Mifapro by FUNDESA, Guatemala	<a href="http://www.s21.com.gt/nacionales/2011/08/27/fundesa-analiza-mifapro">www.s21.com.gt/nacionales/2011/08/27/fundesa-analiza-mifapro</a>
45.	December 2011	Conditional Cash Transfers Program Analysis	Final report on policy simulations in the education and health sectors by FUNDESA, Guatemala	<a href="http://www.fundesa.org.gt/cms/en/cides/fundesa-gdn.html">www.fundesa.org.gt/cms/en/cides/fundesa-gdn.html</a>
46.	March 2012	Cómo reducir la pobreza extrema y la desigualdad en Guatemala	Policy brief on CCTs by FUNDESA, Guatemala	N.A. .pdf copy attached
47.	September 2011	Most BPL families in Shimoga are unaware of the health scheme	Newspaper article in The Hindu which referred to the RSBY study conducted by CBPS, India	N.A.



48.	January 2012	Towards Good Governance: An action guide for local self governments	Draft action guide by CBPS, India	N.A. .pdf copy attached
49.	January 2012	Cost Effective Analysis for the education sector	Final research report by CBPS, India	Report will soon be available on GDN's new website
50.	January 2012	Cost Effective Analysis for the water sector	Draft research report by CBPS, India	Final report will be available on GDN's new website soon
51.	May 2011	Cost Effectiveness Analysis: Teacher Certification Program-case study in Greater Bandung Area	Final research report by CEDS, Indonesia	Report will soon be available on GDN's new website
52.	May 2011	Cost Effectiveness Analysis: Comparing International Standard School and Acceleration Class Programs	Final research report by CEDS, Indonesia	Report will soon be available on GDN's new website
53.	July 2011	Cost Effectiveness of VCT and PITC in a Hospital Based Clinic in Indonesia	Final research report by CEDS, Indonesia	Report will soon be available on GDN's new website
54.	July 2011	Teacher Certification in Indonesia: A Confusion of Means and Ends	Working paper on cost effectiveness analysis in the education sector by CEDS, Indonesia	<a href="http://www.ideas.repec.org/s/unp/wpaper.html">www.ideas.repec.org/s/unp/wpaper.html</a>
55.	July 2011	Acceleration or Internationalization? A Cost Effectiveness Analysis of Improving School Quality in Indonesia	Working paper on cost effectiveness analysis in the education sector by CEDS, Indonesia	<a href="http://www.ideas.repec.org/s/unp/wpaper.html">www.ideas.repec.org/s/unp/wpaper.html</a>
56.	August 2011	Transparency and Accountability of Public Budget	Radio talk show by CEDS, Indonesia	N.A.
57.	August 2011	Pro-Poor Budgeting	Radio talk show by CEDS, Indonesia	N.A.
58.	September 2011	Distribution and Early Detection of HIV/AIDS	Radio talk show by CEDS, Indonesia	N.A.
59.	September 2011	Teacher Certification: Between Hope and Reality	Radio talk show by CEDS, Indonesia	N.A.
60.	December 2011	Prinsip Keberpihakan Anggaran Publik	Newsletter by CEDS, Indonesia	N.A. .pdf copy attached with this report
61.	February 2012	Water Provision Initiatives in West Java: Pamsimas & Pesat Foundation	Draft research report on cost effectiveness analysis by CEDS, Indonesia	Final report will be available on GDN's new website
62.	May 2011	Cost Effectiveness Analysis of selected health sector programmes in Kenya	Final research report by IEA, Kenya	Report will soon be available on GDN's new website
63.	August 2011	Cost Effectiveness Analysis in the water sector	Draft research report by IEA, Kenya	Final report will be available on GDN's new website soon
64.	November 2011	Cost Effectiveness Analysis: Malaria Vector Control In Kenya	Publication by IEA, Kenya	<a href="http://www.ieakenya.or.ke/documents/Budget%20Focus%20Issues%20No.%2028.pdf">www.ieakenya.or.ke/documents/Budget Focus Issues No. 28.pdf</a>



65.	March 2012	Health Sector Spending in Kenya: Who gains?	Policy Journal by IEA, Kenya	<a href="http://www.ieakenya.or.ke/documents/Policy%20Journal%202012.pdf">www.ieakenya.or.ke/documents/Policy%20Journal%202012.pdf</a>
66.	August 2011	Cost Effectiveness Analysis for the education, health and water sectors	Final research report by EGAP, Mexico	Report will soon be available on GDN's new website
67.	October 2011	Gasto Público en los Programas de Becas 2012	Resource by EGAP, Mexico	N.A.
68.	October 2011	Características de la educación media superior y sus egresados en el mercado laboral	Resource by EGAP, Mexico	N.A.
69.	October 2011	Costo de la Reforma Constitucional: Bachillerato Obligatorio	Resource by EGAP, Mexico	N.A.
70.	November 2011	Gasto Público en Educación 2000–2010	Resource by EGAP, Mexico	N.A.
71.	November 2011	Recursos asignados para educación: PEF 2012	Resource by EGAP, Mexico	N.A.
72.	January 2012	Compulsory Upper-Secondary Education and Restructuring System	Draft research report on policy simulations by EGAP, Mexico	Final report will be available on GDN's new website
73.	January 2012	Bringing Future Benefits to the Present: Is It Possible to Efficiently Correct Tobacco's Externalities in Mexico?	Draft research report on policy simulations by EGAP, Mexico	Final report will be available on GDN's new website
74.	February 2012	La educación, el trabajo informal y los impuestos en México	Resource by EGAP, Mexico	N.A.
75.	March 2012	Program Budgeting and Benefit Incidence Analysis for the education sector	Updates to the previous analysis by EGAP, Mexico	N.A.
76.	April 2011	Program Budgeting and Benefit Incidence Analysis in the education, health and water sectors	Policy briefs by PRAD, Nepal	<a href="http://www.prad-nepal.com/?page_id=23">www.prad-nepal.com/?page_id=23</a>
77.	August 2011	Cost Effectiveness Analysis for the education, health and water sectors	Final research report by PRAD, Nepal	<a href="http://www.prad-nepal.com/?page_id=23">www.prad-nepal.com/?page_id=23</a>
78.	January 2012	Policy simulations in the education, health and water sectors	Draft research report by PRAD, Nepal	Final report will be available on GDN's new website
79.	July 2011	Program Cost Effectiveness Analysis of Indoor Residual Spraying and Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets	Final research report by CSEA, Nigeria	<a href="http://www.cseaafrica.org/index.php?option=com_docman&amp;task=cat_view&amp;gid=64&amp;Itemid=47">www.cseaafrica.org/index.php?option=com_docman&amp;task=cat_view&amp;gid=64&amp;Itemid=47</a>
80.	August 2011	Cost-Effectiveness and Benefits-Cost Analysis of Home Grown School Feeding & Health, and Education Assistance Program in FCT Public Primary Schools, Nigeria.	Final research report by CSEA, Nigeria	<a href="http://www.cseaafrica.org/index.php?option=com_docman&amp;task=cat_view&amp;gid=64&amp;Itemid=47">www.cseaafrica.org/index.php?option=com_docman&amp;task=cat_view&amp;gid=64&amp;Itemid=47</a>
81.	September 2011	Cost-Effectiveness and Benefits-Cost Analysis of Some Water Intervention (The Case of Bauchi State, Nigeria)	Final research report by CSEA, Nigeria	<a href="http://www.cseaafrica.org/index.php?option=com_docman&amp;task=cat_view&amp;gid=64&amp;Itemid=47">www.cseaafrica.org/index.php?option=com_docman&amp;task=cat_view&amp;gid=64&amp;Itemid=47</a>



82.	February 2012	Simulation of Girls' Educational Assistance Programs	Draft research report on policy simulations in the education sector by CSEA, Nigeria	<a href="http://www.cseaafrica.org/index.php?option=com_docman&amp;task=cat_view&amp;gid=64&amp;Itemid=47">www.cseaafrica.org/index.php?option=com_docman&amp;task=cat_view&amp;gid=64&amp;Itemid=47</a>
83.	May 2011	Cost Effectiveness Analysis in the Health sector	Final research report by CIUP, Peru	Report will soon be available on GDN's new website
84.	June 2011	Cost Effectiveness Analysis in the Education sector: Policy Alternatives in Primary School Management and Grade Structure in Peru	Final research report by CIUP, Peru	Report will soon be available on GDN's new website
85.	June 2011	Cost Effectiveness Analysis in the sanitation sector	Draft research report by CIUP, Peru	Final report will be available on GDN's new website
86.	August 2011	Program Budgeting and Benefit Incidence Analysis for the health sector (2006-2011)	Updates to the previous analysis by CIUP, Peru	Report will soon be available on GDN's new website
87.	November 2011	Policy simulations for the education and health sectors	Draft research report by CIUP, Peru	Final report will be available on GDN's new website
88.	March 2012	Policy simulations in the sanitation sector	Draft research report by CIUP, Peru	Final report will be available on GDN's new website
89.	June 2011	Unpacking the Budget for the Education Sector	Article in the university's newsletter by CRC, Philippines	N.A.
90.	June 2011	Cost Effectiveness Analysis in the health and water sectors	Final research report by CRC, Philippines	Report will soon be available on GDN's new website
91.	September 2011	A Cost Effectiveness Analysis of two secondary school interventions: The case of Pasig City Division School	Final research report by CRC, Philippines	Report will soon be available on GDN's new website
92.	January 2012	Policy Simulation Report: The Case of Batangas City Water District	Draft research report by CRC, Philippines	Final report will be available on GDN's new website
93.	March 2012	Philippines: Towards Universal Health Coverage	Draft on policy simulations by CRC, Philippines	Final report will be available on GDN's new website
94.	March 2012	Closing the Classroom Gap: A policy simulations report	Draft research report on policy simulations by CRC, Philippines	Final report will be available on GDN's new website
95.	August 2011	Cost Effectiveness of Malaria control programmes in Uganda: The case study of Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLINs) and Indoor Residual Spraying	Final research report by EPRC, Uganda	Report will soon be available on GDN's new website
96.	December 2011	Cost-effectiveness of water interventions: The case for public stand-posts and bore-holes in reducing diarrhoea among urban households in Uganda	Final research report by EPRC, Uganda	Report will soon be available on GDN's new website
97.	February 2012	Cost Benefit Analysis of the Uganda Post Primary Education and Training Expansion and Improvement (PPETEI) Project	Final research report by EPRC, Uganda	Report will soon be available on GDN's new website
98.	March 2012	Updates to program budgeting and benefit incidence analysis for the health and water sectors	Updates to the previous analysis by EPRC, Uganda	Report will soon be available on GDN's new website

99.	March 2012	Policy simulations in the education and health sectors	Draft research report by EPRC, Uganda	Final report will be available on GDN's new website
100.	March 2012	Cost Benefit Analysis of the Uganda Post Primary Education and Training Expansion and Improvement (PPETEI) Project	Working paper by EPRC, Uganda	<a href="http://www.eprc.or.ug/pdf_files/series86.pdf">www.eprc.or.ug/pdf_files/series86.pdf</a>
101.	March 2012	Cost-effectiveness of water interventions: The case for public stand-posts and bore-holes in reducing diarrhea among urban households in Uganda	Working paper by EPRC, Uganda	<a href="http://www.eprc.or.ug/pdf_files/series85.pdf">www.eprc.or.ug/pdf_files/series85.pdf</a>
102.	March 2012	Cost Effectiveness of Malaria control programmes in Uganda: The case study of Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLINs) and Indoor Residual Spraying	Working paper by EPRC, Uganda	<a href="http://www.eprc.or.ug/pdf_files/series84.pdf">www.eprc.or.ug/pdf_files/series84.pdf</a>
103.	March 2012	Baby deaths down as Uganda makes healthy progress	Newspaper article by EPRC, Uganda	N.A. .pdf copy of article attached



## GTF 170 SFCG

Item	Date	Title of Material	Description	Web link
1. Angola TV	Jan-March 2011	O Equipa	15 episodes	
2. Burundi: radio	June-Sept 2011	Intamenwa!	32 radio eps	
<u>2.a Burundi: spots</u>	same		4 peace messages	
2.b Burundi	same		2 TV spots	
2. c Burundi	same		Music competition	
3. Cote d'Ivoire	Dec 2011	Mobile cinema	Screenings/dialogue	
4. CIV	March 2012	L'Equipe	Short film	
5. CIV	March 2012	Evaluation		
6. DR Congo	March 2012	Evaluation		
7. DR Congo	Nov-Dec 2011	L'Equipe	11 episodes TV	
8. Indonesia	Feb 2012	Tim Bui		
9. Nepal	June 2011	Hamro Team	13 episodes TV	
10. Kenya	July – Sept 2011	The Team	13 episodes TV	
11. Kenya	July –Oct 2011	mobile screenngs/dia- louge	48 screenings	
12. Kenya	Nov-Dec 2011	The Team	52 episodes vernacular radio (4 languages, 13 episodes each)	
13. Kenya	March 2012	Final Evaluation		
14. Liberia	April 2011-March 2012	The Team screenings	40 screenings and dialogues	
15. Sierra Leone	Aug 14-Dec 18 2011	The Team	10 episodes TV	
16. Nepal	March 2012	Hamro	Short film - outreach	
17. Zimbabwe	Jan-Feb 2012	The Team	Screenings: 6 locations across Zimbabwe	

## GTF 174 Gender Links

Item	Date	GTF Activity	Title or description of material	Access website if any	
<b>ALLIANCE</b>					
		1.1.1 Analysis of losses versus gains in the Protocol adopted	Handbook: Roadmap to equality: Lessons learned in the campaign for a SADC Protocol on Gender and Development	In 2009 report.	
1.	April 2011 – March 2012	1.1.2 Lobbying and advocacy in Mauritius and Botswana (the countries that have not yet signed).	Botswana strategy for signing developed by Botswana Alliance focal Network led by Botswana Council of NGOs (BOCONGO) Gender Sector with assistance from GL in its role as regional alliance secretariat	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/draft-strategy-paper-signing-of-the-sadc-gender-protocol-2012-04-10">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/draft-strategy-paper-signing-of-the-sadc-gender-protocol-2012-04-10</a>	
2.			Mauritius case study on the passing of Local Government Act but laments that the country has not signed	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/a-giant-step-towards-gender-equality-local-government-act-provides-for-legislated-quota-2012-05-29">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/a-giant-step-towards-gender-equality-local-government-act-provides-for-legislated-quota-2012-05-29</a>	
3.			Tracking commitment by SADC Member States - signing and ratification	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/sadc-tracking-commitment">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/sadc-tracking-commitment</a>	
4.			Implementation chapter of the SADC Gender Protocol 2011 Barometer and;	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/attachment.php?aa_id=13394">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/attachment.php?aa_id=13394</a>	
5.			Four specific examples from the Gender Links Opinion and Commentary Service	Examples <a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article.php?a_id=26701">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article.php?a_id=26701</a>	
6.				<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/botswana-village-meeting-opens-dialogue-2011-07-17">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/botswana-village-meeting-opens-dialogue-2011-07-17</a>	
7.				<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article.php?a_id=27658">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article.php?a_id=27658</a>	
8.				<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/the-gender-divide-in-africa—breaking-the-glass-ceiling-2011-02-02">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/the-gender-divide-in-africa—breaking-the-glass-ceiling-2011-02-02</a>	
9.				The Roadmap to Equality newsletters have articles urging SADC States that have not signed the Gender Protocol to do so. Now there is a permanent tag in every issue which shows which countries have signed or not signed and highlights points of advocacy.	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/publications-gender-justice-barometer">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/publications-gender-justice-barometer</a>
10.				Examples of articles in Roadmap to equality e-newsletter specifically calling on Botswana to sign	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/searchquick.php?page=0&amp;q=searchString=signing+Botswana&amp;search=yes&amp;searchBy=sr_rel_all&amp;search-submit_x=0&amp;search-submit_y=0&amp;sq_id=165&amp;">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/searchquick.php?page=0&amp;q=searchString=signing+Botswana&amp;search=yes&amp;searchBy=sr_rel_all&amp;search-submit_x=0&amp;search-submit_y=0&amp;sq_id=165&amp;</a>
11.				Examples of articles in Roadmap to equality e-newsletter specifically calling on Mauritius to sign	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/searchquick.php?q=searchString=sign+Mauritius&amp;search=yes&amp;searchBy=sr_rel_all&amp;search-submit_x=0&amp;search-submit.y=0;">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/searchquick.php?q=searchString=sign+Mauritius&amp;search=yes&amp;searchBy=sr_rel_all&amp;search-submit_x=0&amp;search-submit.y=0;</a> <a href="http://allafrica.com/stories/201203121198.html">http://allafrica.com/stories/201203121198.html</a>



