

Annex 1 - Achievement Rating Scale

Objective Statement	Achievement Rating	Logframe Indicators	Baseline for Indicators	Progress against Baseline	Comments on Changes
<p>Purpose</p> <p>To increase the capacity of CSOs to help citizens effectively represent their views and interests and hold governments accountable for their actions with regard to SRHR, specifically MDG 5, at different levels in the governmental system</p>	3	P.1 Number of new and/or revamped permanent bodies/processes related with meaningful CSO participation that can hold governments accountable, by year	0	8	There are 3 governmental processes with meaningful CSO participation in Mexico; 2 in BiH, and 1 in Panama, Albania, and Kyrgyzstan.
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Improved ability of CSO networks and coalitions centered around SRHR policy change to demand government accountability</p>	5	1.1 Advocacy network(s) participate in key policy making processes and fora demanding government accountability, at beginning, middle, and end of project (yes, no)	no	n/a	This will be reported at the midpoint of the project.
	4	1.2 Number and type of political decisions	0	4	2 in Mexico, 1 in BiH, and 1 in

Objective Statement	Achievement Rating	Logframe Indicators	Baseline for Indicators	Progress against Baseline	Comments on Changes
		related to SRH made by governments in participating countries where the CSO network was involved in the decision-making process, by year			Kyrgyzstan
	5	1.3 Perceptions of key network members regarding how well network functions (including synergy of aims, trust, and unity), at middle, and end of project	n/a	n/a	Data for this indicator will be collected at the midpoint of the project.
	4	1.4 Number and detailed information of allies in target and secondary audiences identified during political mapping process, by relative strength of their commitment (strong ally, medium ally, weak ally), by	<p>Target audience: 26 strong, 43 medium, and 4 weak allies</p> <p>Secondary audience: 38 strong, 30 medium, and</p>	<p>Target audience: 37 strong, 37 medium, and 2 weak allies</p> <p>Secondary audience: 45 strong, 66 medium, and</p>	Because of elections and other changes in the political scenarios, new actors were identified in both the target and secondary audiences.

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		year	6 weak allies	18 weak allies	<p>However, in general, a greater number of actors became strong and medium allies. The greater number of weak allies in the secondary audience is due to a deeper analysis by participating MAs to identify more actors besides those in favor.</p> <p>We are still in the process of refining this analysis with the participating MAs to improve the quality of information received.</p>
	3	1.5 Number of networks/coalitions	0	20	4 in Bolivia, 6 in DR, 2 in Mexico,

Objective Statement	Achievement Rating	Logframe Indicators	Baseline for Indicators	Progress against Baseline	Comments on Changes
		created or strengthened to work on SRH policy/budget, by type of network and by year			1 in Panama, 4 in Peru, 1 in Albania, 1 in BiH, and 1 in Kyrgyzstan
Output 2 Improved public policy around sexual and reproductive health and rights, through increasing the capacity of IPPF MAs from the Western Hemisphere Region and European Network to play a proactive role with other civil society organizations	5	2.1 Number and percent of participating MAs that achieve their specific Expected Advocacy Results during the life of the project, at end of project	0, 0%	n/a	This will be reported at the end of the project
	1 (this indicator is for an ongoing activity, so there should be an updated political map each year)	2.2 Number and percent of participating MAs that develop and maintain updated political maps, by year	0; 0%	11; 100%	Each MA participating in the project has updated their political maps. Some MAs, including Peru, and Bolivia, have done political maps at the sub-national level.

Objective Statement	Achievement Rating	Logframe Indicators	Baseline for Indicators	Progress against Baseline	Comments on Changes
	4	2.3 Number of staff/volunteers in MAs that participate in trainings related to their Advocacy Expected Result, by age and sex, by year	0	577 (66% female, 29% youth)	In year 2, the participating MA reported training 577 people in areas related to their advocacy projects.
	5	2.4 Number of staff/volunteers in MAs that have stronger advocacy skills, at middle and end of project	0	n/a	This data will be collected at the midpoint of the project, using a questionnaire to capture the level of advocacy skills.
	4	2.5 Number of new MA strengths, or weaknesses turned into strengths, in implementing advocacy strategies, by year	75	53	After revisiting their SWOT analyses, the MAs identified 53 new strengths, or weaknesses turned into strengths, related to implementing their advocacy projects.

Objective Statement	Achievement Rating	Logframe Indicators	Baseline for Indicators	Progress against Baseline	Comments on Changes
<p>Output 3</p> <p>Increased capacity of the IPPF WHR and EN regional offices (ROs) to provide high-quality, timely technical assistance specific to advocacy around governmental accountability related to SRHR issues and poverty reduction and to disseminate best practices and lessons learned</p>	4	3.1 Lessons learned by MAs and RO in planning and conducting advocacy campaigns, by year	0	see narrative	Lessons learned to date can be found in section 13, Learning from GTF, of this report.
	1 (this indicator is for an ongoing activity, so the model methodology should be tested each year of implementation of the project)	3.2 Model methodology for conducting advocacy projects for use with MAs developed and tested	no	yes	The model methodology continues to be tested and implemented with the participating MAs. This includes updating the political maps, analyzing the map of actors, re-assessing strengths and weaknesses, etc.

Objective Statement	Achievement Rating	Logframe Indicators	Baseline for Indicators	Progress against Baseline	Comments on Changes
	5	3.3 Perceptions of “key stakeholders” ¹ with respect to the quality and utility of the model methodology, at middle and end of project	n/a	n/a	Initial data on this indicator was collected through a workshop evaluation that was distributed following each advocacy planning workshop, and the results were documented in AR#1. However, the next time data for this indicator will be collected and reported will be at the midpoint of the project.
Activities					
1.1 Work with MAs to facilitate the creation or strengthening of national networks that include MAs,				Significant advances have been made in the projects in the areas of	All the MAs continue to strengthen their capacities to perform on-going activities of the

¹ Key stakeholders include MA staff/volunteers, and CSO network members.

