

Civil Society's Role in Evidence & Social Accountability

UNDP NEC 2017

Moderator: Haneen Malallah

2017.10.19



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Agenda

- Welcome & Overview
- Ignite Sessions
 - Stefano D'Errico
 - Sully Gariba
 - Seble Tweldebirhan
 - Mohammad-Anwar Sadat Adam
- Marketplace Presentations & Discussions
- Reflections & Takeaway



Ignite 1

Community-Driven Data in Informal Settlements



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Better evidence for sustainable development: the role of civil society

National Evaluation Capacities (NEC) Conference
Istanbul – Thursday 19th October 2017

Stefano D'Errico
IIED MEL Lead
EVALSDGs Advocacy Lead

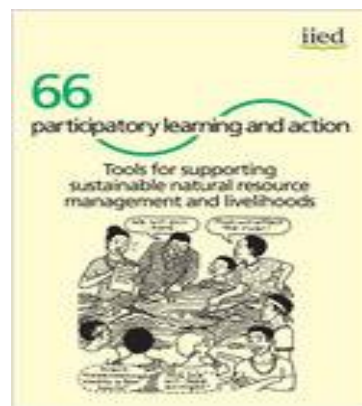
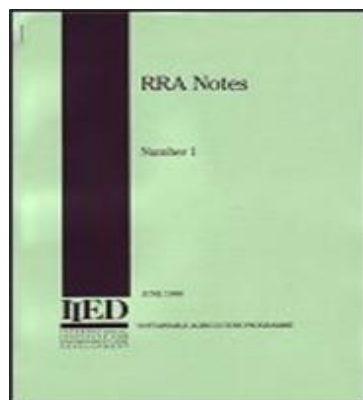
The one thing to bear in mind

Why citizen generated data is important
in processes of value definition



Citizen generated data: experiences from IIED

A journey long 30 years



Citizen generated data: experiences from IIED

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Stefano D'Errico
July 2017

***"Participation is about a reversal of power".
Robert chambers.***

Citizen generated data: experiences from IIED

Two approaches from IIED and its partners

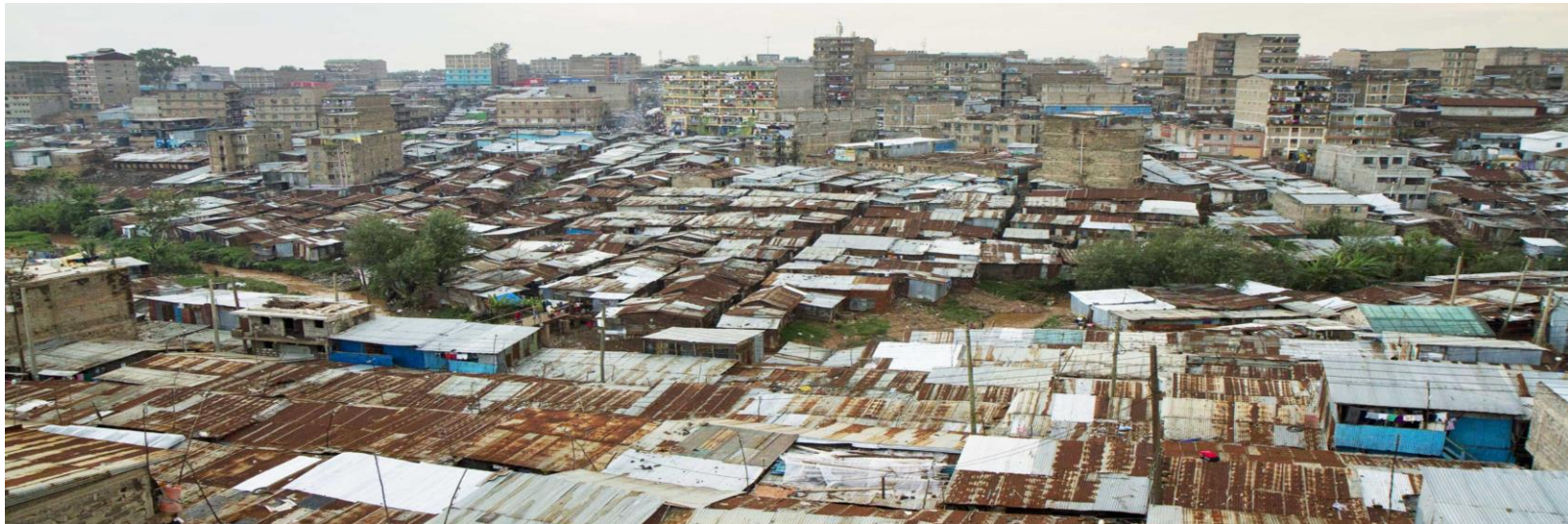
{ Community-driven data
collection in informal
settlements

{ Social assessment for
protected areas

Community-driven data in informal settlements

Around a billion urban dwellers in the global South live in informal settlements.