Item	Date	GTF Activity	Title or description of material	Access website if any
	April 2011 – March 2012	1.1.3 Lobbying and advocacy in all the countries that have not yet ratified the Protocol, including at parallel meetings of Heads of State.	With support from UK Aid and Norwegian Church Aid GL produced a ratification tool kit for use by civil society and governments that have not signed.	In 2011 report.
12.			The Roadmap to equality e-newsletter used as an advocacy tool for countries that have not ratified to do so.	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/publications-gender-justice-barometer">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/publications-gender-justice-barometer</a>
13.			SADC Gender Protocol 2011 Barometer used a tool for calling on governments to ratify.	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/attachment.php?aa_id=13394">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/attachment.php?aa_id=13394</a>
14.		1.1.4 Lobbying, advocacy for constitutional and legal reform; taking up of test cases.	Chapter 1 in regional SADC Gender Protocol Barometer 2011 Report	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/attachment.php?aa_id=13385">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/attachment.php?aa_id=13385</a>
15.		1.2.1 At least one meeting per annum of the Alliance linked to the Heads of State Summit; regular communication between the clusters.	Alliance report, Heads of State Summit, August 2011	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/alliance-annual-meeting-august-2011-2011-10-03">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/alliance-annual-meeting-august-2011-2011-10-03</a>
16.		1.2.2. Monthly cluster telecons; annual reports and action plan of the Alliance.	Minutes available	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/alliance-annual-meeting-august-2011-2011-10-03">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/alliance-annual-meeting-august-2011-2011-10-03</a> <a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/governance-cluster-meeting-and-the-relaunch-of-the-5050-campaign-2011-10-03">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/governance-cluster-meeting-and-the-relaunch-of-the-5050-campaign-2011-10-03</a> <a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/sadc-advocacy">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/sadc-advocacy</a>
		1.2.3 Chapter in the Alliance handbook on capacity building and on-going gathering of case studies showing how knowledge is applied.	See 2009 report for chapter in the Alliance Handbook Case studies of the SADC Gender Protocol@Work	
		1.2.4 Launches of the video; staging of interactive engagements on the Protocol process including at international forums.	SADC Gender Protocol DVD	In 2010 report.
17.		1.3.1 Dissemination of Protocol in 25 languages.	Updated and reprinted the indigenous pamphlets and developed 12 indigenous scorecards to measure progress in the implementation of the provisions of the Protocol	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/indigenous-pamphlets-sadc-gender-and-protocol-2009-07-08">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/indigenous-pamphlets-sadc-gender-and-protocol-2009-07-08</a>
18.	April 2011 – March 2012	1.3.2 14 countries x an average of 40 community meetings to popularise the Protocol in the four years after its adoption = 560 meetings x 40 pp= 22,000pp	SADC Gender Protocol village level workshops report.	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/sadc-gender-protocol-village-level-workshops-2010-06-23">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/sadc-gender-protocol-village-level-workshops-2010-06-23</a>
		1.3.3 20 radio programmes per annum	Radio resource pack – Tune into the GEM Summit; radio programmes were produced during the Gender and Media Summit on the SADC Gender Protocol.	In 2011 report.

Item	Date	GTF Activity	Title or description of material	Access website if any
19.	April 2011 – March 2012	1.3.4 Personal testimonies.	Submitted in June 2011 report – GL @ 10	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/changing-lives">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/changing-lives</a>
20.	July 2011 – June 2012	1.3.5 Knowledge and attitude survey.	Online Protocol quiz for citizens engagement	<a href="http://forms.genderlinks.org.za/view.php?id=113">http://forms.genderlinks.org.za/view.php?id=113</a>
21.			Attitudes quiz	<a href="http://forms.genderlinks.org.za/view.php?id=110">http://forms.genderlinks.org.za/view.php?id=110</a>
22.	July 2011 – June 2012		Media chapter of the 2011 report for outcomes for attitudes in 2011	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/attachment.php?aa_id=13393">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/attachment.php?aa_id=13393</a>
23.			Implementation chapter for outcomes of the knowledge quiz	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/attachment.php?aa_id=13394">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/attachment.php?aa_id=13394</a>
24.	July 2011 – June 2012	Monitoring and evaluation	Regional report: SADC Gender Protocol Baseline Barometer	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/sadc-gender-protocol-2011-barometer-2011-08-05">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/sadc-gender-protocol-2011-barometer-2011-08-05</a>
25.			The Alliance subsequently launched the regional report in six SADC countries.	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/2011-2012-sadc-gender-protocol-barometer-launches-report-2012-06-21">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/2011-2012-sadc-gender-protocol-barometer-launches-report-2012-06-21</a>
<b>GENDER, ELECTIONS, MEDIA</b>				
		2.1.1 100 newsroom training sessions on gender and governance	Fact sheets, training manuals and reports	In 2011 report.
		2.1.2.3 Follow up media monitoring; collection of stories written; testimonies from participants;	Gender in the 2009 Botswana elections	
			Gender in the 2009 Malawi elections	
			Gender in the 2010 Mauritius elections	
			Gender in the 2009 Namibia elections	
			Gender in the 2010 Tanzania elections	
26.	July 2011 – June 2012		Gender in the 2011 Lesotho local elections	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/getting-the-balance-right-2012-04-19">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/getting-the-balance-right-2012-04-19</a>
27.	May 2011		Gender in the 2011 South Africa local government elections	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/media-gender-media-and-elections-1">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/media-gender-media-and-elections-1</a>
28.	July 2011 – June 2012		Gender in the 2011 Zambia local elections	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/where-are-all-the-women-2012-04-19">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/where-are-all-the-women-2012-04-19</a>
		2.1.4 7 countries x average of 20 women decision-makers= 140 women decision-makers trained	Gender and election reports for Botswana, DRC, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia and Tanzania	In 2011 report.
<b>GOVERNANCE</b>				



Item	Date	GTF Activity	Title or description of material	Access website if any
		2.2.1. Research in 6 countries	DVD: At the Coalface Gender and Governance in Southern Africa	In 2011 report.
			At the Coalface: Gender and Local Government in Madagascar	
			Zimbabwe Centres of Excellence for gender mainstreaming in local government manual	
			At the Coalface: Gender and Local Government in Zimbabwe	
			At the Coalface: Gender and Local Government in Mozambique	
29.	April 2012		The third annual Gender Justice and Local Government Summit and Awards was held from 23 – 25 April 2012 in Johannesburg, South Africa	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/gender-justice-and-local-government-summit-2012">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/gender-justice-and-local-government-summit-2012</a>
JUSTICE				



Item	Date	GTF Activity	Title or description of material	Access website if any
30.	April 2011 – June 2012	3.1 Testing of indicators in Mauritius and Botswana as measured by the basket of indicators to be devised as part of national action plan process.	GBV Indicators Western Cape and Kwazulu Natal page	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/western-cape-gbv-indicators-project">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/western-cape-gbv-indicators-project</a>
31			GBV Indicators Gauteng Research Report	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/the-war-at-home--gbv-indicators-project-2011-08-16">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/the-war-at-home--gbv-indicators-project-2011-08-16</a>
32.			GBV Indicators Botswana Research Report	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/the-gender-based-violence-indicators-study-botswana-2012-03-28">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/the-gender-based-violence-indicators-study-botswana-2012-03-28</a>
33.			Fact sheet on the extent of GBV in the Western Cape	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/attachment.php?repa_id=279">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/attachment.php?repa_id=279</a>
34.			Fact sheet on the extent of GBV in Kwazulu Natal	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/attachment.php?repa_id=278">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/attachment.php?repa_id=278</a>
35.			Fact sheet on extent of GBV in Mauritius	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/attachment.php?repa_id=275">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/attachment.php?repa_id=275</a>
36.			Regional GBV Indicators research findings pamphlet	<a href="http://www.google.co.za/url?q=http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/the-warhome-findings-of-the-gbv-indicators-research-project-in-south-africa-botswana-and-mauritius-2012-04-21&amp;sa=U&amp;ei=aVy2T_jUNNC3hAf-buvjYCA&amp;ved=0CBsQFjAC&amp;us-g=AFOjCNG5eERyxp0uXVYg_vCeS1e54Rh2A">http://www.google.co.za/url?q=http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/the-warhome-findings-of-the-gbv-indicators-research-project-in-south-africa-botswana-and-mauritius-2012-04-21&amp;sa=U&amp;ei=aVy2T_jUNNC3hAf-buvjYCA&amp;ved=0CBsQFjAC&amp;us-g=AFOjCNG5eERyxp0uXVYg_vCeS1e54Rh2A</a>
37.			Commentary and opinion pieces based on the research.	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/the-war-at-home--gbv-indicators-project-2011-08-16">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/the-war-at-home--gbv-indicators-project-2011-08-16</a>
38.				<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/the-gender-based-violence-indicators-study-botswana-2012-03-28">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/the-gender-based-violence-indicators-study-botswana-2012-03-28</a>
39.				<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/southern-africa-political-will-needed-to-end-gbv-in-the-region-2012-03-29">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/southern-africa-political-will-needed-to-end-gbv-in-the-region-2012-03-29</a>
40.				<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/call-for-prevalence-survey-as-police-data-again-falls-short-2011-11-23">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/call-for-prevalence-survey-as-police-data-again-falls-short-2011-11-23</a>
41.				<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article.php?a_id=26745">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article.php?a_id=26745</a>
42.				<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/botswana-state-of-emergency-call-to-end-violence-against-women-2012-03-29">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/botswana-state-of-emergency-call-to-end-violence-against-women-2012-03-29</a>
				3.2 Backstopping of NAPs
43.	April 2011 – March 2012	3.3 and 8.4 “I” Stories and Cyber dialogues	“I” stories 2011	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/i-stories/">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/i-stories/</a>
			Cyber dialogue summaries 2011 included in Daily Links, e-newsletter for the 16 Days 2011 and COP 17	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/gender-justice-16-days-of-peace">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/gender-justice-16-days-of-peace</a>
44.	November 2011	16 Days of no violence campaign fact sheets	What is the 16 Days of No Violence Against Women	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/fact-sheets-2011-2011-11-20">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/article/fact-sheets-2011-2011-11-20</a>



Item	Date	GTF Activity	Title or description of material	Access website if any
		16 Days of no violence campaign fact sheets	Media Part Of The Problem or part of the Solution – Fact Sheet	In 2011 report. -
			Score a Goal for Gender Equality! Halve Gender Violence by 2015 – Fact Sheet	
			Attitudes Towards Gender Relations, and GBV in Gauteng Province of South Africa – Fact Sheet	
			Speaking Out Can Set you Free – Fact Sheet	
			Take Back The Night and Localising 365 Days of Action – Fact Sheet	
			At The Click of a Mouse – Fact Sheet	
			Score a Goal for Equality! Thumbs Down to Economic Violence – Fact Sheet	
			Making Care Work Count – Fact Sheet	
			Sexual Orientation and GBV – Fact Sheet	
			International Day For the Disabled – Fact Sheet	
			Culture Tradition and the Role of Men – Fact Sheet	
			Sex Work and GBV – Fact Sheet	
			Human Trafficking and Migrant Women – Fact Sheet	
			Gender Violence: What's the Political Agenda? – Fact Sheet	
			16 Days poster	
		16 Days poster	Take Back The Night	
		16 Days logos and graphics	16 Days of Peace, 365 Days of Action, Act against Abuse, Spread the message	
45.	November – December 2011	Sixteen Days of Activism 2011	16 Days of Activism 2011 Report	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/16-days-of-activism-2011">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/16-days-of-activism-2011</a> .
46.	July 2011 – June 2012	3.4 Gender Justice Barometer (GJB)	Gender Justice Barometer included in Roadmap to Equality newsletter.	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/publications-gender-justice-barometer">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/publications-gender-justice-barometer</a>
<b>CARE WORK</b>				
		4.1.1 Baseline study and development of model policy	Model policy included advocacy handbook for care work policy	In 2011 report.
		4.1.2 Lobbying and advocacy on the model legislation.	Making care work count:	In 2011 report.
66.	April 2011 – March 2012	4.1.3 Gathering of case studies and personal accounts.	Care workers speak out	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/care-workers-speak-out">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/care-workers-speak-out</a>

Item	Date	GTF Activity	Title or description of material	Access website if any
		4.2.1 5 daily newspapers at the CSW; 100 first-hand accounts about home based care carried in the media; Posters, pamphlets, fact sheets and folders in local languages	Report; supplements; facts sheets and advocacy materials.	In 2011 report.
		4.2.2 Case study in booklet and DVD form	Making care work count DVD	In 2011 report.
<b>GENDER AND MEDIA</b>				
67.	April 2011 to March 2012	5.1 1400 citizens of whom at least half are women, trained in media literacy; attitude and follow up surveys devised and administered.	Media literacy country reports	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/media-media-literacy">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/media-media-literacy</a>
		5.2.1 Two gender and media summits: 150 best practices in promoting gender equality in and through the media.	GEM Summit report	In 2011 report.
			Summit newsletter 15 October	In 2011 report.
			Summit newsletter 14 October	
			Summit newsletter 13 October	
68.	April 2011 – March 2012	5.2.2 Online directories of women sources on the GL website	Directory of women sources	<a href="http://gemcommunity.genderlinks.org.za/index.php?s=1ff6052c451e55b67c96caf0eb60c64a&amp;act=members&amp;max_results=20&amp;show-all=0&amp;filter=7&amp;sort_order=asc&amp;sort_key=members_display_name&amp;st=0">http://gemcommunity.genderlinks.org.za/index.php?s=1ff6052c451e55b67c96caf0eb60c64a&amp;act=members&amp;max_results=20&amp;show-all=0&amp;filter=7&amp;sort_order=asc&amp;sort_key=members_display_name&amp;st=0</a>
69.	April 2011 – March 2012	5.2.3 Gender and Media Diversity Centre operations; seminars; bi-annual journal; annual meeting with librarians; audit of gender in media education.	GMDC operations	<a href="http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/gmdc">http://www.genderlinks.org.za/page/gmdc</a>
			GIME Regional and country reports	In 2011 report.



Item	Date	GTF Activity	Title or description of material	Access website if any
		5.2.4 Second Gender, HIV and AIDS and media study. One regional and 14 country reports on media coverage of Gender, HIV and AIDS and the media and 4.2.3 GMBS and HIV/AIDS monitoring survey	Regional report	In 2011 report.
			GMPS Botswana report	
			GMPS DRC report	
			GMPS Madagascar report	
			GMPS Malawi report	
			GMPS Mauritius report	
			GMPS Mozambique report	
			GMPS Namibia report	
			GMPS Seychelles report	
			GMPS South Africa report	
			GMPS Swaziland report	
			GMPS Tanzania report	
			GMPS Zambia report	
			GMPS Zimbabwe report	
		GMPS DVD	Gender, media and diversity DVD	
		GMPS and GIME launches	GMPS and GIME launch report	

### GTF 201 Cranfield

Item	Date	Title or description of material
	By 15/12/08	Province to village level: awareness-raising and training curriculum
	15/12/08 to 10/02/09	Province to village level: session materials including translation
	20/01/09 to 24/02/09	Province to village level: Materials for twenty four 15 to 30 minute dramatic productions / short theatre
	20/01/09 to 24/02/09	Province to village level: Posters, sixteen different ones, covering major governance issues emanating from the scoping study
	15/12/08 to 10/02/09	Province to village level: Session outlines and specific learning objectives
	01/02/09 to 25/02/09	For the PMTs: ToT facilitation guidelines for PMT course
	01/02/09 to 25/02/09	For the PMTs: ToT course narrative for PMTs
	01/02/09 to 25/02/09	For the PMTs: ToT course narrative for the awareness raising sessions
	By 03/03/09	For the PMTs: Guidelines for management and implementation of action-learning projects
	Sept 09 to March 12	Monthly Narrative reports of activities
	16 November 09	Pilot Phase (Laghman Province) Completion Report
	20 December 09	Interim Evaluation Report of Pilot Phase
	March 2010	Final Evaluation Report of the Pilot Phase

	30 March 2010	Dissemination workshop entitled "Afghanistan: Building Resilient Communities in Provinces. Local Afghan and international partner collaboration - Promoting best practice for the future," Cranfield University, Shrivenham UK (25+ participants)
	July 2010	Annual Report 02 – Province of Laghman
	18-25 Sept 2010	AIMTEIC visit to CU at Shrivenham (Managing Disaster Management Course for AIMTEIC staff & IED awareness session for AIMTEIC staff)
	21 Sept 2011	Dissemination event - Presentation of the RGI to Cranfield guests. The purpose was to share the experiences of working with local communities in Afghanistan.
	12 January 2011	Mid-Term Review Interim Report
	28 January 2011	Mid-Term Review Final Report
	April 2011	Implementation in the Province of Kapisa Completion Report
	July 2011	Annual Report 03 – Province of Kapisa
	April 2012	Implementation in the Province of Baghlan Completion Report
	May 2012	Presentation of RGI to PPA Learning Group and DFID strategic partners on Measuring Resilience workshop.