Objective Statement	Achievement Rating	Logframe Indicators	Baseline for Indicators	Progress against Baseline	Comments on Changes
<p>CSOs, academics, and other relevant actors</p> <p>1.1 Assisting networks in approaching and conducting advocacy with targeted decision-makers</p> <p>1.2 Assisting networks in their efforts to act as watchdogs on budgetary issues and international laws/policies</p> <p>1.4 Making linkages between SRHR movement and other relevant social movements (e.g. human rights, environment, indigenous)</p> <p>2.1 Assisting MAs in developing advocacy plans using models designed for the</p>				<p>strengthening institutional capacity in the MAs, coalition building, and adjusting advocacy strategies based on changing political environments.</p> <p>Also, for the second stage European MAs who began in this year, there have been important initial activities, such as their participation in the advocacy planning workshops.</p>	<p>project, such as updating political maps and revisiting their SWOT analyses from the beginning of the project.</p> <p>The participating MAs have also made significant progress in the strengthening of institutional capacities to implement advocacy projects, including trainings in budget transparency, social audits, and communications.</p> <p>The MAs have also increased their coalition-building capacities. In</p>

Objective Statement	Achievement Rating	Logframe Indicators	Baseline for Indicators	Progress against Baseline	Comments on Changes
<p>project</p> <p>2.2 Working with MAs to create and update political maps, and to define and analyze the specific issue on which it would be most strategic to conduct advocacy</p> <p>2.3 Providing technical assistance and resources to MAs to strengthen advocacy skills via workshops, trainings and advocacy toolkits</p> <p>2.4 Assessments of the specific capacity and the needs of each participating MA</p> <p>3.1 Developing an expertise in transparency, accountability, and advocacy in the Regional Offices</p>					<p>some cases, the MAs joined an pre-existing CSO network; in other instances they created new alliances; and in other countries, the MAs included new organizations into their coalition. These CSO networks have also had strong initial results in which they participated significantly in processes leading to favorable political decisions.</p> <p>Additionally, given the particular political situations in each country, the projects have taken on different focuses and employed varying</p>

Objective Statement	Achievement Rating	Logframe Indicators	Baseline for Indicators	Progress against Baseline	Comments on Changes
<p>3.2 Developing and testing a model methodology for conducting Advocacy projects</p> <p>3.2 Developing and testing a strong approach to evaluating our political advocacy work</p> <p>3.2 Systematizing cross-regional sharing and learning</p>					<p>strategies to improve government transparency and accountability. These different strategies include social audits, one-on-one meetings with decision-makers, and utilizing existing national transparency laws to make requests for information.</p>

Annex 2: Most up to Date Programme Logframe

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Targets	Means of Verification
<p>GOAL</p> <p>G.1 Governments are more accountable and improve their SRHR programs and services for all people, particularly the poor, marginalized and underserved</p>	<p>G.1 MDG 5 Indicators: a. Maternal mortality ratio b. Contraceptive prevalence rate c. Adolescent birth rate d. Unmet need for family planning</p> <p>G.2 Number and type of favorable decisions made by governments related to increased access to SRHR, by year</p> <p>G.3 Degree of government accountability at beginning, middle, and end of project</p>	<p>G.1 MDG 5 Indicators²: a. Reduce by $\frac{3}{4}$ by 2015 b. Universal access by 2015 c. Universal access by 2015 d. Universal access by 2015</p> <p>G.2 2 favorable decisions in each country by 2013</p> <p>G.3 10% increase of government accountability by 2013</p>	<p>G.1 MDG 5 progress reports G.1 HDI reports G.1 WHO reports</p> <p>G.2 MA End-of-Year reports G.2 MA “Success Story” narratives G.2 MA media tracking forms</p> <p>G.3 Open Budget Index (created by the International Budget Project) G.3 Transparency International</p>
<p>PURPOSE</p>			

² Since these are pre-existing indicators set by the United Nations, the targets for the MDGs are all set for 2015. It is important to mention that these targets are set for after the completion of this project, however, they are still useful for setting goals. Also, please note that the indicators that are most relevant to this project are maternal mortality ratio, contraceptive prevalence rate, adolescent birth rate, and unmet need for family planning.

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Targets	Means of Verification
<p>P.1 To increase the capacity of CSO to help citizens effectively represent their views and interests and hold governments accountable for their actions with regard to SRHR, specifically MDG 5, at different levels in the governmental system</p>	<p>P.1 Number of new and/or revamped permanent bodies/processes within the government related with meaningful³ CSO participation that can hold governments accountable, by year</p>	<p>P.1 1-2 new and/or revamped permanent bodies/processes in each country by 2013</p>	<p>P.1 Political Maps P.1 Mid-Year Reflection reports P.1 MA “Success Story” narratives P.1 Shadow reports P.1 MDG progress reports, where applicable</p>
<p>OUTPUT #1</p>			
<p>2. Improved ability of CSO networks and coalitions centered around SRHR policy change to demand government accountability.</p>	<p>2.1 Advocacy network(s) participate in key policy making processes and fora demanding government accountability, at beginning, middle, and end of project (yes, no)</p> <p>2.2 Number and type of political decisions related to SRH made by governments in participating countries where the</p>	<p>1.1 Yes, by 2013</p> <p>1.2 2 decisions in each country by 2013</p>	<p>1.1 Political Mapping 1.1 MA End-of-Year project reports</p> <p>1.2 MA End-of-Year project reports 1.2 MA “Success Story” narratives 1.2 MA “Intense Period Debrief”</p>

³ Meaningful participation is representative in that it acknowledges, gathers, distills, and communicates the diverse ideas within civil society. It also implies that CSOs feel a sense of empowerment, of being listened to, and of being accepted as a full and equal partner with the governments to whom they advocate. Furthermore, it includes the ability of CSOs to influence key decisions and create political change as a result of their participation. Definition adapted from “The Meaningful Participation of Consumers on Mental Health Agency Boards” presented by D. Jason Newberry on May 2004. www.communitybasedresearch.ca/resources/e%20news/enews%20v3%20resources/meaningful%20participation%20of%20consumers.ppt

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Targets	Means of Verification
	<p>CSO network was involved in the decision-making process, by year</p> <p>2.3 Perceptions of key network members regarding how well network functions (including synergy of aims, trust, and unity), at middle, and end of project</p> <p>2.4 Number and detailed information of allies in target and secondary audiences identified during political mapping process, by relative strength of their commitment (strong ally, somewhat strong, potential ally), by year</p> <p>1.5 Number of networks/coalitions created or strengthened to work on SRH policy/budget, by type of network and by year</p>	<p>1.3 Perceptions of at least 50% of key network members improve at middle and end of project</p> <p>1.4 At least 1 ally each year strengthens commitment in each country</p> <p>1.5 At least 1 network by middle of project</p>	<p>narratives</p> <p>1.3 Perceptions of the Network Survey 1.3 Mid-Term Review 1.3 Final Evaluation</p> <p>1.4 Political Maps (Audience Analysis and Map of Actors) 1.4 Mid-Year Reflection reports</p> <p>1.5 MA End-of-Year project reports 1.5 Political Maps 1.5 Mid-Year Reflection reports</p>
OUTPUT #2			
<p>2. Improved public policy around sexual and reproductive health and rights, through increasing the</p>	<p>2.1 Number and percent of participating MAs that achieve their specific Expected Advocacy Results during the life of the project, at end of project</p>	<p>2.1 100% of participating MAs achieve their specific Expected Advocacy Result by 2013</p>	<p>2.1 MA End-of-Year project reports 2.1 Advocacy Plans 2.1 MA “Success Story” narratives 2.1 RO project records (including assessments at the end of project)</p>