## GTF 219 Global Witness

Date	Title or description of material	Website	Languages
May-11	Ecuador: Annual Forest Sector Transparency Report Card 2010	<a href="http://www.foresttransparency.info/cms/file/435">www.foresttransparency.info/cms/file/435</a> <a href="http://www.grupofaro.org/node/325">www.grupofaro.org/node/325</a>	Sp
Jun-11	Annual Forest Sector Transparency Report Card 2010 (web version)	<a href="http://www.foresttransparency.info/report-card/2010/">www.foresttransparency.info/report-card/2010/</a> <a href="http://www.transparenceforestiere.info/report-card/2010/">www.transparenceforestiere.info/report-card/2010/</a> <a href="http://www.transparenciaforestal.info/report-card/2010/">www.transparenciaforestal.info/report-card/2010/</a>	En Fr Sp
Sep-11	"We are people already sold," a film showing the real impact of industrial logging on Congolese communities (co-produced with another Global Witness programme).	<a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qxn5jfgED1w">www.youtube.com/watch?v=qxn5jfgED1w</a> <a href="http://www.globalwitness.org/library/we-are-people-already-sold-film-shows-real-impact-industrial-logging-congolese-communities">www.globalwitness.org/library/we-are-people-already-sold-film-shows-real-impact-industrial-logging-congolese-communities</a>	En, Fr
Oct-11	Annual Forest Sector Transparency Report Card 2010 (print version)	<a href="http://www.foresttransparency.info/cms/file/419">www.foresttransparency.info/cms/file/419</a>	En
Oct-11	Cameroon : Annual Forest Sector Transparency Report Card 2011	<a href="http://www.foresttransparency.info/cms/file/451">www.foresttransparency.info/cms/file/451</a>	En, Fr
Oct-11	Ghana: Annual Forest Sector Transparency Report Card 2011	<a href="http://www.foresttransparency.info/cms/file/457">www.foresttransparency.info/cms/file/457</a>	En
Oct-11	Liberia: Annual Forest Sector Transparency Report Card 2011	<a href="http://www.foresttransparency.info/cms/file/436">www.foresttransparency.info/cms/file/436</a>	En
Dec-11	Guidelines to Partners on In-country review	Project Intranet, available upon request	En, Fr, Sp
Dec-11	Guidelines to Partners on Programme's final year	Project Intranet, available upon request	En, Fr, Sp



Feb-12	Annual Forest Sector Transparency Report Card 2011 (web version)	<a href="http://www.foresttransparency.info/report-card/2011/">www.foresttransparency.info/report-card/2011/</a> <a href="http://www.transparenceforestiere.info/report-card/2011/">www.transparenceforestiere.info/report-card/2011/</a> <a href="http://www.transparenceforestiere.info/report-card/2011/">www.transparenceforestiere.info/report-card/2011/</a>	En Fr Sp
Feb-12	Peru: Annual Forest Sector Transparency Report Card 2011	<a href="http://www.foresttransparency.info/cms/file/517">www.foresttransparency.info/cms/file/517</a> <a href="http://issuu.com/darperu/docs/itf_2012">http://issuu.com/darperu/docs/itf_2012</a> <a href="http://www.dar.org.pe/prensa_publicaciones.htm">www.dar.org.pe/prensa_publicaciones.htm</a>	Sp
Mar-12	Ecuador: Annual Forest Sector Transparency Report Card 2011	<a href="http://www.foresttransparency.info/cms/file/515">www.foresttransparency.info/cms/file/515</a> <a href="http://www.grupofaro.org/sites/default/files/archivos/publicaciones/2012/2012-05-15/ep-transparenci-aforestal2012-3.pdf">www.grupofaro.org/sites/default/files/archivos/publicaciones/2012/2012-05-15/ep-transparenci-aforestal2012-3.pdf</a>	Sp
Mar-12	International Annual Workshop Report 2012	Project intranet/ available on request	En, Fr
Quarterly	Quarterly Progress Reports	Project Intranet / available on request	En, Fr, sp
Monthly	Monthly Updates	Project Intranet / available on request	En, Fr, sp

## GTF 222 PHILSSA

Item	Date	Title or description of material	Access web site (if any)
1	May 2011	Kyusi UPALL Bulletin: Local Housing Board, Ikinasa na ni Mayor HB (Local Housing Board, Launched by Mayor HB)	
2	May 2011	Promoting Civil Society Understanding of Cities and Participation in City Development Planning	
3	May 2011	Salindiwa Newsletter (Special Issue): PHILSSA Budget Partnership Agreement with NHA	
4	June 2011	Salindiwa Newsletter (Jan-Jun 2011): The 1 <sup>st</sup> Philippine Urbanization Forum: Celebrating CSO-GO Partnerships	<a href="http://www.philssa.com">www.philssa.com</a>
5	June 2011	Programme Year 2 Video Experiences of Bagong Pag-asa Homeowners' Association	
6	September 2011	Salindiwa Newsletter (Special Issue): PHILSSA's Continuing Initiatives in Budget Monitoring and Advocacy	
7	December 2011	Salindiwa Newsletter (Jul-Dec 2011): Emerging Outcomes of Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships	<a href="http://www.philssa.com">www.philssa.com</a>
8	February 2012	Kyusi UPALL Bulletin: Soon to Rise: Medium-Rise Housing in QC	
9	March 2012	PHILSSA 2011 Annual Report	
10	March 2012	Urban Poor on the Move: Facing Challenges, Finding Solutions	
11	March 2012	Gabay kay Nanay: Tungo sa Maayos, Malusog at Ligtas na Pamumuhay (Guide for Mothers for Healthy and Safe Living)	

## GTF 238 ZWRCN

Item	Date	Title of Material	Description of Material	Web Link
1.	J u n e - A u - g u s t 2011	150 mugs 1500 T-shirts	Advocacy materials	N/A
2.	January 2012	1500 posters 1000 notepads 250 desk calendars	Advocacy	N/A
3.	March 2012	150 Local Government Gender budget- ing Training Manual	Knowledge Product	<a href="http://www.zwrcn.org.zw">www.zwrcn.org.zw</a>
4.	September 2011	GB civic Education in 10 Districts in Zimbabwe	Workshops Report	<a href="http://www.zwrcn.org.zw">www.zwrcn.org.zw</a>
5.	October 2011	Budget Consultation Meetings in 10 provinces	Workshops Report	<a href="http://www.zwrcn.org.zw">www.zwrcn.org.zw</a>
6.	October 2011	GB Training for Kadoma Councilors	Workshop Report	<a href="http://www.zwrcn.org.zw">www.zwrcn.org.zw</a>
7.	December 2011	Budget Adoption Meetings in Local Authorities	Meeting Report	<a href="http://www.zwrcn.org.zw">www.zwrcn.org.zw</a>
7.	January-February 2012	Gender Budget Analyses of the 2012 Local Authority Budgets	Research Report	<a href="http://www.zwrcn.org.zw">www.zwrcn.org.zw</a>
8.	February 2012	LGGB Stakeholders Review Workshop	Workshop report	<a href="http://www.zwrcn.org.zw">www.zwrcn.org.zw</a>
9.	March 2012	GB Analyses Feedback in 6 Pilot Local Authority	Workshop Report	<a href="http://www.zwrcn.org.zw">www.zwrcn.org.zw</a>

## GTF 245 CGD

	Date of Publication	Title of Material	On the Website?
<b>2011/12 Publications</b>			
1	MARCH 2012	Gatanga CDF CRC	YES
2	MARCH 2012	Wundanyi CDF CRC	YES
3	MARCH 2012	Taveta CDF CRC	YES
4	MARCH 2012	Kajiado Central CDF CRC	YES
5	MARCH 2012	Kajiado South CDF CRC	YES
6	MARCH 2012	Kasipul Kabondo CDF CRC	YES
7	MARCH 2012	Keiyo North CDF CRC	YES
8	MARCH 2012	Karachuonyo CDF CRC	YES
9	MARCH 2012	Voi CDF CRC	YES
10	MARCH 2012	Kandara CDF CRC	YES
11	MARCH 2012	Mwatate CDF CRC	YES



12	MARCH 2012	Gatundu South CDF CRC	YES
13	MARCH 2012	Kigumo CDF CRC	YES
14	MARCH 2012	Saboti CDF CRC	YES
15	MARCH 2012	Nakuru Town CDF CRC	YES
16	MARCH 2012	Butere CDF CRC	YES
17	MARCH 2012	Mwingi South CDF CRC	YES
18	MARCH 2012	Mwingi North CDF CRC	YES
19	MARCH 2012	Kaiti CDF CRC	YES
20	MARCH 2012	Shinyalu CDF CRC	YES
21	MARCH 2012	Ndhiwa CDF CRC	YES
22	MARCH 2012	Kwanza CDF CRC	YES
23	MARCH 2012	Kiharu CDF CRC	YES
24	MARCH 2012	Sabatia CDF CRC	YES
25	MARCH 2012	Marakwet West CDF CRC	YES
26	MARCH 2012	Gwasi CDF CRC	YES
27	MARCH 2012	Masinga CDF CRC	YES
28	MARCH 2012	Rangwe CDF CRC	YES
29	MARCH 2012	Mbita CDF CRC	YES
30	MARCH 2012	Kitui Central CDF CRC	YES
31	MARCH 2012	Naivasha CDF CRC	YES
32	MARCH 2012	Kibwezi CDF CRC	YES
33	MARCH 2012	Malava CDF CRC	YES
34	MARCH 2012	Marakwet East CDF CRC	YES
35	SEPTEMBER 2011	Muranga County Council LATF CRC	YES
36	SEPTEMBER 2011	Town Council of Mbita Point LATF CRC	YES
37	SEPTEMBER 2011	Bungoma County Council LATF CRC	YES



## GTF 255 IUCN

Item	Date	Component	Title or description of material	Access via web site (if applicable)
1	August 2011	PAs	Concept Note Improving Protected areas governance for livelihood security and rights in Southern Africa	<a href="http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/pa_governance_concpet_note_19_oct_with_logos_1.pdf">http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/pa_governance_concpet_note_19_oct_with_logos_1.pdf</a>
2	August 2011	PAs	Background Paper to Support Development of a Regional PA Governance Proposal with SADC for CBD LifeWeb	
3	November 2011	PAs	Gobernanza ambiental en Bolivia y Perú. Gobernanza en tres dimensiones: de los recursos naturales, la conservación en áreas protegidas y los pueblos indígenas	<a href="http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/publicacion_gobernanza_ambiental_flasco.pdf">http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/publicacion_gobernanza_ambiental_flasco.pdf</a>
4	December 2011	Global	Strengthening community based fisheries governance in Mozambique: A roadmap	<a href="http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/roadmap_mozambique_short_version.pdf">http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/roadmap_mozambique_short_version.pdf</a>
5	December 2011	Global	Natural Resource Governance, Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Learning from practice	<a href="http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/dfid_governance_lessons_final.pdf">http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/dfid_governance_lessons_final.pdf</a>
6	December 2011	Global	Improving natural resource governance for rural poverty reduction: CD of projects documents and relevant tools	
7		Baseline report (Draft)	Baseline information of sites	
8		Training Need assessment report (Draft)	Report on training need for CBOs and local government	
9	20.06.2012	Communication and Advocacy strategy	A strategy has been developed for communicating with different level of stakeholders	<a href="http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/communication_strategy_1.pdf">http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/communication_strategy_1.pdf</a>
10		Training report (Draft)	Report has been prepared on different types of training programs provided by partners	
11	20.06.2012	Report on sensitizing workshop	A summary has been prepared on the sensitization workshop held on 19 <sup>th</sup> March	<a href="http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/workshop_report.pdf">http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/workshop_report.pdf</a>
12	13.06.2012	Project information	Project information includes goal, purpose, outcomes and activities of project	<a href="http://www.iucn.org/about/union/secretariat/offices/asia/asia_where_work/bangladesh/about_us/bdongoingprojects/improving_natural_resource_governance_for_rural_poverty_reduction/">http://www.iucn.org/about/union/secretariat/offices/asia/asia_where_work/bangladesh/about_us/bdongoingprojects/improving_natural_resource_governance_for_rural_poverty_reduction/</a>
13	April 2011	Peru	Cartilla Buen Vivir	<a href="http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/_cartilla_vivir_bien.pdf">http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/_cartilla_vivir_bien.pdf</a>
14	May 2011	African Drylands	An Assessment of Natural Resource Governance in Garba Tula, Northern Kenya	<a href="http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/garba_tula_governance_assessment_final_report_may_2011.pdf">http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/garba_tula_governance_assessment_final_report_may_2011.pdf</a>
15	June 2011	Sri Lanka	Workshop report on Awareness building of Members of Local Authority on Natural Governance.	
16	September 2011	Sri Lanka	Fisheries Management Plan for	
17	September 2011	Sri Lanka	Awareness material on forest issues: Posters (in Sinhala and Tamil)	



Item	Date	Component	Title or description of material	Access via web site (if applicable)
18	September 2011	Sri Lanka	Awareness materials for forest ecosystems (wall papers (in Sinhala and Tamil))	
19	September 2011	Sri Lanka	Awareness materials for forest ecosystems: Flier (in Sinhala and Tamil)	
20	September 2011	Sri Lanka	Guidelines for Participatory Management of Nilgala Forest	<a href="http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/guidelines_for_participatory_forest_management_nilgala_english.pdf">http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/guidelines_for_participatory_forest_management_nilgala_english.pdf</a>
21	October 2011	Sri Lanka	Governance performance in Integrated Coastal Management Sri Lanka Country report produced	<a href="http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/integrated_coastal_mgmt.pdf">http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/integrated_coastal_mgmt.pdf</a>
22	October 2011	Sri Lanka	Forest Law Enforcement lessons from Knuckles Conservation forest Sri Lanka	
23	October 2011	Sri Lanka	Natural Resource Governance – Training Manual with DVD.	<a href="http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/nrg_tm_book_new_2.pdf">http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/nrg_tm_book_new_2.pdf</a>
24	October 2011	Sri Lanka	Case study of NRG of Nilgala Forest	<a href="http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/nilgala_case_study.pdf">http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/nilgala_case_study.pdf</a>
25	October 2011	Sri Lanka	Natural Resource Governance Training manual in Sinhala and Tamil for local communities leaders	<a href="http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/nrg_training_manual_in_sinhala.pdf">http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/nrg_training_manual_in_sinhala.pdf</a>
26	November 2011	Sri Lanka	Improving Natural Governance for the rural poor in Sri Lanka – Lesson learn	<a href="http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/sri_lanka_sheet_1.pdf">http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/sri_lanka_sheet_1.pdf</a>
27	November 2011	Sri Lanka	GIS atlas for communities in Nilgala and Periyakalapu lagoon.	<a href="http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/gis_atlas_for_communities_in_nilgala_and_periyakalapu.pdf">http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/gis_atlas_for_communities_in_nilgala_and_periyakalapu.pdf</a>
28	December 2011	Sri Lanka	A management framework for the World Heritage Serial Property Central Highlands of Sri Lanka	<a href="http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/central_highlands_final_fmt_to_iucn.pdf">http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/central_highlands_final_fmt_to_iucn.pdf</a>
29	December 2011	Sri Lanka	Improving Natural resource Governance for Rural Poverty reduction in Nilgala: Final briefing paper	<a href="http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/final_briefing_papar_nilgala_forest_1.pdf">http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/final_briefing_papar_nilgala_forest_1.pdf</a>
30	December 2011	Sri Lanka	Improving Natural resource Governance for Rural Poverty reduction in Periyakalapu-Thirukkivil: Final briefing paper	<a href="http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/final_briefing_papar_periyakalapu_lagoon_1.pdf">http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/final_briefing_papar_periyakalapu_lagoon_1.pdf</a>
31	December 2011	Sri Lanka	Review of laws and institutional responsibilities of NRG in Sri Lanka – case study of Puttalam lagoon, Peak Wilderness forest, Nilgala forest and Periyakalapu lagoon.	

## GTF 272 CBC

Item	Date	Title or description of material	Access web site (if any)
1.	15/06/2012	Benchmarking Tool v1.0 – Blandford Consulting	
2.		Workplan 2012/13 – GACC Ghana	
3.		Workplan 2012/13 – DCEC Botswana	
4.		Workplan 2012/13 – TPSD Tanzania	
5.		Workplan 2012/13 - Lesotho	
6.		Workplan 2012/13 – Cbi Nigeria	
7.		Annual Report 2011/12 – Cbi Nigeria	
8.		Annual Report 2011/12 - GACC Ghana	
9.	01/04/2012	Report of the Working Group Meeting – Addis Ababa, 14-15/11/2011	
10.	20/03/2012	BAAC Roundtable on new strategies to combat corruption in Africa - Westminster	

## GTF 301 Christian Aid

Item	Date	Title or description of material	Access via web site (if applicable)
Produced by Christian Aid - GTF			
1.	Dec 2011	GTF Newsletter	Through GTF extranet
2.	June 2012	GTF Newsletter	Through GTF extranet
	Ongoing	Value for Money resources (to continue to next reporting period): 1 briefing, 3 case studies	Currently in print – not available online yet.
	Ongoing	Blog, event de-briefs, insight pieces, announcements, Partner updates	Through GTF extranet
	March 2011	Podcast of Tajikistan partner work	Through GTF extranet
		Case Study: “Promoting Local Accountability: Use of community radio in Ghana’s 2010 District Assembly elections”	Through GTF extranet
Materials Produced by Partners			
INESC (Brazil)			
	April 2011-2012	Website: 9,3 million visits on the website for The Platform of Social Movements for the Reform of the Political System (launched 31 March 2011)	<a href="http://www.reformapolitica.org.br">www.reformapolitica.org.br</a>
	April 2011-2012	270 Articles/ blogs/ insight pieces: published on Inesc’s News/ Updates section of their website. Content covers political reform, electoral quotas for female candidates and enactment of the Clean Sheet Act.	<a href="http://www.inesc.org.br/noticias/noticias-gerais">http://www.inesc.org.br/noticias/noticias-gerais</a>
	April 2011- Feb 2012.	Radio: 17 radio programmes and 11 radio spots produced and diffused through community radio stations across Brazil as part of the work of the PSM.	<a href="http://www.radiotube.org.br/detalhes.php?opt=10&amp;ord=0&amp;crt=&amp;us=2474">http://www.radiotube.org.br/detalhes.php?opt=10&amp;ord=0&amp;crt=&amp;us=2474</a>



	April 2011-2012.	Seminar write-ups: Write-ups from 15 seminars held across Brazil, which representatives from PSM either took part in or organized.	<p>10 May 2011 – “Women and Political Reform”  <a href="http://vermelho.org.br/noticia.php?id_secao=1&amp;id_noticia=153897">http://vermelho.org.br/noticia.php?id_secao=1&amp;id_noticia=153897</a></p> <p>19 May 2011 – “Political reform and the working class”:  <a href="http://www.cutsp.org.br/noticias/2011/05/10/cut-realiza-seminario-sobre-reforma-politica.-abertas-as-inscricoes">http://www.cutsp.org.br/noticias/2011/05/10/cut-realiza-seminario-sobre-reforma-politica.-abertas-as-inscricoes</a></p>
	April 2012.	2011- Video/TV INESC: Web page source of education and training videos on issues surrounding the campaign for political reform	<a href="http://www.inesc.org.br/imprensa/tv">http://www.inesc.org.br/imprensa/tv</a>
		Video “Reforma Política com Participação Social” (Educational piece about social participation working towards political reform)	<a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vSYU8WvPhLA&amp;feature=player_embedded">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vSYU8WvPhLA&amp;feature=player_embedded</a>
	16 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2012	Television: PSM representative interviewed on TV Senado.	<a href="http://www.senado.gov.br/noticias/TV/programaListaPadrao.asp?ind_click=1&amp;txt_titulo_menu=Resultado%20da%20pesquisa&amp;IND_ACESSO=S&amp;IND_PROGRAMA=&amp;COD_PROGRAMA=&amp;COD_VIDEO=138066&amp;ORDEM=0&amp;QUERY=reforma%20pol%EDtica&amp;pagina=1">http://www.senado.gov.br/noticias/TV/programaListaPadrao.asp?ind_click=1&amp;txt_titulo_menu=Resultado%20da%20pesquisa&amp;IND_ACESSO=S&amp;IND_PROGRAMA=&amp;COD_PROGRAMA=&amp;COD_VIDEO=138066&amp;ORDEM=0&amp;QUERY=reforma%20pol%EDtica&amp;pagina=1</a>
	Aug 16-17, 28 Aug	Petition created and launched at the March of the Daisies and the Campsite of rural workers. Members of The Platform of Social Movements for the Reform of the Political System presented proposals.	<p>Video created around the launch of the campaign:  <a href="http://www.inesc.org.br/imprensa/tv/tv-inesc-1/view">http://www.inesc.org.br/imprensa/tv/tv-inesc-1/view</a></p>
	March-Nov 2011	Educational materials: 30.000 leaflets 1 popular textbook	<a href="http://www.reformapolitica.org.br/biblioteca/download/7-folder-e-formulario-para-coleta-de-assinaturas.html">http://www.reformapolitica.org.br/biblioteca/download/7-folder-e-formulario-para-coleta-de-assinaturas.html</a>
		4 articles on INESC/ PSM	<p>O que está em jogo nos diferentes projetos da reforma política? - Revista “Caros Amigos” August, 2011  <a href="http://carosamigos.terra.com.br/index2/index.php/correio-caros-amigos/1877-o-que-esta-em-jogo-nos-diferentes-projetos-da-reforma-politica">http://carosamigos.terra.com.br/index2/index.php/correio-caros-amigos/1877-o-que-esta-em-jogo-nos-diferentes-projetos-da-reforma-politica</a></p> <p>“O Retorno da Reforma Política” – CDES  <a href="http://www.cdes.gov.br/noticia/19934/o-retorno-da-reforma-politica.html">http://www.cdes.gov.br/noticia/19934/o-retorno-da-reforma-politica.html</a></p> <p>Jornal do CFEMEA Jun/2011  <a href="http://www.cfemea.org.br/images/stories/pdf/jornal-femea169.pdf">http://www.cfemea.org.br/images/stories/pdf/jornal-femea169.pdf</a></p> <p>Le Monde Diplomatique Brazil – May 2011  <a href="http://www.diplomatique.org.br/artigo.php?id=924">http://www.diplomatique.org.br/artigo.php?id=924</a></p>
CESE (Brazil)			
	May 2011	Short video created on the case of quilombola community Brejo dos Crioulos (initiative supported by CESE-GTF)	<a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8hsfCkL9oJ4&amp;feature=youtu.be">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8hsfCkL9oJ4&amp;feature=youtu.be</a>

	Nov 2011	Impact Study: "Quilombola Rights: A study of the impact of ecumenical cooperation" (Included 4 case studies, contextualises the quilombola issue in Brazil and its impacts, lessons, challenges and recommendations). Article on launching in Salvador, with the participation of quilombola representatives.	<a href="http://www.cese.org.br/site/wp-content/uploads/QUILOMBOLAS-RIGHTS.pdf">http://www.cese.org.br/site/wp-content/uploads/QUILOMBOLAS-RIGHTS.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.cese.org.br/site/noticias/cese-reune-comunidades-para-discutir-direitos-quilombolas/">http://www.cese.org.br/site/noticias/cese-reune-comunidades-para-discutir-direitos-quilombolas/</a>
		Newsletter with articles relating to Rio +20, Forest Code Bill and Indigenous Rights (Guarani Kaiowá)	<a href="http://www.cese.org.br/site/wp-content/uploads/index.html">http://www.cese.org.br/site/wp-content/uploads/index.html</a>
		Article with petition on legal decision concerning quilombola rights	<a href="http://www.cese.org.br/site/noticias/destaque-home/pela-garantia-dos-direitos-quilombolas-no-brasil/">http://www.cese.org.br/site/noticias/destaque-home/pela-garantia-dos-direitos-quilombolas-no-brasil/</a> <a href="http://www.cese.org.br/site/en/noticias/destaque-home/pela-garantia-dos-direitos-quilombolas-no-brasil/">http://www.cese.org.br/site/en/noticias/destaque-home/pela-garantia-dos-direitos-quilombolas-no-brasil/</a>
		Article relating to Rio +20	<a href="http://www.cese.org.br/site/noticias/english-cese-is-part-of-the-organizing-committee-of-the-peoples-summit/">http://www.cese.org.br/site/noticias/english-cese-is-part-of-the-organizing-committee-of-the-peoples-summit/</a>
JSRM (Dominican Republic)			
	Oct 2011	Event Report from 'Statelessness in the Dominican Republic' conference in Washington DC.	Through GTF extranet
	Oct 2011	On October 12 <sup>th</sup> as part of a day of activities during Bono week, Bulletin No. 9 of the Human Rights Observatory was released. The bulletin highlights the reality of Dominicans of Haitian descent affected by the policies of the Central Electoral Board.	Not available
	Dec 2011	Flashmob YouTube video for the Reconoci.do campaign	<a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_SgWfiaAa-s&amp;feature=youtu.be">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_SgWfiaAa-s&amp;feature=youtu.be</a>
	Dec 2011	Alternative Report about the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights produced by Dominican CSOs and the Migratory Policy Board. The report included violations of the human rights of immigrants, as well as the situation of Dominicans of Haitian descent, at the headquarters of the United Nations in New York on March 12 <sup>th</sup> , 2012.	Not available
	Dec 2011	Press releases: Denouncing rights violations	<a href="http://w.robortocavada.com/noticias-de-ahora/4322-coalicion-de-organizaciones-de-inmigrantes-haitianos-denuncian-violaciones.html">http://w.robortocavada.com/noticias-de-ahora/4322-coalicion-de-organizaciones-de-inmigrantes-haitianos-denuncian-violaciones.html</a> <a href="http://www.elnuevodiario.com.do/app/article.aspx?id=268445">http://www.elnuevodiario.com.do/app/article.aspx?id=268445</a> <a href="http://www.noticiastelemicro.com/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=40120:denuncian-violaciones-en-procesos-de-detenciones-y-deportaciones-de-haitianos&amp;catid=2:nacionales&amp;Itemid=6">http://www.noticiastelemicro.com/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=40120:denuncian-violaciones-en-procesos-de-detenciones-y-deportaciones-de-haitianos&amp;catid=2:nacionales&amp;Itemid=6</a>
	Ongoing	Website – Campaign site – <a href="http://www.reconoci.do/">www.reconoci.do/</a>	<a href="http://www.reconoci.do/">http://www.reconoci.do/</a>
	Ongoing	Other materials – For the Reconoci.do campaign: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Handbags with the logo of the campaign.</li> <li>• Shirts for staff working in campaign activities.</li> <li>• Stickers.</li> <li>• Leaflets.</li> </ul>	Not available



RNP (Tajikistan)			
	04/2011	Article: The first representative of Ombudsman in Tursunzade	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/April%202011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/April%202011.pdf</a> , pages 4-6
	04/2011	Consultation: About registration of passport	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/April%202011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/April%202011.pdf</a> , page 7
	04/2011	Example: The role of PC in human rights protection	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/April%202011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/April%202011.pdf</a> , page 8
	04/2011	Article: Measures to prevent corruption	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/April%202011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/April%202011.pdf</a> , pages 9-12
	04/2011	Example: Water source of life and prosperity	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/April%202011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/April%202011.pdf</a> , page 20
	05/2011	Article: The first PC in Tursunzade	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/May%202011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/May%202011.pdf</a> , pages 3-5
	05/2011	Article: Support of female entrepreneurs	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/May%202011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/May%202011.pdf</a> , pages 5-7
	05/2011	Consultation: About corruption	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/May%202011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/May%202011.pdf</a> , page 8; 20;
	05/2011	Example: From PC activities in Somoniyon	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/May%202011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/May%202011.pdf</a> , page 12
	06/2011	Article: Legal capacity building of Public Board members	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/June%202011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/June%202011.pdf</a> , pages 3-5
	06/2011	Consultation: About tax	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/June%202011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/June%202011.pdf</a> , pages 5-6
	06/2011	Article: The role of marriage registration in balancing property relations in family	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/June%202011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/June%202011.pdf</a> , pages 7-10
	06/2011	Monitoring of PC in Muminabad	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/June%202011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/June%202011.pdf</a> , pages 11-12
	06/2011	Example: From activities of PC in Muminabad district	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/June%202011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/June%202011.pdf</a> , page 13
	07/2011	Article: Sanitary and epidemiological safety of population	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/July_2011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/July_2011.pdf</a> , pages 3-4
	07/2011	Article: On the message of the President	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/July_2011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/July_2011.pdf</a> , pages 5-6
	07/2011	Example: Example from PC in Tursunzade	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/July_2011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/July_2011.pdf</a> , pages 7-8
	07/2011	Consultations: Tax on notarial operations	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/July_2011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/July_2011.pdf</a> , pages 8-9
	07/2011	Report on PC activity in Tursunzade covering 4 months in 2011	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/July_2011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/July_2011.pdf</a> , pages 14-16
	08/2011	Consultation: About rational use of land	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/August%202011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/August%202011.pdf</a> , pages 8-10
	08/2011	Consultation: Replay to the claim from Yavan district	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/August%202011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/August%202011.pdf</a> , page 11
	08/2011	Article: Inception of PC activities in Ayni district	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/August%202011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/August%202011.pdf</a> , pages 12-14
	08/2011	Example: From PC in sub-district Somoniyon	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/August%202011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/August%202011.pdf</a> , pages 15-17
	09/2011	Consultation: Use of land and land categories	pages 6-8 (no PDF format)
	09/2011	Article: Public Board expresser of people's thoughts	pages 9-10 (no PDF format)