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Targets	Means of Verification
<p>capacity of IPPF MAs from the Western Hemisphere Region and European Network to play a proactive role with other civil society organizations.</p>	<p>2.2 Number and percent of participating MAs that develop and maintain updated political maps, by year</p> <p>2.3 Number of staff/volunteers in MAs that participate in trainings related to their Advocacy Expected Result, by age and sex, by year⁴</p> <p>2.4 Number of staff/volunteers in MAs that have stronger advocacy skills, at beginning, middle and end of project⁵</p> <p>2.5 Number of new MA strengths, or weaknesses turned into strengths, in implementing advocacy strategies, by</p>	<p>2.2 100% of MAs maintain updated political maps each year</p> <p>2.3 100% of MA staff/volunteers continuously involved in the implementation of the project participate in at least one training per year</p> <p>2.4 90% of MA staff/volunteers continuously involved in the implementation of the project have stronger advocacy skills by 2013</p> <p>2.5 At least 1 new strength and 1 weakness turned into a strength each year for</p>	<p>2.2 RO project records (including assessment of quality and quantity of updates to political maps)</p> <p>2.2 Mid-Year Reflection reports</p> <p>2.3 MA project records</p> <p>2.4 Advocacy Skills Questionnaire</p> <p>2.5 SWOT analysis conducted during Advocacy Planning Workshop</p> <p>2.5 Mid-Year Reflection reports</p>

⁴ This indicator was added because we recognized the importance of tracking how many people participate in trainings, since having trainings are key activities in each of the MAs projects. However, while this indicator tracks the number of participants, it does not measure if or by how much the participants have increased their advocacy skills. The level of advocacy skill improvement is captured by the following indicator.

⁵ To measure actual improvement of advocacy skills (and not just the participation in trainings), a questionnaire will be implemented to capture data on the increase of advocacy skills at middle and end of the project.

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Targets	Means of Verification
	year	each MA	
OUTPUT #3			
<p>3. Increased capacity of the IPPF WHR and EN regional offices (ROs) to provide high-quality, timely technical assistance specific to advocacy around governmental accountability related to SRHR issues and poverty reduction and to disseminate best practices and lessons learned.</p>	<p>3.1 Lessons learned by MAs and RO in planning and conducting advocacy campaigns, by year</p> <p>3.2 Model methodology for conducting advocacy projects for use with MAs developed and tested</p> <p>3.3 Perceptions of “key stakeholders”⁶ with respect to the quality and utility of the model methodology, at middle and end of project</p>	<p>3.1 At least 1 substantive MA and 1 substantive RO lesson learned each year</p> <p>3.2 Model methodology developed and tested by year 1 of project</p> <p>3.3 Perceptions of at least a 50% of key network members improve at middle and end of project</p>	<p>3.1 RO team assessment</p> <p>3.1 MA End-of-Year project reports</p> <p>3.1 MA “Success Story” narratives</p> <p>3.1 MA “Intense Period Debrief” narratives</p> <p>3.2 Existence of the model methodology at the end of year 1</p> <p>3.2 RO project records detailing the results of testing</p> <p>3.3 Mid-Term Review</p> <p>3.3 Final Evaluation</p>
Key Activities			
Output #1			
<p>1.1 Work with MAs to facilitate the creation or strengthening of national networks that include MAs, CSOs, academics, and other relevant actors.</p> <p>1.2 Assisting networks in approaching and conducting advocacy with targeted decision-makers</p> <p>1.3 Assisting networks in their efforts to act as watchdogs on budgetary issues and international laws/policies.</p>			

⁶ Key stakeholders include MA staff/volunteers, and CSO network members.

Narrative Summary	Verifiable Indicators	Targets	Means of Verification
<p>1.4 Making linkages between SRHR movement and other relevant social movements (e.g. human rights, environment, indigenous).</p>			
<p><u>Output #2</u></p>			
<p>2.1 Assisting MAs in developing advocacy plans using models designed for the project.</p>			
<p>2.2 Working with MAs to create and update political maps, and to define and analyze the specific issue on which it would be most strategic to conduct advocacy.</p>			
<p>2.3 Providing technical assistance and resources to strengthen advocacy skills via workshops, trainings and advocacy toolkits.</p>			
<p>2.4 Assessments of the specific capacity and the needs of each participating MA.</p>			
<p><u>Output #3</u></p>			
<p>3.1 Developing an expertise in transparency, accountability and advocacy in the Regional Offices.</p>			
<p>3.2 Developing and testing a model methodology for conducting Advocacy projects.</p>			
<p>3.3 Developing and testing a strong approach to evaluating our political advocacy work.</p>			
<p>3.4 Systematizing cross-regional sharing and learning.</p>			

Annex 4 – Materials produced during the reporting period

The purpose of this section is to take stock of the material produced by your programme. Please list **what** material has been produced, **when** it was produced. Materials may include print or other media communications. We are particularly interested in material such as workshop or training reports, project manuals, promotional brochures, studies, evaluation reports, radio, television, and video or web productions. Please state whether the information is available on a web site.

Item	Date	Title or description of material	Access web site (if any)
1.	March 2010	Handbook for Political Analysis and Mapping	http://www.ippfwhr.org/en/political_mapping_handbook
2.	March 2010	Handbook for Advocacy Planning	http://www.ippfwhr.org/en/advocacy_planning_manual
3.	March 2010	Handbook for incorporating budget work into advocacy projects (draft version)	http://www.ippfwhr.org/en/advocacy_budget_work_handbook
3.	15/03/2010	Virtual Newsletters: "Uniendo Voces", Número 1 (Externo) "Uniting Voices" Number 1	
4.	26/03/2010	Spokesperson's Manual entitled: Manual de Vocería "Nuestras Voces por la ESI"	http://www.inppares.org/biblioteca http://www.inppares.org/abogacia http://www.inppares.org/voces
5.	28/03/2010	Alliance Pamphlet "Sí Podemos!" ("Yes We Can!") (both in hard copy and digital)	http://www.slideshare.net/INPPAR/ESinforma/triptico-de-la-alianza-si-podemos
6.	13-16 February 2010	Health Carnival Campaign (APLAF/MINSA)	Not yet uploaded to the web.
7.	March 2010	From evidence to action: Advocating for comprehensive sexuality education	
8.	March 2010	Sexual rights: an IPPF declaration – Abridged version	Available in different languages from the EN
9.	March 2010	IPPF Framework for Comprehensive Sexuality Educations (CSE)	

8.		Booklet on the Reproductive Law and abortion in Albania	
9.		Advocacy documents on CIPD+15 in Albania	

Annex 5- Web Update for your programme

You might find the information and more updated information at

<http://www.ippfwhr.org/en/advocacy/voice>

Joining Forces for Voice and Accountability is a partnership between the Western Hemisphere Regional (WHR) office and the European Network (EN) of the International Planned Parenthood Federation. The purpose of this project is to hold national governments accountable for their commitments to achieving universal access to sexual and reproductive health.