09/2011	Article: Increased legal capacity of pC of the Ombudsman in RT	pages 11-12 (no PDF format)
10/2011	Consultation: About people moved	pages 3-5 (no PDF format)
10/2011	Example: From PC activities	page 6 (no PDF format)
11/2011	Consultation: About housing	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/Nov%202011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/Nov%202011.pdf</a> , pages 3-5
11/2011	Article: Opening of PC of ombudsman in Ayni district	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/Nov%202011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/Nov%202011.pdf</a> , pages 6-9
11/2011	Publication: Cooperation of local government with PC	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/Nov%202011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/Nov%202011.pdf</a> , pages 9-11
11/2011	Article: Migration or mordent technology: what is more influential	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/Nov%202011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/Nov%202011.pdf</a> , pages 12-13
11/2011	Example: To serve people is pride	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/Nov%202011.pdf">http://ipo-rp.org/public/userfiles/Publication/Nov%202011.pdf</a> , page 14
12/2011	Consultation: About access to housing	Not available online
12/2011	PC monitoring in Muminabad district	Not available online
12/2011	Example: Example from PC in Muminabad	Not available online
12/2011	Article: Family issue lead to a tragedy	Not available online
01/2012	Article: Providing disable people with sanatorium-and-spa treatment	Not available online
01/2012	Consultation: About renting an accommodation	Not available online
01/2012	Example: Example from activities of PC in Tursunzade	Not available online
01/2012	Article: What we should know about the right on property?	Not available online
21-22.04.2011	Website materials: Activism of rural people	Not available online
26.05.2011	Website materials: The first PC of the Ombudsman	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/ru/index/index/pageld/356/">http://ipo-rp.org/ru/index/index/pageld/356/</a>
23.07.2011	Website materials: Promotion of PC	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/ru/index/index/pageld/359/">http://ipo-rp.org/ru/index/index/pageld/359/</a>
12.08.2011	Website materials: Familiarization with the PC as a mechanism of human rights protection	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/ru/index/index/pageld/371/">http://ipo-rp.org/ru/index/index/pageld/371/</a>
25-26.08.2011	Website materials: PC of the Ombudsman in Ayni district	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/ru/index/index/pageld/374/">http://ipo-rp.org/ru/index/index/pageld/374/</a>
12-14.10.2011	Website materials: Formation of Public Board in Ayni district	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/ru/index/index/pageld/375/">http://ipo-rp.org/ru/index/index/pageld/375/</a>
21.11.2011	Website materials: Opening of PC in Ayni district	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/ru/index/index/pageld/378/">http://ipo-rp.org/ru/index/index/pageld/378/</a>
13.01.2012	Website materials: Induction visit of Christian Aid Volunteers	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/ru/index/index/pageld/381/">http://ipo-rp.org/ru/index/index/pageld/381/</a>
21.01.2012	Website materials: Monitoring of PC in Rudaki distri	<a href="http://ipo-rp.org/ru/index/index/pageld/384/">http://ipo-rp.org/ru/index/index/pageld/384/</a>
23.05.2011	Local Newspaper article: Announcement about opening of PC in Tursunzade	Newspaper Diyori Tursunzoda 18 (7759) page. 4
24.11.2011	Local Newspaper article: Announcement about opening of PC in Ayni	Newspaper Mehnat 16 (5760), page. 4
24.01.2012	Local Newspaper article: What is corruption?	Newspaper Mehnat 2 (5764), pages. 1-2
26/05/2011	Local Newspaper article: The first PC of Ombudsman opened in Tursunzade	<a href="http://news.tj/ru/news/v-tursunzade-otkrylas-pervaya-obshchestvennaya-priemnaya-ombudsmena">http://news.tj/ru/news/v-tursunzade-otkrylas-pervaya-obshchestvennaya-priemnaya-ombudsmena</a>



	2011	Publication: PC of Ombudsman in RT (Tajik, Russian )	Dushanbe -2011, 76 pages. Copies: 500
	2011	Publication: Citizens are against corruption. People change the world	Dushanbe -2011, 12 pages. Copies: 500
	25.01.2012 27.01.2012 01.02.2012	Television: TV-Regar «Human Rights», a programme about PC activities in Turdsunzade. There was an increase in the number of claims after the programme	The video is available in Act CA office
<b>REACH (Iraq)</b>			
	Jun 8 <sup>th</sup> 2011	Training resource: Networking training (handout developed)	Not available online
	August 17 <sup>th</sup> 2011	Media communications (Various)	Sample: Coverage of the First Lady meeting with CBO representatives: <a href="http://www.pukm1.com/Detail.aspx?id=7306&amp;LinkID=45">http://www.pukm1.com/Detail.aspx?id=7306&amp;LinkID=45</a>
	Nov 29 <sup>th</sup> 2011	Training resource: Advocacy training (handout developed)	Not available online
	Nov 30 <sup>th</sup> 2011	Information handout: For CBO's network	Not available online
	Dec 24 <sup>th</sup> 2011	Information handout: Women's right trainings.	Not available online
	Jan 11 <sup>th</sup> 2012	Information handout: Children dropout research	Not available online
<b>SEND (Ghana)</b>			
	Dec 2011	Various, relating to PWD Day: Joint press conference issued by SEND and IDEG; Newsletter produced	Not available online
	Ongoing	Radio: Held a number of radio discussions on NHIS, CP, DACF and SADA	Not available online
	Ongoing	Contribution to Newsletter: Upper West PM&E contributed high proportion to HIPC Watch newsletter.	Not available online
<b>IDEG (Ghana)</b>			
	Sept 2011	Draft Training Manual on Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E)	Not available online
	Nov 2011	Draft report on Accessibility Audit by PWDs	Not available online
	Dec 2011	Issue Paper on Persons with Disability Act, 715 in Ghana	Not available online
	Nov 2011	Produce bi annual GIFNet newsletter	Not available online
	Nov & Dec 2011	FGIF Issues Identification survey reports	Not available online
	2011	Case study: "Transforming Rural Economy Through Agriculture-led Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) programme: Lessons from Akuapem South, Hohoe and South Tongu Districts"	Not available online
<b>JDPC (Nigeria)</b>			
	29 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 2011	Newspaper: Publication on CSOMPAN Communique	Guardian Newspapers Pg 51-52
	Nov. 2012	Newspaper: Publication on the need for LG election	Guardian Newspaper Pg. 8



	7 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2012	Newspaper: Publication on CSOMPAN Advocacy on LG elections to the State Executive. (Governor 7 his executives)	Vanguard Newspaper
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Nov. 2011	Video: 30mins Documentary on abandoned projects in the State	Video Clip
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Feb. 2012	Video: Stakeholders roundtable	Video Clip
	6 <sup>th</sup> Feb. 2012	Video: JDPC/CSOMPAN Advocacy with the Executive Governor and Commissioner on Demand for LG Election	Video Clip
	11 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2012	Video: CSOMPAN discussions on grassroots governance and way forward	Video Clip
	8 <sup>th</sup> Jan. 2012	Video: CSOMPAN 30mins TV programme on Effect of subsidy removal on the grassroot	Video Clip
	Oct. 2011	Training Manuals & Reports: Toolkit on Performance measurement	Not available online
	Oct 2011	Training Manuals & Reports: Community score card training report	Not available online
	March 2012	Training Manuals & Reports: Toolkit for CSOs on Advocacy and Participatory Budget	Not available online
	Feb 2012	Training Manuals & Reports: ASATU Training Manuals on Organisational Development And Advocacy	Not available online
	March 2012	Training Manuals & Reports: ASATU training report on Organisational Development And Advocacy	Not available online
	Mar 2012	Training Manuals & Reports: JDPC-GTF Magazine on Grassroot governance	Not available online
	Oct 2011	Training Manuals & Reports: Project Matrix	Not available online
SEND (Sierra-Leone)			
	May 2011, Feb 2012	"Voice" Newsletter (editions 1 & 2, 1000 copies distributed)	Not available online
	Ongoing	Radio series "Women on the Move" produced, with help from BBC Media Action (educating and empowering women, inspiring participation) – The two KWIGN members trained by BBC have taken over responsibility for developing and presenting the program.	Not available online
	April- June 2011	Performance Report Card: 28 councilors were assessed and the report was presented to the council	Not yet authorised to publish by council
	April 2011	DVD: Participants understood women's rights and used the knowledge to develop a DVD for community level	Not available online
UDN (Uganda)			
	2012	Publication: Strategic Advocacy Programme and Plan (2012- 2016)	<a href="http://www.udn.or.ug/pdf/UDN-SAPP-2012-2016.pdf">http://www.udn.or.ug/pdf/UDN-SAPP-2012-2016.pdf</a>



	Sept 2011	Publication: Public Procurement in Uganda: Challenges and Opportunities	Hard copy only
	Sept 2011	Publication: Review and Analysis of the 2011/12 national budget: "How pro-poor and pro-growth are budgets in Uganda?"	Hard copy only
	Nov 2011	Press release: Theme: "Only Development that includes everyone is sustainable" on World Poverty Day	Hard copy only
	Jan 2012	Policy Brief: Unemployment and poverty woes in Uganda	Hard copy only
	Feb 2012	Policy Brief: High population and poverty undermines economic growth and development	Hard copy only
	March- Sept 2011	Newsletters: Policy Review (March-April 2011, July- Aug 2011 and Aug-Sept 2011)	<a href="http://udn.or.ug/?page_id=71">http://udn.or.ug/?page_id=71</a>
	Dec 2011	Documentary: Case changes in Amuria and Katakwi	DVD available, yet to be uploaded on website
	April 2011- Feb 2012	Radio: Recording of weekly radio talk shows	Available in DVD, pending transcribing
RLP (Uganda)			
	Nov 2011	Documentary: "I'm Still Running" A 25 minutes documentary highlighting the plight of urban refugee children	<a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9g6rVGB0jVk">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9g6rVGB0jVk</a>
	Nov 2011	Documentary: "Between a Rock and a Hard Place" A 22 minutes documentary comprising of interviews with PWDs, both in Kampala and refugee settlements, the documentary highlights the challenges faced by refugees with disabilities and proposed recommendations to these challenges.	<a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5hVHmxWF9Eo">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5hVHmxWF9Eo</a>
	Nov 2011	Video: The 13th Conference of the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM) took place in Kampala, Uganda between 3 to 6 of July 2011, under the theme 'Governing Migration'.	<a href="http://www.refugeelawproject.org/video_advocacy.php">www.refugeelawproject.org/video_advocacy.php</a>
Northern Aid (Kenya)			
	Dec 2011	Magazine publication: Northern Monitor- Magazine outlining the rights and issues of Marginalised communities of Northern Kenya.	Not available online
	November 2011	Brochures, fliers, T-shirts: Civic Education Material	Not available online
	October 2011	Documentary: Focused on the effects of the Drought on communities in Mandera.	Not available online
KHRC (Kenya)			
	April 2011	Report: "Foreigners at Home: The Dilemmas of Citizenship in Northern Kenya"	<a href="http://www.khrc.or.ke/resources/publications/cat_view/37-downloads/40-equality-and-anti-discrimination.html">http://www.khrc.or.ke/resources/publications/cat_view/37-downloads/40-equality-and-anti-discrimination.html</a>
	Feb 2012	Television coverage (organised by Isiolo Hurinet following invasion of Shambani Village by North Eastern herders)	Not available online.

		Research paper: 'Achieving Gender Equity in National and devolved Legislature without Amending Kenya's Constitution'. Proposes how this can be done through amendment of specific areas of the Elections Act and Political Parties Act, and culminates in a draft bill that will be introduced by and MP in Parliament in April 2012.	Not available.
Hakikazi (Tanzania)			
	2011-12	Training materials: Local Democracy and Governance Training Report.  Local Democracy and Governance training materials.  Statutory Obligations training report.  Statutory obligations training materials.	Hard copy only
	2011-12	Reports and publications: Participatory Service Delivery Assessment Report – PSDA.  PIMA Card Tool-kit.	Hard copy only
	2011-12	Pamphlets and Flyers: Flyers from Monthly Development Seminars on the following topics: Understanding of the constitution of United Republic of Tanzania and its challenges.  Participation of citizens in combating corruption in the community.  Patriotism, social tolerance and its challenges towards writing of new constitution of United Republic of Tanzania.	Hard copy only
	2011-12	Radio programmes: Work with media to facilitate understanding to duty bearers on the development priorities of the marginalised .  Work with media to facilitate citizens to monitor promises made by leaders during election(ward councillors and village/mtaa chairpersons)	Not available online



## GTF 309 Living Earth

1.	Feb – April 2011	Stage performances of “The Mouthpiece” the Short play Winning Entries in the Literary Competition	<a href="http://goodgovernancenigerdelta.ning.com/">http://goodgovernancenigerdelta.ning.com/</a>
2.	April 2011	Second edition of LGA Directory of Services in Isoko North LGA	
3.	Oct 2011	GTF 309 Fact sheet	

## GTF 312 Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum (ZHRNF)

ITEM	DATE	TITLE/DESCRIPTION	ACCESS WEBSITE (IF ANY)
1.	November 2011	15 leather folders (Family Court Project) for Policy makers. Five were distributed to the Family court of Australia Judges (Melbourne)	
2.	November 2011	200 T-shirts on Women and the Constitution	
3.	January 2012	100 ZWLA Calendars for 2012	
4.	November 2011	50 Caps produced to commemorate the World Tourism Day	
5.	December 2011	Pamphlets on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Cedaw) - Women know your rights	
6.	December 2011	Sisters-In-Law Newsletter	<a href="http://www.zwla.co.zw">www.zwla.co.zw</a>
7.	January 2012	100 CSO Cedaw Shadow reports (reproduction)	<a href="http://www.zwla.co.zw">www.zwla.co.zw</a> (also available at the OHCHR website)
8.	November 2011	200 souvenir bags on socio-economic rights	
9.	November 2011	Model Drafting language documents	
ITEM	DATE	TITLE/DESCRIPTION	ACCESS WEBSITE (IF ANY)
10.	Nov	4 GALZ Constitutional submission advertorials	
11.	Nov	Advert for sixteen days of activism	
12.	Dec	Advert for World Aids Day	
13.	Dec	Advert for Human Rights Day	
14.	Dec	Tinzweiwo Photo Exhibition Photos	Tinzwei facebook page
15.	Dec	GALZETTE Magazine	
16.	Dec	1000 Human Rights Day Pamphlets	
17.	Dec	300 Human Rights day T- shirts	
18.	May	IDAHO Advert	
19.	Jan	Galzette Magazine	
20.	Feb	Whazzup Magazine	

ITEM	DATE	TITLE/DESCRIPTION	ACCESS WEBSITE (IF ANY)
21	March 20, 2012	Prisoners' Rights	<a href="http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/monthly-human-rights-bulletin/">http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/monthly-human-rights-bulletin/</a>
22	February 20, 2012	Civil and Political Rights in Zimbabwe	<a href="http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/monthly-human-rights-bulletin/">http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/monthly-human-rights-bulletin/</a>
23	January 31, 2012	The Right to Equality and Non-Discrimination	<a href="http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/monthly-human-rights-bulletin/">http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/monthly-human-rights-bulletin/</a>
24	December 8, 2011	Gender-Based Violence in Zimbabwe	<a href="http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/monthly-human-rights-bulletin/">http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/monthly-human-rights-bulletin/</a>
25	November 29, 2011	Role of Election Observers	<a href="http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/monthly-human-rights-bulletin/">http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/monthly-human-rights-bulletin/</a>
26	October 30, 2011	The Role of the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission	<a href="http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/monthly-human-rights-bulletin/">http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/monthly-human-rights-bulletin/</a>
27	September 30, 2011	The Role of Human Rights Defenders	<a href="http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/monthly-human-rights-bulletin/">http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/monthly-human-rights-bulletin/</a>

ITEM	DATE	TITLE/DESCRIPTION	ACCESS WEBSITE (IF ANY)
28	August 30, 2011	The Right to Vote	<a href="http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/monthly-human-rights-bulletin/">http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/monthly-human-rights-bulletin/</a>
29	July 30, 2011	Postal Voting in Zimbabwe	<a href="http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/monthly-human-rights-bulletin/">http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/monthly-human-rights-bulletin/</a>
30	June 30, 2011	The Electoral Process in Zimbabwe	<a href="http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/monthly-human-rights-bulletin/">http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/monthly-human-rights-bulletin/</a>
31	May 31, 2011	The Right of Access to Information in Zimbabwe	<a href="http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/monthly-human-rights-bulletin/">http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/monthly-human-rights-bulletin/</a>
32	April 30, 2011	Management of the Electoral Process in Zimbabwe	<a href="http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/monthly-human-rights-bulletin/">http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/monthly-human-rights-bulletin/</a>
33	June 30, 2011	GTF312 ANNUAL REPORT 2010/11	<a href="http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/special-reports/">http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/special-reports/</a>
34	June 30, 2011	Mid-Term Review of the Governance and Transparency Programme	<a href="http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/special-reports/">http://www.hrforumzim.org/category/reports/special-reports/</a>

ITEM	DATE	TITLE/DESCRIPTION	ACCESS WEBSITE (IF ANY)
35	March 29, 2012	International Day for the Right to the Truth Concerning Gross Human Rights Violations and for the Dignity of Victims	<a href="http://www.hrforumzim.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Int.-day-on-the-right-to-the-truth-concerning-gross-human-rights-violations.pdf">http://www.hrforumzim.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Int.-day-on-the-right-to-the-truth-concerning-gross-human-rights-violations.pdf</a>
36	March 19, 2012	<a href="#">Government commits itself to criminalize torture</a>	<a href="http://www.hrforumzim.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/NGO-FORUM-20X7.pdf">http://www.hrforumzim.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/NGO-FORUM-20X7.pdf</a>
37	March 1, 2012	African Court Coalition Roundtable Meeting Report	<a href="http://www.hrforumzim.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Round-table-report.pdf">http://www.hrforumzim.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Round-table-report.pdf</a>
38	March 1, 2012	<a href="#">Joint Statement Of CSO Coalitions On Further Developments relating to NGOs</a>	<a href="http://www.hrforumzim.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Joint-Statement-Of-CSO-Coalitions-On-Further-Developments-relating-to-NGOs-.pdf">http://www.hrforumzim.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Joint-Statement-Of-CSO-Coalitions-On-Further-Developments-relating-to-NGOs-.pdf</a>
39	December 20, 2011	Christmas message by heads of civil society coalitions	<a href="http://www.hrforumzim.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/A-christmas-message-3.pdf">http://www.hrforumzim.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/A-christmas-message-3.pdf</a>
40	December 10, 2011	Statement to commemorate the UN International Human Rights Day	<a href="http://www.hrforumzim.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/10-December.pdf">http://www.hrforumzim.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/10-December.pdf</a>



ITEM	DATE	TITLE/DESCRIPTION	ACCESS WEBSITE (IF ANY)
65	December 11, 2011	International Human Rights Day	The Standard Dec 11 – 17, 2011
66	November 20, 2011	Politically Motivated Violence in Harare	The Standard – 20 – 26 November, 2011
67	November 26, 2011	16 days of Activism Against Gender Based Violence	The Standard Supplement – 27 November to 3 December
68	April 2011	Health is Your Right: Claim It	April 2011
69	November 2011	Zero New Infections, Zero Stigma and Discrimination and Zero AIDS Related Deaths	November 2011
70	April 2011	Zimbabwe Health Students Network	April 2011
71	September 2011	Generic ZADHR and World AIDS Day 2011 banners	Sept 2011- Dec 2011
72	February 2012	Permanent Solutions to Water and Sanitation	February 2012
73	May 2011	ZADHR E-Newsletter	May 2011- March 2012
74	February 4, 2012	Basic Facts about Typhoid	4 February (Newsday), 5 February (The Standard)
75	February 16, 2012	Typhoid in Harare- A Human Right Perspective'	16 February (The Zimbabwean), 15-21 February 2012 Weekly Zimbabwe Briefing
76	January 29, 2012	Statement on Continued Typhoid Outbreaks in Harare	29 January 2012 (The Standard)
77	February 17, 2012	ZADHR Interview with Radio VOP	17th February 2012

## GTF 322 WCS

Item	Date	Title or description of material	Access web site (if any)
1	3/19/2012	Outlook for the 2012 fire season	None for now, uploading and updating
2	3/21/2012	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 1	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120321.pdf/view">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120321.pdf/view</a>
3	3/30/2012	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 2	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/Segundo%20Informe%20Extraordinario_20120330.pdf/view">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/Segundo%20Informe%20Extraordinario_20120330.pdf/view</a>
4	4/4/2012	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 3	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120404.pdf/view">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120404.pdf/view</a>
5	4/12/2012	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 4	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120412.pdf/view">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120412.pdf/view</a>
6	4/19/2012	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 5	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120419.pdf/view">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120419.pdf/view</a>
7	4/26/2012	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 6	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120426.pdf/view">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120426.pdf/view</a>
8	5/3/2012	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 7	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120503.pdf/view">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120503.pdf/view</a>
9	5/11/2012	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 8	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120511.pdf/view">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120511.pdf/view</a>

10	5/17/2012	Fire season monitoring ordinary report # 9	<a href="http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120517.pdf/view">http://www.conap.gob.gt/Members/cemec/incendios2012/informes-semanales-2012/INFORME_20120517.pdf/view</a>
11	11/14/2011	El Estado de la Reserva de la Biosfera Maya 21 Años Después (6 page document)	N/A
12	11/14/2011	El Estado de la Reserva de la Biosfera Maya 21 Años Después (presentation)	N/A
13	3/27/2012	Press release: "New Agreement Protects 80,000 Acres of Guatemala Forest"	<a href="http://www.wcs.org/press/press-releases/new-agreement-protects-guatemala-forest.aspx">http://www.wcs.org/press/press-releases/new-agreement-protects-guatemala-forest.aspx</a>
14	5/01/2012	Radachowsky, J., et al. Forest concessions in the Maya Biosphere Reserve, Guatemala: A decade later. Forest Ecol. Manage.	<a href="http://www.era-mx.org/biblio/Decada_concesiones_Guatemala.pdf">http://www.era-mx.org/biblio/Decada_concesiones_Guatemala.pdf</a>

## GTF 327 ASI

Item	Date	Title or description of material	Access via website (if applicable)
1	June 2011	Home Alone Campaign website containing several campaign materials and resources	<a href="http://www.antislavery.org/english/campaigns/home_alone/default.aspx">http://www.antislavery.org/english/campaigns/home_alone/default.aspx</a>
2	2011-12	"Stand with us" Blog	<a href="http://standwithus-youngdomesticworkers.blogspot.com/">http://standwithus-youngdomesticworkers.blogspot.com/</a>
3	2011-12	Anti-Slavery International Facebook page with updates from the Home Alone Campaign	<a href="http://www.facebook.com/pages/Anti-Slavery-International/46852258376">http://www.facebook.com/pages/Anti-Slavery-International/46852258376</a>
4	2011-12	Anti-Slavery International twitter with updates from the Home Alone Campaign	<a href="http://twitter.com/Anti_Slavery">http://twitter.com/Anti_Slavery</a>
5	Dec- Mar 2011-12	Training facilitation on participative advocacy (including several annexes)	
6	Oct -Mar 2011-12	Questionnaire (outcome mapping tool) in 3 languages on impact of SGS and governance	
	Oct- Mar	Peru UPR submission	
7	Peru:		
8	2011-12	Los materiales elaborados y usados en las sesiones del Comité Asesor entre marzo y noviembre 2011.	
9	2011-12	El documento de recomendaciones de las adolescentes que se está usando para la incidencia, español e inglés.	
10	2011-12	El modelo de la planilla de la campaña de firmas	
11	2011-12	El banner de la campaña de firmas que usa Cajamarca y Ventanilla.	
12	2011-12	El PPT que se presentó en el Taller de Incidencia en Cajamarca.	
13	2011-12	El informe país del CPETI.	



14	2011-12	CD con fotografías de los PS y los PPT que elaboraron Cajamarca y Lomas de Carabayllo, y los spots radiales de PS Lomas de Carabayllo	
15	2011-12	Un reporte fotográfico de los PS impreso en color.	
16	2011-12	Una guía de capacitación a los promotores elaborado por el PS Lomas de Carabayllo, impreso.	
17	2011-12	Volantes y tríptico de PS Cajamarca.	
18	2011-12	Volantes y llaveros de PS Ventanilla.	
19	Tanzania:		
20		Training guide for facilitators – Rights of Child Domestic Workers	
21	India:		
22	Jan-Mar 2012	Postcard campaign to demand the government ratifies 100 <sup>th</sup> ILO convention	
23	Jan-Mar 2012	Pamphlets campaign for implementing RTE and to promote the rights of CDWs.	
24	Jan-Mar 2012	Post card campaign in CDW home slums	
25	Jan-Mar 2012	Memorandum to Chief Minister, Ministry of Women & Child Welfare and Labour on CDW experiences of abuse and exploitation	
26	Oct-Dec 2011-12	Drawings, painting, posters for 16 days Campaign on “Breaking the Conspiracy of Silence” in schools and colleges	
27	Oct-Dec 2011-12	Postcards sent by CDWs to President of Congress Party of India and to the General Secretary of Youth Congress	
28	Oct-Dec 2011-12	Poster Campaign in apartments on the rights of CDWs.	
29	Apr-Sep 2011	Postcard and signature campaign to demand the government to include domestic workers in SH Bill and to pass the Domestic Workers Bill.	
30	Apr-Sep 2011	Postcard Campaign to gather solidarity from the public and demand the Government to support the ILO Convention, sent to Union and state labour Ministries.	
31	Apr-Sep 2011	Signature and Media (print and electronic media) Campaign to demand the government to include Domestic Workers in the proposed SH Bill.	
32	Apr-Sep 2011	Poster campaign with each local society and apartments	
33	Costa Rica:		
34	April 2011/ March 2012	Calcomanías para difusión de la línea de atención, (Small Grant Scheme: Mano Amiga)	
35	Oct 2011/ March 2012	Folleto amigable para adolescentes que contiene información sobre trabajo doméstico realizado por personas menores de edad	
36	Oct 2011/ March 2012	Folleto Dando la voz, sobre las opiniones de las adolescentes que realizan trabajo doméstico y sobre el nuevo Convenio 189.	



37	Oct 2011/ March 2012	Afiche acuerdo por los derechos	
38	Oct 2011/ March 2012	Folleto sobre la investigación psicosocial sobre efectos del trabajo doméstico en niños, niñas y adolescentes	
39	Oct 2011/ March 2012	Logo proyecto Interactuando	
40	Philippines:		
41	May 2011	Training guide for CDWs	
42	Oct-Nov 2011	Posters, tarpaulin and souvenir programme with information on policy advocacy for domestic workers' rights for National Domestic Workers' Summit	
43	Togo		
44	2011	Calendar with ILO Convention 189	
45	2011	Information, training and awareness raising manual about child domestic workers in Togo	
46	Mar- Apr 11	Draft order to government ministers proposing regulation of Domestic Work in Togo	



## GTF 328 IPPF

Item	Date	Title and Description of the Material	Website
WHR REGIONAL OFFICE			
1.	February 2011	Holding Governments Accountable: Experiences from Five Latin American Countries. Short publication presenting case studies/stories from the WHR region	<a href="http://www.ippfwhr.org/en/resource/holding-governments-accountable-experiences-five-latin-american-countries">http://www.ippfwhr.org/en/resource/holding-governments-accountable-experiences-five-latin-american-countries</a>
ALBANIA			
1.	July 2011	Coalition Newsletter The issue reflects mainly the 44th session of ICPD and the participation of ACPD representative.	
2.	September 2011	"7 billion actions" TV program	
3.	December 2011	Exclaim it – Advocacy manual – IPPF publication	
4.	January 2012	Strategies and models of sexuality education in Albania  A desk review of best practices programs and qualitative study results on the topic with Young people in Albania	
5.	February 2012	Youth sexuality Education An article on "Sh ndeti" (Health) Journal	
BOLIVIA			
1.	October 2011	Reports on the status of the health Centers for adolescents and youth	
2.	October 2011	Flyers promoting Access to differential health services for adolescents and youth	
3.	September 2011	TV spot preventing unwanted teenage pregnancy	
4.	February 2012	TV Spots on SRHR within a social responsibility Media Campaign	
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA			
1.	October 2011	5 radio shows on YFHC impotancy	<a href="http://www.xy.com.ba">www.xy.com.ba</a>
2.	November 2011	15 min promo video	<a href="http://www.xy.com.ba">www.xy.com.ba</a>
3.	September-December 2011	JFVA info news letters	<a href="http://www.xy.com.ba">www.xy.com.ba</a>
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC			
1.	April 2011	Profamilia's Positioning paper on Teenage pregnancy	
2.	August 2011	Profamilia's Positioning paper on SRH budget	
3.	September 2011	National Plan to Reduce Teenage pregnancy (prepared by the Inter-institutional Committee to prevent teenage pregnancy were government is included) Formats: Libro y versión para WEB	<a href="http://www.profamilia.org.do">www.profamilia.org.do</a>

4.	Oct 2011	Study on Teenage Pregnancy in Dominican Republic Formats: Book, executive summary, CD and web	www.profamilia.org.do
5.	Jan 2012	SRH Budget. Transparency and Public Policies, Format: CD	
6.	Jan 2012	Profamilia's Declaration on Public Budget	
KAZAKHSTAN			
1.	May-June, 2011	Compilation of organization activities dedicated to 15 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary of KMPA. Includes promotion articles and information of Voice project.	
2.	August 2011	Sexual rights brochures	
3.	August, 2011	Kostanai local newspaper "Order and Law" published an article about round table held by KMPA Kostanai branch and NGO Green, within Voice project on NGO role in process of governmental planning	
KYRGYZSTAN			
1.	June, 2011	Materials for the Round Tables (presentations on topics of RT in Kyrgyz or Russian)	<a href="http://www.rhak.kg/russian/download.php">http://www.rhak.kg/russian/download.php</a>
2.	June, 2011	Toolkit for young people on assessment of national policy.	<a href="http://www.rhak.kg/russian/download.php">http://www.rhak.kg/russian/download.php</a>
3.	June, 2011	World program of Action for Youth (UN Resolution)	<a href="http://www.rhak.kg/russian/download.php">http://www.rhak.kg/russian/download.php</a>
4.	June, 2011	WYC declaration 2010	<a href="http://www.rhak.kg/russian/download.php">http://www.rhak.kg/russian/download.php</a>
5.	June, 2011	Extracts UNESCO Report on prevention education in the EECA region	<a href="http://www.rhak.kg/russian/download.php">http://www.rhak.kg/russian/download.php</a>
6.	December, 11	YFS regulation (the project)	<a href="http://www.rhak.kg/russian/download.php">http://www.rhak.kg/russian/download.php</a>
7.	December, 11	Materials of the National Conference on RH of young people	
8.	March, 12	SRHR of young people in Europe	<a href="http://www.rhak.kg/russian/download.php">http://www.rhak.kg/russian/download.php</a>
9.	March, 12.	Clinics friendly to youth - orientation program on youth RH	<a href="http://www.rhak.kg/russian/download.php">http://www.rhak.kg/russian/download.php</a>
MOLDOVA			
1.	July, 2011	Multiplication of the video material "planned pregnancy..." (rom., rus., 150 of CD)	
2.	July, 2011	Voices project fact sheet: objectives, activities and achievements for 2009 – 2010 (rom/rus., 300 ex.)	
3.	August, 2011	Flyer "Your Sexual Rights! Be Informed" (rom. rus. 1000 ex.)	
4.	September. 2011	Flyer "You Should Know! Contraceptive" (rom. rus. 1000 ex.)	