The focus of the project's second year centred on three main strategies: 1) strengthening the capacities of the Member Associations in WHR and EN, 2) creating or strengthening networks that incorporate the advocacy expected result of each country into their agenda; and 3) increasing political commitments and adapting the advocacy strategies to political contexts. This included trainings on advocacy planning, budget and accountability and democracy building. Regarding the strengthening of the networks, it is important to mention the success in bridging organizations that traditionally work on sexual and reproductive rights, with organizations that work on transparency issues, which have not historically worked together. Additionally, the Member Associations maintained abreast of changes in the political context and adapted their advocacy strategies to deal with both troubling political issues as well as more stable and open governments. Finally, in the context of the upcoming MDG Summit in September 2010, the international commitments were used as a strategy to increase political commitment and accountability at the national level.

This project is targeted specifically to youth, given its focus on reducing unwanted teenage pregnancy as it is one key indicator to fulfil MDG5b. During the coming year, we hope to implement different strategies to generate political changes, ideally not only at a national level but also contributing placing the issue of MDG5b into the international agenda. Strengthening networks and incorporating new members will still be a key task as we work towards achieving increased government transparency regarding sexual and reproductive health.

Public Hearing: Joining Voices to Prevent Unwanted Teenage Pregnancy. Congress of the Republic of Peru (Peru, September, 2009)



Signing Agreement for cooperation with CONAMAQ, main groups that represent all ethnicity groups in the occidental region of Bolivia, to build Alliance to coordinate, strengthen and develop a joint plan to mobilize society to promote indigenous, human and sexual and reproductive rights. (Bolivia, February, 2010).



Youth training on advocacy planning, governance and accountability. (Mexico, August, 2009).



Training to street kids on their sexual and reproductive rights, so they demand access to SRH services for youth (El Alto, Bolivia. May 2009).



Training on budget and public expenditure tracking (Panama, April, 2009)



Social Audit training (Panama, October, 2009)



Intra regional meeting, gathering all the MAs from EN (Brussels, October 2009)



Advocacy planning workshop (Tajikistan, June 2009)



Advocacy planning workshop (Bosnia and Herzegovina, March 2009)



Advocacy planning workshop, problem tree exercise (Moldova, May 2009)



Annex 6- Annual Work Plan

Annual Work Plan

For April 2010 to 31 March 2011

GTF Number: CN-328

Organization: International Planned Parenthood Federation Western Hemisphere Region

Project Title: Joining Forces for Voice and Accountability: an IPPF WHR-EN Consortium for Civil Society Participation

Output No.	Description of Activities	Start Date	Finish Date	Verifiable Output for Activity	Responsible
1	Improved ability of CSO networks and coalitions centered around SRHR policy change to demand government accountability.				
	Activity 1.1 Work with MAs to facilitate the creation or strengthening of national networks that include MAs, CSOs, academics, and other relevant actors.	01/04/09	31/03/11	List of networks List of potential and current allies and partners to implement the project	Deputy-Director of Public Affairs Regional Advocacy Coordinators
	Activity 1.2 Assisting networks in approaching and conducting advocacy with targeted decision-makers.	01/04/09	31/03/11	Number of new social movements and NGOs incorporated in the network	Deputy-Director of Public Affairs Regional Advocacy Coordinators
	Activity 1.3 Assisting networks in their efforts to act as watchdogs on budgetary issues and international laws/policies.	01/04/09	31/03/11	Number and detailed information of allies in target and secondary audiences, by year Advocacy Plan	Regional Advocacy Coordinators
	Activity 1.4 Making linkages between SRHR movement and other relevant social movements (e.g. human rights, environment, indigenous).	01/07/09	31/03/11	List of participant at budget and accountability trainings Number of activities demanding government for information and accountability	Regional Advocacy Coordinators

2	Improved public policy around sexual and reproductive health and rights, through increasing the capacity of IPPF MAs from the Western Hemisphere Region and European Network to play a proactive role with other civil society organizations.				
	Activity 2.1 Assisting MAs in developing advocacy plans using models designed for the project.	05/01/09	31/03/11	SWOT Analysis Advocacy Skills Evaluation Number of new strengths and weaknesses turned into strengths	Regional Advocacy Coordinators MA Project Leaders
	Activity 2.2 Working with MAs to create and update political maps, and to define and analyze the specific issue on which it would be most strategic to conduct advocacy.	05/01/09	31/03/11	Interviews to stakeholders carried out by RO and MAs in each country Political Maps updated	Regional Advocacy Coordinators
	Activity 2.3 Providing technical assistance and resources to strengthen advocacy skills via workshops, trainings and advocacy toolkits.	05/01/09	31/03/11	Specific advocacy plans developed by each participating MA based on national contexts Annual work plan presented by MA	Deputy-Director of Public Affairs Regional Advocacy Coordinators
	Activity 2.4 Assessments of the specific capacity and the needs of each participating MA.	05/01/09	31/03/11	Workshops conducted Trip reports Evaluation from workshops	Deputy-Director of Public Affairs Regional Advocacy Coordinators
3	Increased capacity of the IPPF WHR and EN regional offices (ROs) to provide high-quality, timely technical assistance specific to advocacy around governmental				

	accountability related to SRHR issues and poverty reduction and to disseminate best practices and lessons learned.				
	Activity 3.1 Developing an expertise in transparency, accountability and advocacy in the Regional Offices	01/03/09	31/03/11	Participation on trainings and workshops Generation of tool and pilot experience together with the IBP to monitor transparency on maternal health Reflection reports	Regional Advocacy Coordinators
	Activity 3.2 Developing and testing a model methodology for conducting Advocacy projects	01/09/08	31/03/11	Inter-regional trainings Implementation of advocacy plan designed using the methodology	Regional Advocacy Coordinator Evaluation Coordinator
	Activity 3.3 Developing and testing a strong approach to evaluating our political advocacy work	01/04/09	31/03/11	Development of M&E plans by MAs and RO feedback on them TA visit reports	M&E Coordinator
	Activity 3.4 Systematizing cross-regional sharing and learning	01/09/08	31/03/11	Inter-Regional Meeting Tools and communication agreements developed	Regional Advocacy Coordinators Evaluation Coordinator