5.	November, 2011	Multiplication of the video material "MDG 4&5 Moldova outcomes" (rom/engl., 100 of CD) Film was prepared as video-support material for Ministry of Health on the Second Milenium Development Goals Report, with supooort of International Agencies in Moldova.	
6.	December 2011	Mid-term progress report on National Reproductive Health Strategy 2006-2015 (engl./rom, 350 ex.)	<a href="http://www.msgov.md">www.msgov.md</a> ; <a href="http://www.iubire.md">www.iubire.md</a>
7.	February, 2012	Dictionary "Fara Tabu"; (rom. 150 ex). The dictionary was compiled on valantary base for nocost as suport-educational material.	
8.	March, 2012	Poster "Pregnancy. What you should know"; (rom/ rus., 1000 ex)	
9.	March, 2012	Video-material on " Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights for Youth: problems and perspectives"; interviews and discussions during round tables.	
10	March/April, 2012	Report on monitoring of the written media of the RM on SRHR issues for the period April 2011 – March 2012.	
PANAMA			
1.	June 2011	Story from the experience: First school of social audits	
2.	November 2011	Video: First school of social audit	<a href="http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GXBMBDeUEM&amp;feature=plcp&amp;context=C-3d1c195UDOEgsToPD-skJdxJJK1LaAhe3Xkl-KyeYDL">http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GXBMBDeUEM&amp;feature=plcp&amp;context=C-3d1c195UDOEgsToPD-skJdxJJK1LaAhe3Xkl-KyeYDL</a>
3.	March 2012	Social Audit –second phase	
PERU			
1.	Mayo 2011	Youth Declaration to prevent teenage pregnancy, targeted to candidates for the parliamentarian and presidential elections	<a href="http://www.inppares.org/voces">http://www.inppares.org/voces</a>
2.	July 2011	"Voices and accountability" Brochure, targeted to decision makers	<a href="http://www.inppares.org/voces">http://www.inppares.org/voces</a>
3.	August 2011	Update on "Voices and Accountability"; demanding the needs to reduce teenage pregnancy and fulfill MDG5b commitments, targeted to decision makers	<a href="http://www.inppares.org/voces">http://www.inppares.org/voces</a>
4.	September 2011	Teenage pregnancy, a public health problem, aimed at decision makers	<a href="http://www.inppares.org/voces">http://www.inppares.org/voces</a>
5.	September 2011	T-shirts: Legal Barriers, until when? – Access to services for youth NOW!	
6.	November 2011	Brochure from the "working group to prevent teenage pregnancy and maternal mortality" - Junin	<a href="http://www.inppares.org/voces">http://www.inppares.org/voces</a>

7.	November 2011	Comprehensive Sex Education: An urgent matter" Targeted to decision makers from the MoE	<a href="http://www.inppares.org/voce">http://www.inppares.org/voce</a>
8.	February 2012	Cards: 100 Roses for 100 hearts aimed at decision makers on fulfilling MRD5b commitments.	<a href="http://www.inppares.org/voce">http://www.inppares.org/voce</a>
9.	March 2012	poster: "To respect young and adolescent women in Ayacucho: we remind you the importance of the budget implementation according to the norm 029" aimed at regional government of Ayacucho	
TAJIKISTAN			
1.	October 2011	TV discussion, "Who will support the woman-mother?" , TV of Sogd region	
2.	October 2011	Article «Беш аз 68 ҳазор занон дар ҷаҳон аз исқоти хамл мефавтанд» ("More than 68 thousand women in the world are dying from unsafe abortion")	www.tajnews.tj
3.	October 26,2011	Article «Басње ки бо њусни тафоњум анљом пазируфт», Newspaper «Нилуфар»	
4.	October, 2011 March 2012	Booklets «Это поможет сделать вам выбор» (Russian), «Ин барои интиҳоби дурусти Шумо ерї мерасонад» (Tajik)	
5.	November 2011	Telecast "Sexually transmitted diseases - how to avoid them?" TV of Sogd region	
6.	December 2011	Telecast "Family planning and contraception" ,TV of Sogd region	
7.	January, 2012	National standarts on safe abortion and managment postabortion complication in Russian and Tajik	
8.	January 2012	Telecast " Medical abortion";TV of Sogd region	
9.	February 16, 2012	Article "Шифо ва солими зан" , Newspaper «Шараф»	

## GTF 334 IBP

Item	Date	Title of Material	Description of Material	Web Link (if applicable)
	June 2011	Measuring and Promoting Budget Transparency: The Open Budget Index as a Research and Advocacy Tool	Transparency in public budgeting has been a recognized principle of sound governance for a long time. However, reliable measures of budget transparency are still hard to come by. This article introduces the Open Budget Index (OBI), a new tool based on surveys by independent researchers that compares key budget information published by governments across the world. Data from the latest survey, published in 2010 and covering 94 countries, reveals that on average, the state of budget transparency around the world is poor. Countries with lower incomes, weaker democratic institutions, and higher levels of dependency on foreign aid and hydrocarbon sales tend to be less transparent. However, a number of countries have improved the quantity and coverage of the budget information that they publish, in some cases following civil society pressure based on OBI findings. More generally, OBI data helps to identify easy steps that governments and other actors could take to further improve budget transparency.	<a href="http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1468-0491.2011.01539.x/abstract">http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1468-0491.2011.01539.x/abstract</a>
	June 2011	Open Budgets, Sustainable Democracies: A Spotlight on the Middle East and North Africa	The Open Budget Survey 2010 reveals that, with an average Open Budget Index score of 23 out of 100, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region is the lowest scoring region in terms of budget transparency and accountability. Countries in the region release few documents to the general public, and perform poorly on measures regarding the engagement of oversight institutions with the public on the budget process. While some MENA countries have promisingly begun to undertake public finance management reforms, they should use the Open Budget Survey results to emphasize budget transparency and accountability as an essential component of good governance.	<a href="http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/Open-Budgets-Sustainable-Democracies-A-Spotlight-on-the-Middle-East-and-North-Africa.pdf">http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/Open-Budgets-Sustainable-Democracies-A-Spotlight-on-the-Middle-East-and-North-Africa.pdf</a>
	July 2011	Ask Your Government! Initiative Slide Show	This slide show on the Ask Your Government! Initiative summarizes the main goals and achievements of this effort as seen through the eyes of five African researchers in Kenya, Malawi, South Africa, Uganda, and Zambia who recorded audio diaries of their efforts to request and obtain budget information from their governments on areas critical to development, such as maternal health, aid effectiveness, and environmental protection.	<a href="http://internationalbudget.org/publications/ask-your-government-initiative-slide-show/">http://internationalbudget.org/publications/ask-your-government-initiative-slide-show/</a>
	October 2011	IBP Research Note No. 1: Transparency and Participation in Public Financial Management: What Do Budget Laws Say?	This IBP Research Note addresses the role of legislation in promoting both disclosure of budgetary information and the provision of opportunities for public and civil society participation throughout the budget process. The key questions motivating the underlying research were: a) to what extent does budget legislation in different countries cover issues related to budget transparency and participation, and in what level of detail? and b) does the degree to which legislation covers issues related to the public disclosure of budget information seem to affect the actual level of budget transparency in different countries?	<a href="http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/Research-Note-1-Transparency-in-Public-Finance-Laws1.pdf">http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/Research-Note-1-Transparency-in-Public-Finance-Laws1.pdf</a>

	October 2011	Assessment of Budget Transparency in Honduras	In early 2011 the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) approached the International Budget Partnership (IBP) and requested an update of the Open Budget Survey 2010 results for Honduras to account for budget documents recently released to the public. The IBP collaborated with the Fundación Democracia sin Fronteras (FDsF), one of its civil society partners in Honduras, to complete the assessment. This report documents changes in transparency throughout the budget process and comments on the extent to which the Honduran government has implemented reforms based on recommendations made in the Open Budget Survey 2010. Finally, the report offers additional recommendations on ways the Honduran government can sustain and expand the budget transparency reforms it has implemented.	(available in English and Spanish)  <a href="http://internationalbudget.org/publications/assessment-of-budget-transparency-in-honduras/">http://internationalbudget.org/publications/assessment-of-budget-transparency-in-honduras/</a>
	October 2011	A Guide to Transparency in Public Finances: Looking Beyond the Budget	This is a compendium guide to budget reports not covered in IBP's previous guides or scrutinized for the Open Budget Survey. It examines areas of public finance that are not well understood and especially vulnerable to being shielded from public scrutiny.	(English Version) <a href="http://internationalbudget.org/publications/a-guide-to-transparency-in-public-finances-looking-beyond-the-budget/">http://internationalbudget.org/publications/a-guide-to-transparency-in-public-finances-looking-beyond-the-budget/</a>  (Spanish Version) <a href="http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/Guia-para-la-Transparencia-en-las-Finanzas-Publicas.pdf">http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/Guia-para-la-Transparencia-en-las-Finanzas-Publicas.pdf</a>  (French Version) <a href="http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/Manuel-sur-la-transparence-des-finances-publiques.pdf">http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/Manuel-sur-la-transparence-des-finances-publiques.pdf</a>
	Dec 2011	IBP Working Paper 1: Budget Transparency and Financial Markets	This paper sheds some light on the link between transparency and financial markets using an indicator of budget transparency based on a comprehensive global survey conducted by the IBP in 2008. Our findings suggest that budget transparency matters for financial markets. In particular, more transparent countries, after controlling for various economic variables, have higher credit ratings and lower spreads. Further, for countries with similar credit ratings, higher transparency is associated with lower spreads. We find limited evidence that more transparent countries are less likely to be downgraded given excessively high spreads. Finally, the change in spreads is smaller for more transparent countries when compared to less transparent countries.	<a href="http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/IBP-Working-Paper-1-Budget-Transparency-and-Financial-Markets.pdf">http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/IBP-Working-Paper-1-Budget-Transparency-and-Financial-Markets.pdf</a>



	Dec 2011	IBP Working Paper 2: Mineral Wealth and Budget Transparency	How does a country's mineral wealth affect the transparency of the government's budget? Among democracies, a country's mineral wealth is not convincingly related to the transparency of its government. But among autocracies, greater oil wealth is correlated with less fiscal transparency, while greater non-fuel mineral wealth is paradoxically associated with more transparency. Explaining this pattern is a challenge: there is no prima facie evidence that it is driven by either membership in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, or by the need to attract foreign investment. There is some evidence that among autocracies, oil reduces transparency because it helps dictators stay in power.	<a href="http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/IBP-Working-Paper-2-Mineral-Wealth-and-Budget-Transparency.pdf">http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/IBP-Working-Paper-2-Mineral-Wealth-and-Budget-Transparency.pdf</a>
	Dec 2011	IBP Working Paper 3: Political Determinants of Fiscal Transparency	Empirical evidence on the beneficial effects of fiscal transparency ranges from improved budgetary outcomes to lower sovereign borrowing costs and decreased corruption. Despite this, hardly any effort has been invested in exploring the determinants of fiscal transparency. Using a new 85-country dataset, we focus on two important sources of domestic demand for open budgeting: citizens and legislators. Our results suggest that free and fair elections have a significant direct effect on budgetary disclosure, and that they dampen the adverse effects dependency on natural resource revenues can have on fiscal transparency. We also find that partisan fragmentation in the legislature is associated with higher levels of budgetary disclosure.	<a href="http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/IBP-Working-Paper-3-Political-Determinants-of-Fiscal-Transparency.pdf">http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/IBP-Working-Paper-3-Political-Determinants-of-Fiscal-Transparency.pdf</a>
	Dec 2011	IBP Working Paper 4: Budget Transparency and Development Outcomes and Rights	The aim of this paper is to explore the relationship between the quality of the budget process and human development outcomes. It looks in particular at the relationship between the OBI and human development as measured by the Human Development Index (HDI) and a number of related human development indicators, as well as the Economic and Social Rights Fulfillment Index that measures government commitment to economic and social rights.	<a href="http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/IBP-Working-Paper-4-Budget-Transparency-and-Development-Outcomes-and-Rights.pdf">http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/IBP-Working-Paper-4-Budget-Transparency-and-Development-Outcomes-and-Rights.pdf</a>



	Dec 2011	The IBP Presents Recommendations to New Open Government Partnership Countries	<p>The IBP recently presented recommendations at a working level meeting of the Open Government Partnership (OGP), a new international initiative that brings together governments, civil society, and industry to promote transparency, increase civic participation, fight corruption, and harness new technologies to strengthen governance. When the OGP was launched on September 20, 2011, eight founding governments (Brazil, Mexico, Indonesia, Norway, the Philippines, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States) made specific and measurable commitments to open government supported by a concrete national plan of action. At that same meeting an additional 39 countries (now 41) committed to developing similar national plans of action by April 2012. In preparation for that date, from 6 December to 8 December, 2011, the OGP convened its Steering Committee (consisting of governments and civil society organizations) and all new OGP participating countries to share experiences on developing action plans and undertaking country consultations. The substantial commitments made by the first eight OGP countries offer useful insights for countries that decide to take part in the OGP in the future. The IBP's presented Briefing Note highlights some of those specific commitments in order to provide recommendations to the next wave of governments that will table national plans of action in April 2012.</p>	
	January 2012	Decentralization and Subnational Budgets	<p>Recognizing the importance of subnational transparency as well as the scarcity of academic and policy literature on the subject, the International Budget Partnership (IBP) commissioned ten pilot studies on the subject. The studies were conducted by IBP's partners in Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Croatia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Mali, Mongolia, and Peru. The principal aim of the paper is to synthesize the findings of these pilot studies. In order to do so, the paper is organized as follows: Part 1 highlights the importance of subnational transparency, reviews the existing literature on the subject, and discusses its coverage of current assessment tools. Part 2 identifies three concerns with and maps the methodologies used to conduct the pilot studies by pointing out similarities and differences between them. Finally, part 3 analyzes the results achieved on the project, considering the reports on subnational transparency in the ten countries as well as attempts to disseminate them. Based on this analysis, the final part also draws lessons from the studies and makes recommendations for future research.</p>	<p>(Individual studies as well as summary study available at the link provided below)</p> <p><a href="http://internationalbudget.org/what-we-do/major-ibp-initiatives/open-budget-initiative/subnational-work/">http://internationalbudget.org/what-we-do/major-ibp-initiatives/open-budget-initiative/subnational-work/</a></p>



	March 2012	Left in the Dark: Parastatal Loans in South Africa	Parastatal loans (transfers of public funds to government-owned enterprises) represent 12 percent of South Africa's annual GDP. Despite South Africa's high level of budget transparency, there are few ways to know what happens to these funds once they are disbursed. This paper was written by Neil Overy and produced as part of a joint initiative of the International Budget Partnership and the Institute for Security Studies to increase access to government budget information.	<a href="http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/Left-In-The-Dark-Parastatal-Loans.pdf">http://internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/Left-In-The-Dark-Parastatal-Loans.pdf</a>
	March 2012	The Power of Making It Simple: A Government Guide to Developing Citizens Budgets	This guide is third in a series of IBP publications for governments seeking practical guidance on how to make their public finance systems more transparent.	(Available in English, French, and Spanish) <a href="http://internationalbudget.org/publications/the-power-of-making-it-simple-a-government-guide-to-developing-citizens-budgets/">http://internationalbudget.org/publications/the-power-of-making-it-simple-a-government-guide-to-developing-citizens-budgets/</a>

## GTF 361 GNP+

Item	Date	Title or description of material	Access web site (if any)
Programme wide materials			
1	September 2011	LTA Resource Mobilisation Framework and Toolkit	
2	September 2011	LTA Resource Mobilisation Donor Assessment	
Materials produced as results of PLHIV networks-led research			
3	July 2010	Criminalisation Scan Report - Nigeria	<a href="http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/evidence-gathering-tool-reports.html">http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/evidence-gathering-tool-reports.html</a>
4	June 2011	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Report - Ethiopia	<a href="http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/evidence-gathering-tool-reports.html">http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/evidence-gathering-tool-reports.html</a>
5	July 2011	PLHIV Stigma Index Report - Ethiopia	<a href="http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/evidence-gathering-tool-reports.html">http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/evidence-gathering-tool-reports.html</a>
6	October 2011	Human Rights Count! Report - Ethiopia	<a href="http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/evidence-gathering-tool-reports.html">http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/evidence-gathering-tool-reports.html</a>
7	November 2011	Human Rights Count! Report - South Africa	<a href="http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/evidence-gathering-tool-reports.html">http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/evidence-gathering-tool-reports.html</a>
8	November 2011	PLHIV Stigma Index Report - Kenya	<a href="http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/evidence-gathering-tool-reports.html">http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/evidence-gathering-tool-reports.html</a>
9	December 2011	Criminalisation Scan - Ethiopia	<a href="http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/evidence-gathering-tool-reports.html">http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/evidence-gathering-tool-reports.html</a>
10	January 2012	PLHIV Stigma Index Report - Zambia	<a href="http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/evidence-gathering-tool-reports.html">http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/evidence-gathering-tool-reports.html</a>
11	February 2012	PLHIV Stigma Index Report - Nigeria	<a href="http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/evidence-gathering-tool-reports.html">http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/evidence-gathering-tool-reports.html</a>
12	March 2012	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Report - South Africa	<a href="http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/evidence-gathering-tool-reports.html">http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/evidence-gathering-tool-reports.html</a>
13	March 2012	Criminalisation Scan - South Africa	<a href="http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/evidence-gathering-tool-reports.html">http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/evidence-gathering-tool-reports.html</a>
14	June 2012	GIPA Report Card - Moldova	<a href="http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/evidence-gathering-tool-reports.html">http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/evidence-gathering-tool-reports.html</a>
Materials produced as results of Civil Society platforms work			
15	September 2011	Indonesian Campaigners Meeting Report	<a href="http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/campaign-platform-reports.html">http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/campaign-platform-reports.html</a>
16	October 2011	Senegal Campaigners Meeting Report – English and French	<a href="http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/campaign-platform-reports.html">http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/campaign-platform-reports.html</a>
17	October 2011	Malawian Campaigners Meeting Report	<a href="http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/campaign-platform-reports.html">http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/campaign-platform-reports.html</a>



18	November 2011	Tanzanian Campaigners Meeting Report	<a href="http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/campaign-platform-reports.html">http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/campaign-platform-reports.html</a>
19	November 2011	Eastern Cape Campaigners Meeting Report	<a href="http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/campaign-platform-reports.html">http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/campaign-platform-reports.html</a>
20	November 2011	Indonesian Campaigners Meeting Report	<a href="http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/campaign-platform-reports.html">http://www.hivleadership.org/resources/reports/campaign-platform-reports.html</a>
Meeting and event reports			
21	July 2011	Minutes of the Planning and Review meeting in July 2011 in Nairobi, Kenya	
22	December 2011	Minutes of the PLHIV Network Focal Point Liaison Meeting in December 2011 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	
Programme presentations at various events			
Websites			
	Updated June 2012	HIV Leadership through Accountability Website	<a href="http://www.hivleadership.org">www.hivleadership.org</a>