Prepared by: IPPF-WHR
Date prepared: March 31st, 2010

Annex 7: Lead Contact Details

GTF No	Organisation Name		Name	Title	Email	Copy emails to	Telephone	Address
328	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF WHR)	Chief Executive Officer	Carmen Barroso	Regional Director	cbarroso@ippfwhr.org		(212) 214-0231	120 Wall Street, 9th floor New York NY 10005 USA
	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF WHR)	Lead Contact for GTF Programme	Maria Antonieta Alcalde	Deputy Director of Public Affairs	malcalde@ippfwhr.org		(212) 214-0290	
			Pierre M. LaRamee	Director of Development and Public Affairs	plaramee@ippfwhr.org	plaramee@ippfwhr.org	(212) 214-0292	
			Dana Rogers	Deputy Director of Development	drogers@ippfwhr.org	drogers@ippfwhr.org	(212) 214-0208	
	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF WHR)	Authorised Signatories for Funding Requests	as above and also:					
			Jan Dahms	CFO				
			Lisette Furlani	Grant manager				
	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF WHR)	M&E Expert		Erica Allen	Evaluation Coordinator-- Advocacy	eallen@ippfwhr.org		(212) 214-0219
	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF WHR)	Any other relevant persons		Rebecca Koladycz	Deputy Director of Programs	rkoladycz@ippfwhr.org		(212) 214-0256
				Felipe Leonardo	Senior MA Financial Advisor	fleonardo@ippfwhr.org		(305)235-8511
				Laura Malajovich	Regional Advocacy Coordinator	lmalajovich@ippfwhr.org		(212) 214-0254
				Jenny Shapiro	Project Design Associate	jshapiro@ippfwhr.org		(212) 214-0293
	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF EN)	Any other relevant persons		Elizabeth Bennour	Director of Programme and Advocacy	ebonnour@ippfen.org		32(0)2 250 0950
			Soizick Martin	Advocacy Project Coordinator	smartin@ippfen.org		+32 (0)2 250 0950	

Annex 8: List of partners

GTF No	Organisation	Project Name	Continent (from DFID Country Profiles except Oceania)	Country	Partner	Current [C] Past [P] Future [F]	Address	Other Information
328	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF WHR)	Joining Forces for Voice and Accountability: An IPPF/WHR-EN Consortium for Civil Society Participation	Europe	Albania	Albanian Centre for Population and Development (ACPD)	C	Bulevardi 'Gjergj Fishta', Kompleksi Tirana 2000, Kulla Nr. 4	
328	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF WHR)	Joining Forces for Voice and Accountability: An IPPF/WHR-EN Consortium for Civil Society Participation	Europe	Armenia	For Family and Health Par-Armenian Association (PAFHA)	P	14/1 Vardanants Str., Yerevan 375010	IPPF EN has acknowledged that despite the intensive support provided to PAFHA, the association is still not ready to implement such a challenging and demanding project. Support stopped in April 2010.
328	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF WHR)	Joining Forces for Voice and Accountability: An IPPF/WHR-EN Consortium for Civil Society Participation	Latin America & Caribbean	Bolivia	Centro de Investigación, Educación y Servicios (CIES)	C	Calle Fernando Guachalla N° 342 - Edificio Victor 4to Piso, Casilla de Correo: 9935, La Paz	
328	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF WHR)	Voice and Accountability: An IPPF/WHR-EN Consortium for Civil Society Participation	Europe	Bosnia Herzegovina	Association for Sexual and Reproductive Health XY	C	Kemala Kapetanovica 17 Sarajevo 71000	
328	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF WHR)	Joining Forces for Voice and Accountability: An IPPF/WHR-EN Consortium for Civil Society Participation	Latin America & Caribbean	Dominican Republic	Asociación Dominicana, Pro-Bienestar de la Familia (PROFAMILIA)	C	Socorro Sánchez #160, Zona 1, Apartado 1053, Santo Domingo	
328	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF WHR)	Joining Forces for Voice and Accountability: An IPPF/WHR-EN Consortium for Civil Society Participation	Asia	Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan Association on Sexual and Reproductive Health (KMPA)	C	243, Mukanova str., apt.20, PO Box 4, Almaty 050008	From Apr 09
328	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF WHR)	Joining Forces for Voice and Accountability: An IPPF/WHR-EN Consortium for Civil Society Participation	Asia	Kyrgyzstan	Reproductive Health Alliance of Kyrgyzstan (RHAK)	C	48, Mederova street, Ground floor, P.O. Box 975, Biskek 720005	
328	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF WHR)	Joining Forces for Voice and Accountability: An IPPF/WHR-EN Consortium for Civil Society Participation	Latin America & Caribbean	Mexico	Fundación Mexicana para la Planeación Familiar, A.C. (MEXFAM)	C	Juárez #208, Tlalpan 14000 D.F.	
328	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF WHR)	Joining Forces for Voice and Accountability: An IPPF/WHR-EN Consortium for Civil Society Participation	Europe	Moldova	Societatea de Planificare a Familiei din Moldova (SPFM)	C	Sciusev str. 94, Chisinau/Kishinev MD 2012	From Apr 09
328	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF WHR)	Joining Forces for Voice and Accountability: An IPPF/WHR-EN Consortium for Civil Society Participation	Latin America & Caribbean	Nicaragua	Asociación Pro-Bienestar de la Familia Nicaragüense (PROFAMILIA)	P	De la Shell Plaza El Sol, una cuadra al Sur, Apartado Postal 4220, Managua	Until Jan 09. Unfavorable political environment for accountability projects led to stop project in Nicaragua.
328	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF WHR)	Joining Forces for Voice and Accountability: An IPPF/WHR-EN Consortium for Civil Society Participation	Latin America & Caribbean	Panama	Asociación Panameña para el Planeamiento de la Familia (APLAFAM)	C	Corregimiento de Ancón; Calle Clayton, Curundu Road, Hockar Drive, Edificio 1001 C y D, Panamá 5	
328	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF WHR)	Joining Forces for Voice and Accountability: An IPPF/WHR-EN Consortium for Civil Society Participation	Latin America & Caribbean	Peru	Instituto Peruano de Paternidad Responsable (INPPARES)	C	Av. Giuseppe Garibaldi 125 (ex-Gregorio Escobedo 115), Jesús María, Casilla Postal: 2191, Lima 11	
328	International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF WHR)	Joining Forces for Voice and Accountability: An IPPF/WHR-EN Consortium for Civil Society Participation	Asia	Tajikistan	Tajik Family Planning Alliance (TFPA)	C	Rudaki avenue 10 Sadbarg TC floor 7 Dushanbe 734001	From Apr 09

Annex 11- Detailed Risk Assessment by Country

Risk	Potential Impact			Probability		
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
ALBANIA						
1. National political situation	V			V		
2. Economic crises	V			V		
3. The government Health structure is under a reform process	V			V		
4. Administrative and bureaucratic delays and barriers on implementation of programs	V			V		
5. Insufficient updated knowledge on the part of health service providers		V			V	
6. Insufficient cooperation between MoH and MoE	V			V		
7. SHRH issues not prioritized in the policies of two ministries	V			V		
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA						
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
1. Upcoming elections – change of authorities		x			x	
2. Media – lack of interest for SRHR	x				x	
3. Civil society lack of support for partnerships (in general)		x			x	
4. Lack of sensitivity of politicians about SRHR / lack of political will on municipality/regional/cantonal level		x			x	
KAZAKHSTAN						
Risk	Potential Impact			Probability		
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
1. Underestimation of NGO	X					X
2. Biased information on NGO in mass-media		X			X	
3. Changes in policy	X				X	

4. Lack of understanding of KMPA programs among governmental structures	X				X	
5. Competition with other NGOs and possible discredit of KMPA		X			X	
6. Loss of trained volunteers	X				X	
7. Low motivation among volunteers	X				X	
8. Opposition (religion, political, personal)		X			X	
9. Conflicts within KMPA		X			X	
10. Changes of the interests of donor organizations		X			X	
11. Loss of staff	X				X	
12. Lack of mechanism of financial support of NGOs by the Government on national and regional levels	X					X

MOLDOVA

Risk	Potential Impact			Probability		
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
1. Political instability (frequent change of decision makers)	X			X		
2. Lack of a network of actors and Advocacy Partnerships.		X			X	
3. Global financial crisis in 2009 because of the financial difficulties (World financial crisis) and poor economical situation in the country some events traditionally held at the National level were decided to be postponed by the organizers		X			X	
4. Increase of religious, faith – based and "pro-life"		X			X	

organizations influence						
TAJKISTAN						
Risk	Potential Impact			Probability		
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
1. Breach of agreement	X				X	
2. Corruption at all levels		X				X
3. Lack of understanding about our issues from decision makers	X				X	
4. Loss of contacts and support from politicians		X				X
5. State refusal from donors' funding in country, CSOs		X				X
6. Changing the policy of the state (+ impact of regional CA events)	X					X
Bolivia						
Risk	Potential Impact			Probability		
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
1. Political Situation (deep and structural reforms)	X			X		
2. Institutional uncertainty after elections, postponing the project's activities	X				X	
3. Ministries of Health and Education do not develop the required SRH programs		X			X	
4. Social conflict prevents conformation of social networks and youth participation to implement the project		X			X	

5. Financial crisis affecting the institution	X					X
Dominican Republic						
Risk	Potential Impact			Probability		
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
1. Lack of political will to change the situation.		x				x
2. Secular state but compromised with the Catholic Church	x					x
3. Change in the nature of the relation with the Health Department (from collaboration to opposition)		x		x		
4. Absence of budget policies for teenage pregnancy	x				x	
5. New Constitution that states that life begins at conception, affecting the programs and policies for prevention of teenage pregnancy and reduction of maternal mortality.	x			x		
Mexico						
Risk	Potential Impact			Probability		
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
1. Political Opposition in the Parliament	X				X	
2. Lack of funding of other CSO allies that are key to promote the AER.	X				X	
Panama						
Risk	Potential Impact			Probability		
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
1. Political Opposition	X			X		

(government close to Opus Dei)						
2. Institutional Threats due to the new government ideology	X				X	
3. Direct confrontation among CSOs on issues related to AER	X				X	
Peru						
Risk	Potential Impact			Probability		
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
1. Financial crisis as an argument not to fulfil govt. Commitments		x				X
2. Lack of technical capacity of local governments to implement policies		x			x	
3. Need of institutional strengthening to fulfil with the responsibilities of the project		x			x	
4. Lack of priority of maternal mortality and teenage pregnancy in the public agenda	x				x	
5. Weak institutional involvement in the Project and in the advocacy actions		x				X

Annex 12- Map of Actors Analysis

One method we have created that has demonstrated added value to the project implementing teams and their advocacy targets is the Map of Actors Analysis. To use this method, each team must identify as many actors as possible in the target and secondary audiences as it relates to their advocacy expected result (AER). The target audience consists of those political actors who have direct decision making power to bring about the political change established in the AER. In the case of many of the participating countries, this target audience includes Ministries of Health and the Legislative Assembly. The secondary audience are all the other actors that exert influence on the target audience. These can include other political figures, leaders of the Catholic Church, TV personalities, news reporters, and influential civil society organizations.

Once actors in the target and secondary audiences have been identified, each actor is scored on the basis of three categories – 1) power, 2) position, and 3) interest. Power (which has a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 3) relates to the decision making power the actor has in relation to the AER. In this case, many of those found in the target audience should have a high level of power, while some in the secondary audience will have little power. Position (which has a scale of -3 to 3) relates to whether or not a person is for or against the AER. If a person is completely against the political change described in the AER, then his/her position is -3. If a person is completely in favor of the political change, then his/her position is 3. Interest (which has a scale of 0 to 6) reflects the level of willingness the actor has to invest his/her political capital in either achieving or preventing the passage of the AER’s political change. It is important to note that while a person may be completely in favor of the AER (high position), he/she may not be willing to come out fully in support of it because of political reasons (low interest).