## GTF 367 Relief International

Item	Date	Title of material	Description of material	Weblink (if applicable)
1.	08.2011	Participatory Monitoring tools	Developing monitoring tools and how to involve communities in the monitoring process	N/A
2.	09.2011	Good Governance	Role of various actors, reduction of poverty and corruption	N/A
3.	10.2011	Conflict Resolution	Problem solving and communication towards reconciliation	N/A
4.	02.2012	Vulnerability Survey	Household survey data	N/A

## GTF 376 Amnesty International

Item	Date	Title or description of material	Access via web site (if applicable)
1.	April 2011- Jan 2012	<p>Training manuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project Participant handbook on child rights, women's succession rights, matrimonial rights, recourses steps, sexual and reproductive rights, repertory of juridical instruments related to human rights targeted (Benin)</li> <li>- Knowing better the UN Declaration of Human Rights in 3 versions (Cote d'Ivoire)</li> <li>- Manual of the HRE activist in Côte d'Ivoire (Training guide)</li> <li>- Rights of women and children handbook (Sierra Leone)</li> <li>- Flash cards on husband encouraging wife to breastfeed child, under-aged kids initiated in Kambia, emergency referral, husband &amp; wife discussion on the welfare of the home, health Worker encouraging mothers to practice healthy way of leaving, economic empowerment of women at all levels, women empowered via education, husband &amp; wife discussing on family planning, women's health is a human rights, women should be protected from psychological, verbal &amp; emotional violence, women must not die giving birth, women chooses hospital instead of herbalist, women making use of social facility (health centre), poor &amp; deplorable condition of mother &amp; son, Marie struggling to get to the health centre</li> <li>- Guide on how to handle victims of sexual harassment in schools, universities and apprentissage milieu (Togo)</li> <li>- Manual for the HRE practice with youth (Togo)</li> </ul>	
2.	April 2011 – March 2012	<p>Booklets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At the heart of the Africa HRE Project in Burkina Faso</li> <li>- Booklets on child rights, women's rights, elderly women (Burkina)</li> <li>- Rights and responsibilities in the 2000's Constitution (Cote d'Ivoire)</li> <li>- How to seize jurisdiction in Côte d'Ivoire - International Pact related to ESCR (Côte d'Ivoire)</li> <li>- Women rights/VAW, child rights, rights of people living with a disability, street children (Mali)</li> <li>Booklet « Protect yourself against sexual violence, to safeguard your future » (Senegal)</li> <li>Booklet « Educate without the stick, it's possible » (Togo)</li> <li>Booklet on People's and family code (Togo)</li> </ul>	
2.	April 2011 – March 2012	<p>Posters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 20 images related to diverse human rights (CI)</li> <li>- Posters on Girl Child Education, Basic Rights of Adults, Rights of Single Mothers, Rights of Widows, Child Protection, Survival, Development rights, Reproductive Health rights (Ghana)</li> <li>- Poster on project and themes of the micro projects : VAW, FGM, corruption, child rights(Mali)</li> <li>- Posters on sexual harassment in schools, early pregnancy, rights of people living with a disability, child rights (Senegal)</li> <li>- Posters on Men Encourage &amp; Support your wives to go to hospital, Say No to CHILD BONDO Encourage GIRL CHILD Education Review repressive &amp; harsh CUSTOMARY LAWS that DISCRIMINATES against Women, JUSTICE is not for SALE (Sierra Leone)</li> </ul>	<p><a href="http://edhamali.blogspot.com/p/ressources.html">http://edhamali.blogspot.com/p/ressources.html</a></p> <p><a href="http://edhamali.blogspot.com/p/ressources.html">http://edhamali.blogspot.com/p/ressources.html</a></p>
3.	May 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness kits on Violence against children in school settings, Female Genital Mutilation, Violence against women, Sexual and reproductive rights, Violence against the elderly, Succession rights of widows and orphans, Understanding HRE in Africa (Burkina)</li> <li>- Image boxes on FGM (Mali)</li> <li>- Image boxes on « Heritage, is for all, men and women», Gender equity, Freedom of opinion and expression (Togo)</li> </ul>	



4.	May 2011-March 2012	Newsletters - Burkina Faso HRE Newsletter - Mali HRE Newsletter - Benin HRE Newsletter - Togo HRE newsletter - Regional AHRE e-newsletter - Branded Human Rights Educators journals on Stop violence against women, Police brutality is unacceptable and Stop politically motivated violence (Kenya)	<a href="http://lejournaledh.blogspot.com/">http://lejournaledh.blogspot.com/</a>  <a href="http://www.africa-hre.org">www.africa-hre.org</a>
5.	August 2011	Documentary TV magazine on outcomes of the AHRE project (Mali and Cote d'Ivoire)	
6.	April 2011 -March 2012	Resource centre materials: compilation of digital files on Human rights on CD Rom (Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Burkina Faso, Togo, etc)	
7.	April 2011 -March 2012	Audio CD/Data CD/DVD - Translation of training modules in Senoufo, Malinké, Gouro, Mooré (Cote d'Ivoire) - CD on the AHRE project and themes of the micro projects : VAW, FGM, corruption, child rights (Mali) - Audio recordings of translations of the three gender laws (Domestic Violence Act 2007, Registration of Customary Act 2009 and Devolution of Estate Act 2007) into local languages viz: Mende, Themne, Limba and Krio (Sierra Leone)	
8.	April 2011 – March 2012	Radio Spots in Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Senegal, Togo, Kenya, Uganda, Benin, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Ghana	
9.	April 2011 – March 2012	Press clips A wide range of press cuts in all countries and related to the AHRE micro projects on women's rights, early marriage, VAW, FGM, child rights, people living with a disability, girls child education, minority rights, etc	
10.	April 2011 – March 2012	Comic strips - Aminata's Human Rights Story "Education First Marriage Later," - Fanta's Human Rights Story "Women have the right to inherit property"; - Baindu's Human Rights Story "Women must be protected from domestic violence" (Sierra Leone)	

## GTF 394 WFD

All content available on the website can be found at: [www.thewestminsterconsortium.org](http://www.thewestminsterconsortium.org)

Item	Date	Title or description of material	Access via web site (if applicable)
Publications			
1	Feb-12	IBA "Human Rights and Parliaments: Handbook for Members and Staff" in Arabic (Draft)	No
2	Dec-11	IBA "Human Rights and Parliaments: Handbook for Members and Staff" in Ukrainian (Ukraine)	Yes
3	Dec-11	Guide on Reporting Parliament (Ukraine)	Yes
4	Dec-11	Handbook on Effective Media Communications (Georgia)	No
5	Nov-11	Improving Financial Oversight: A Guide for Parliamentary Staff	Yes
6	Nov-11	Law Making Hand Book (Mozambique)	
7	Oct-11	Guide on Parliamentary Reporters (Georgia)	Yes
8	Oct-11	ALI Toolkit for CSOs on How to Cooperate with the Parliament (Ukraine)	Yes
9	Sep-11	An Introduction to Research Methods: A practical guide for NGOs and Civil Society Organisations engaging with Parliaments	Yes
10	Jul-11	Conducting value for money audit: A practical guide for parliament researchers (Uganda)	Yes
11	Jul-11	Preparing briefs for parliamentary committees: A practical guide for parliamentary staff (Uganda)	no
Case Studies			
12	Mar-12	Getting Moroccan Parliamentarians off to a good start	No
13	Mar-12	Lebanon to become the Leading Parliamentary Hub of the Arab World	No
14	Mar-12	Parliamentary communications and reporting improved at the Parliament of Georgia	No
15	Mar-12	Parliament of Uganda establishes a standalone Committee on Human Rights (Uganda)	Yes
16	Mar-12	Resurrecting the Debate on Prisoner Health in Parliament (Ukraine)	No
17	Mar-12	Social Networking; Enhancing Ugandan Parliamentary Reporters' Skills	No
18	Mar-12	Supporting Legislation to Safeguard Victims of Human Trafficking (Ukraine)	Yes
19	Mar-12	Supporting professional election coverage in Morocco	No
20	Mar-12	Supporting transparency through the Freedom of Information legislation (Mozambique)	No
21	Mar-12	Strengthening Environmental Oversight in Mozambique	No
Articles			
22	Feb-12	Writing financial news in the snowy mountains of Georgia	Yes
23	Jan-12	Financial Oversight Conference promotes greater openness and transparency	Yes
24	Sep-11	Georgian Parliament takes strategic steps ahead	Yes
25	Sep-11	The CHOGM Affair in Uganda: TWC Strengthening Weaknesses in the Oversight	Yes
26	Sep-11	Tackling Agricultural Reform in Mozambique	Yes
27	May-11	Tools Are Identified. Now It's Time To See How They Are Used	Yes
28	May-11	Learning from the South African Parliament's Strategic Planning Experience	Yes
29	Apr-11	Human Rights and Parliaments: Handbook for members and staff	Yes
30	Apr-11	IBA and TWC provide forum for international discussion on human rights and the role of parliament	Yes



## GTF 422 PRISMA

Item	Date to be published	Title or Description of Material	Web Site (if any)	Region
1	Apr 2011	Diptych of the Diploma Course in Public Management in Chachapoyas, for the II Promotion of the Training Program under an Agreement with the Local University of Cajamarca.	PDF document	Amazonas
2	Apr 2011	Spot on the Participatory Budget campaigns in the districts of Chagña y Sañayca.	Audio Data	Apurímac
3	Apr 2011	Local Information Panel on the districts: Acoria, Acostambo, Ascensión, Churcampa, Colcabamba, Huando, Lirca, and Yauli.	PDF document	Huancavelica
4	Apr 2011	Guidelines in the participatory budget 2012, for the technical teams of the municipalities for these processes.	PDF document	Puno
5	Apr 2011	Radio Spots in the Participatory Budget: Prioritize activities in favor of children; these were broadcast in type I and II districts.	Audio Data	San Martín
6	Apr 2011	Radio Spot in the framework of the Regional Meeting of Mayors.	Audio Data	Ayacucho
7	May I 2011	Guide for updating the Consensual Development Plan in the framework of outputs-oriented management.	PDF document	Puno
8	Jun 2011	Offprint: Annual Balance Sheet of the Articulated Nutrition Program.	PDF document	Huancavelica
9	Jun 2011	Folder for including documents relating to the importance of the Outputs-Oriented Participatory Budget in the Province of Cusco.	Printed document	Cusco
10	Jun 2011	Offprint with information on "Access to the Health Care Services in the Region of Junín: proposals, challenges, and commitments"; this material was distributed to the participants in the Regional Public Forum.	Printed document	Junín
11	Jun 2011	Banner of the Forum on Initial Education; used for dissemination of the importance of initial education with regional, provincial, and local authorities.	Banner	Cusco
12	Jun 2011	Book mark with information on the importance of initial education, distributed to the authorities and officials of the region, provinces, and districts.	Printed card	Cusco
13	Jul 2011	Leaflet on the Municipal Incentives Plan, which has been distributed to the local authorities.	Printed document	San Martín



4	August 2011	Radio Spot: Campaign of Identity for Colcabamba, Chacña, Challuanca, Ihuayllo, Toraya, Lucre, Capaya, Progreso, Curasco, Mamara, and Micaela Bastidas.	Audio Data	Apurímac
15	August 2011	Diptych of the Municipal Incentives Plan; this material includes a summary of the importance of the Municipal Incentives Plan.	Printed document	Junín
16	Sept 2011	Radio Spot: Agreements and commitments of the Provincial Meeting of Women: "Equal Opportunities and Political Participation".	Audio Data	Huancavelica
17	Sept 2011	Radio Spot: Training Program for Councillors – Lucanas and Huamanga.	Audio Data	Ayacucho
18	Sept 2011	Radio Spot: Right to Identity, in Spanish and Awajun	Audio Data	Amazonas
19	Sept 2011	Diptych: Diploma Course in Public Management for Social Development; this was used for the dissemination, sensitization, and invitation of public managers for the diploma course under an agreement with UNSAAC.	Printed document	Cusco
21	Sept 2011	Radio Spot: "My Right to Identity and Insurance", in Quechua, Aymara, and Spanish.	Audio Data	Puno
22	Sept 2011	TV Spot: "My Right to Identity and Insurance" in Spanish.	Video	Puno
24	Oct 2011	Giant Poster: My Right to Identity. Supplied to health care facilities to serve as a guiding element showing the route to be followed by the family to give identity to the children.	Visual document banner	Huancavelica
25	Oct 2011	Folder and Triptych: IV Regional Forum of Junín, food and nutrition security, investment for children aiming for a Region without malnutrition in the framework of the promotion and defense of the right to food, World Food Day.	Printed document	Junín
26	Nov 2011	Guides: Reproduction of documents regarding the Education Budget Program for the Province of Antabamba.	Printed document	Apurímac
27	Nov 2011	Radio Spot: Participatory Budget-Transparency in Public Management and Identity, produced in Quechua and Spanish.	Audio Data	Ayacucho
28	Nov 2011	Triptych: II Diploma Course in Public Management for Social Development	Printed material	Ayacucho
29	Nov 2011	TV Spot: II Diploma Course in Public Management for Social Development	Video	Ayacucho



30	Nov 2011	Citizen Surveillance Module in partnership with DESCO, delivery of the modules to the representatives of civil society and councilors of the district during the training in citizen surveillance.	Printed material	Junín
31	Nov 2011	Calendar: Campaign “Defend your right to study – start today”. Distribution to institutions and schools, and placement in mass access centers.	Printed material	Puno
32	Nov 2011	Poster: Campaign “Defend your right to study – start today”. Distribution to institutions and schools, and placement in mass access centers.	Printed material	Puno
33	Nov 2011	Radio Spot: II Diploma Course of Outputs-Oriented Social Management. Invitation to participate.	Audio Data	Ayacucho
34	Nov 2011	Workbooks: Work material for participants in the Training Program for Councilors.	Printed material	Cusco
35	Dec 2011	Newsletter: Citizen Monitoring in Health and Education promoted by Transparency in the Framework of the Good Governance Meetings.	Printed material	Junín
36	Dec 2011	Poster, calendar, and triptych for the public event: I Festival for our Rights in Partnership with the group of the Ethics and Governance Network of the Junín Region.	Printed material	Junín
37	Jan 2012	Radio Spots: “Defend your right to study – start today” “Good Start to the School Year”. Broadcast in Aymara and Spanish.	Audio Data	Puno
38	Feb 2012	Diptych: Masters in Social Development Management, distributed to public and private sectors in the Junin Region.	Printed material	Junín
39	Feb 2012	Poster: “Campaign for Good Start to the School Year”.	Printed material	Junín
40	Feb 2012	Radio Spot: Timely Registration 2012, broadcast at the regional level.	Printed material	Cajamarca
41	Feb 2012	TV Spot: Timely Registration, broadcast at the regional level.	Video	Cajamarca
42	Feb 2012	Banner: Carnival for Democracy – Promoting Citizen Participation.	Printed material	Piura
43	Feb 2012	Radio Spot: Jingle, Peruvians who don’t let themselves be fobbed off – Democracy is Respect.	Audio Data	Piura

44	Feb 2012	Radio Spot: Jingle Peruvians don't stop rocking - Democracy is Respect.	www.sebuscanperuanos.com	Piura
45	Mar 2012	Information Chart: knowing the mechanisms of Transparency and access to public information, for Training and Technical Assistance to Surveillance Committees.	Printed material	Puno
46	Mar 2012	Triptych: Carnival for Democracy	Printed material	Piura
47	Mar 2012	14 Information Panels on the Regions of the Project Area, containing an analysis of the Budget Programs for attention to children with the Governance Agreements subscribed in the electoral campaign 2010.	PDF document Power point Presentation Printed document	National
48	Mar 2012	National Information Panel containing an analysis of the evolution of the Budget Programs for attention to children with the Governance Agreements subscribed in the electoral campaign 2010.	PDF document Power point Presentation Printed document	National



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