Once this analysis has been done, there are several target and secondary actors in each country that have been scored on their power, position, and interest. We have the individual-level data, but in order to conduct a regional-level analysis, we must consolidate the data to compare across countries. Therefore, the methodology we have employed includes calculating the averages of the power, position, and interest in each audience so that each country has one score for each category by audience. For example, by taking the averages of the target and secondary audiences of the participating countries for year 1 and 2, we get the following tables:

Year 1 – WHR Countries				
Country	Power	Position	Interest	# of actors
BolObj	2.50	1.83	2.33	6
BolSec	1.56	3.00	4.45	9
DRObj	2.21	2.00	3.57	13
DRSec	1.08	1.08	5.75	12
MexObj	2.33	2.33	4.67	3
MexSec	1.33	3.00	6.00	3
PanObj	1.88	1.00	3.63	4
PanSec	1.39	2.54	3.79	14
PerObj	2.57	1.14	3.71	7
PerSec	1.80	2.50	4.00	10

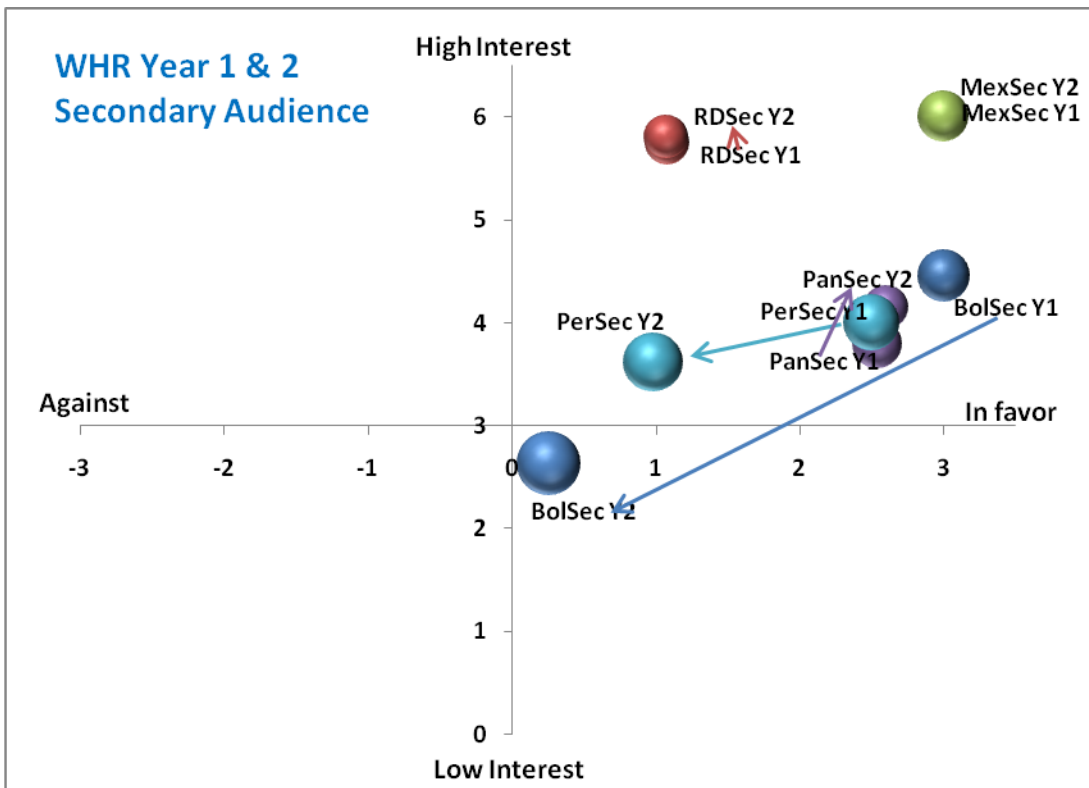
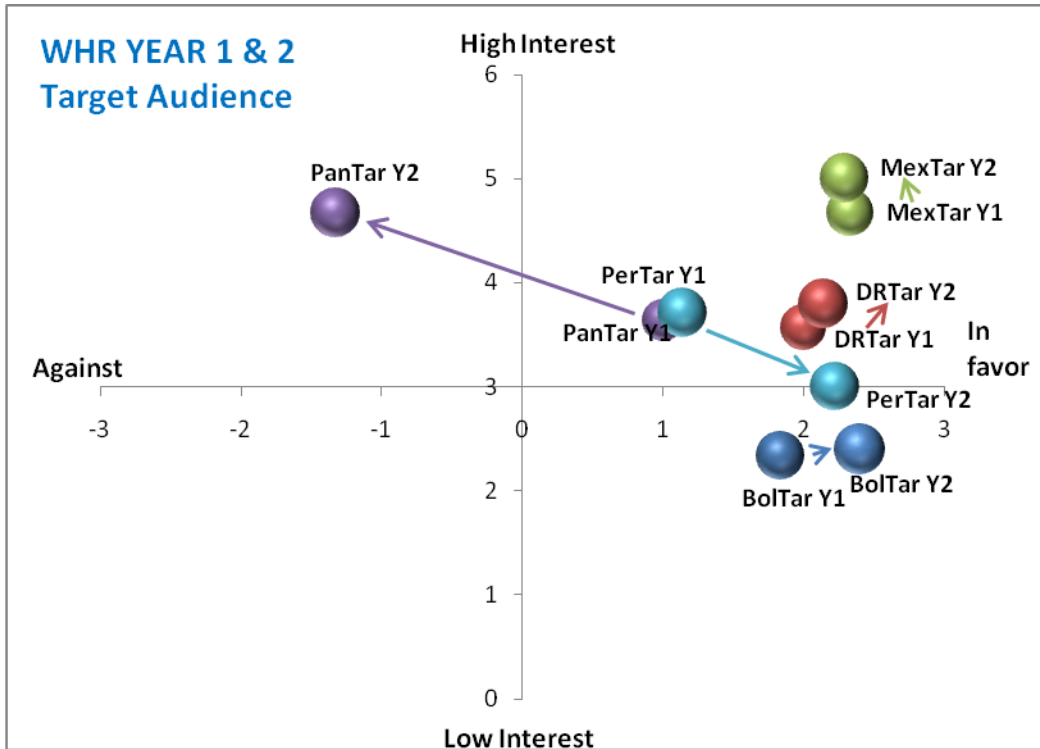
Year 2 – WHR Countries				
Country	Power	Position	Interest	# of actors
BolObj	2.80	2.40	2.40	5
BolSec	2.33	0.26	2.63	27
DRObj	2.64	2.14	3.79	14
DRSec	1.07	1.07	5.80	15
MexObj	2.57	2.29	5.00	7
MexSec	1.50	3.00	6.00	2
PanObj	2.67	-1.33	4.67	3
PanSec	1.10	2.60	4.15	10
PerObj	2.56	2.22	3.00	9
PerSec	2.00	0.98	3.61	49

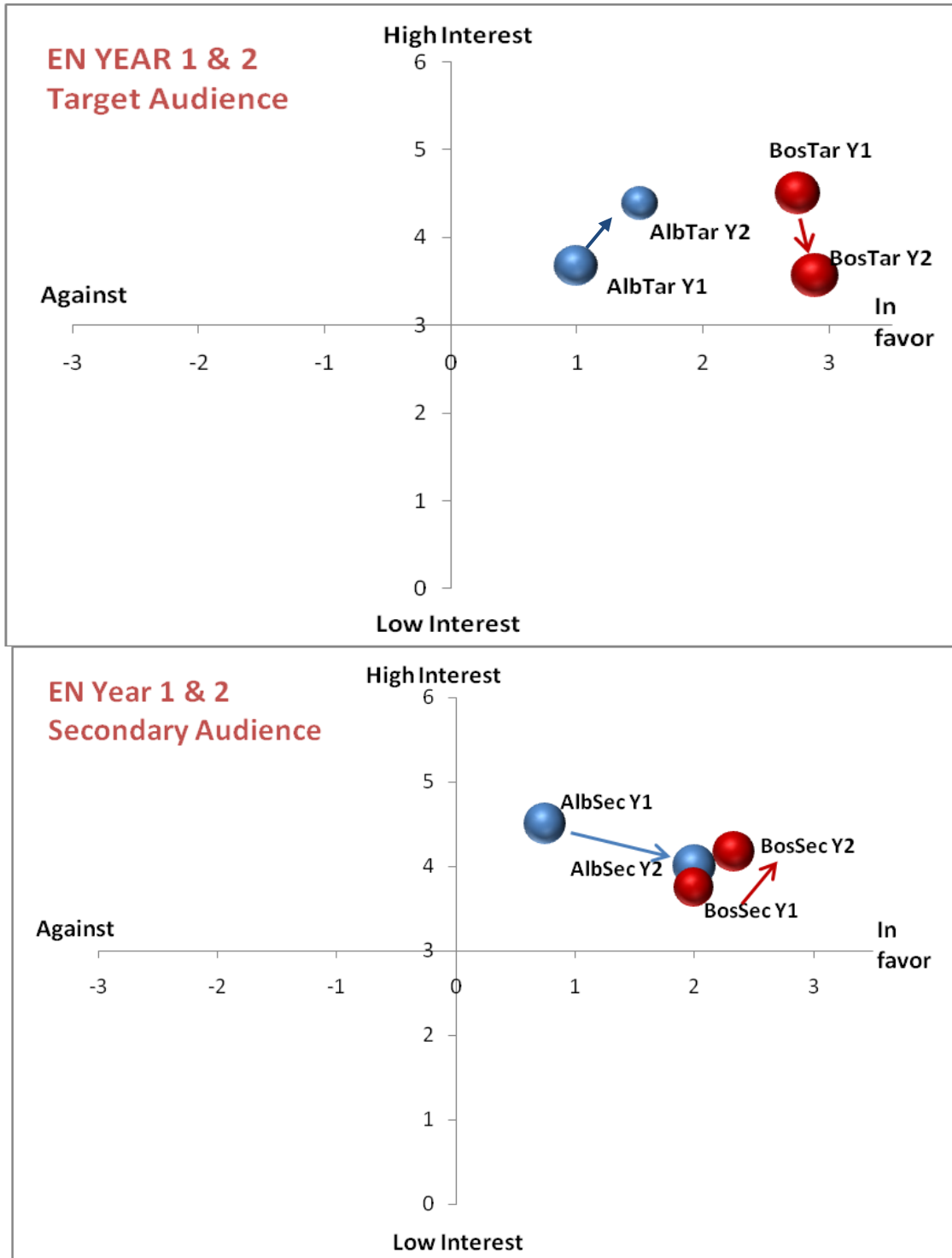
*Obj –

Year 1 – EN Countries				
Country	Power	Position	Interest	# of actors
AlbTar	2.33	1.33	3.67	6
AlbSec	2.25	0.75	4.50	8
BosTar	2.50	2.75	4.50	4
BosSec	2.00	2.00	3.75	4
KyrTar	2.62	1.77	4.69	13
KyrSec	2.00	2.00	3.00	4

Year 2 – EN Countries				
Country	Power	Position	Interest	# of actors
AlbTar	1.63	1.50	4.38	8
AlbSec	2.33	2.00	4.00	3
BosTar	2.78	2.89	3.56	9
BosSec	2.17	2.33	4.17	6
KazTar	1.80	1.40	5.10	10
KazSec	1.25	1.75	5.50	4
KyrTar	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
KyrSec	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MolTar	1.75	1.50	5.00	4
MolSec	1.00	1.00	4.80	5
TajTar	2.86	3.00	6.00	7
TajSec	2.00	1.89	4.44	9

Now that we have obtained country-level data, we are able to plot countries onto a graph which gives us a pictorial depiction of where actors for each country in the target and secondary audiences are. The hope is that the audiences move closer to the top-right section of the graph, which signifies being completely in favor of the AER and with high interest to make sure it succeeds.





As shown in the graphs above, cross-country analyses and comparisons can be made using the graphs of the target and secondary audiences. This allows us to see over time (in this case, year 1 to year 2), how the audiences are moving either closer or further away from the AER in each country. This, in turn, allows for us to adjust our advocacy strategies towards these actors,

according to where they fall on the graph. For instance, in the graph of WHR Year 1 & 2 target audience, Panama's target audience dramatically moved from being slightly in favour to more strongly against the AER, and also an increase political interest to block its passage. This is reflective of the new elections that took place in 2009, in which a much more conservative party came into power. Seeing that Panama's target audience has now moved in a more negative direction signals the need to adjust the advocacy strategies. Instead of trying to involve favourable actors in the target audience to join their cause, they now must focus on strategies to convince or even neutralize the conservative political decision makers.

Similarly, looking at the graph for EN Year 1& 2 target audience, one can see that Albania's target audience has slightly increased in its position and has also increased its interest to make sure the AER is achieved. This suggests that the activities Albania is undertaking with actors in its target audience are producing favourable results and should continue to be implemented. However, in the same graph, Bosnia shows that its target audience fell in interest while virtually maintaining the same position in favour of the AER. This indicates a need to adapt the advocacy strategies to increase their interest.

The added value of this new methodology of averaging the scores for power, position, and interest allows countries to see overall what needs to be done to increase political will towards the advocacy expected result, instead of just focusing on each individual actor. It also allows for cross country comparisons over time. Another analysis that could be done is showing where each country's target audience falls on the graph in comparison to its secondary audience.

IPPF/WHR is still in the process of refining this methodology, including considering more sophisticated ways of consolidating the scores for power, position, and interest across countries. For instance, instead of solely averaging across these categories, some may need to be weighted more than others. In addition, for the secondary audiences we could consider separating actors who are in favour and those who are against so that we can more accurately assess the level of power and interest of these different groups.