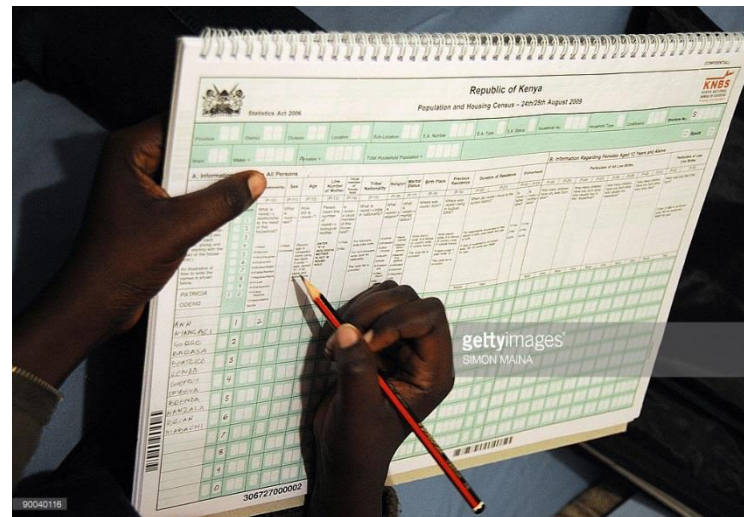
In many cities in **Africa and Asia**, **more than half of the population** live in informal settlements. But there is little or no data on these settlements. Most have no street names and their residents have no addresses.



Community-driven data in informal settlements

Imagine being a slum dweller

If you were a slum dweller, would you share information with enumerators for a census?



Community-driven data in informal settlements

Probably not!



Since you live in an informal settlement and you are worried about what the officials could do with the information you are giving away

Community-driven data in informal settlements

BUT...

...what if you can use data collection as a strategy to improve your living conditions?



Social Assessment of Protected Areas (SAPA)

Imagine being a manager of a protected area

How do you know if communities are benefitting from the policies and management of your Protected Area?



Imagine being a manager of a protected area

You can ask them but it's not as easy as it sounds if you want both scientific rigour and community participation



Community meeting discussing social impacts of Rwenzori Mountains National Park, Uganda

Credit: Rob Small

Ignite 2

IPA Ghana: Parliamentary oversight and demand for accountability



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Translating community-based evidence generated by Civil Society into Demand for Accountability – Experiences from Ghana



*Presented during
UNDP Conference on
National Evaluation Systems*

*Oct. 16 to 20, 2017
Istanbul, Turkey*

Dr. Sulley Gariba

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Ignite 3

Oxfam in Ethiopia: Agriculture expenditure, budget analysis, and Female Food Hero



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Improving the Quality of
Agriculture Public Spending
The case of Ethiopia



UNDP National Evaluations Capacities Conference
October 19, 2017
Turkey, Istanbul



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Background

- Share of Agriculture around 37% in 2015/16
- Employment = > 79% (FAO, 2015)
- Export earnings: 81% (NBE, 2015/16)

The sector is underperforming

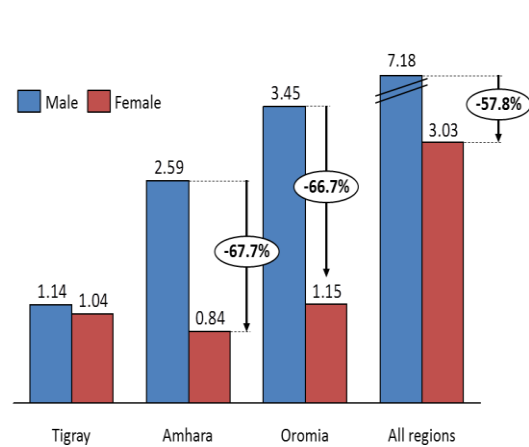
- Agriculture growth needs more effort: institutional capacity- budget, technology, system

GROW Campaign in Ethiopia

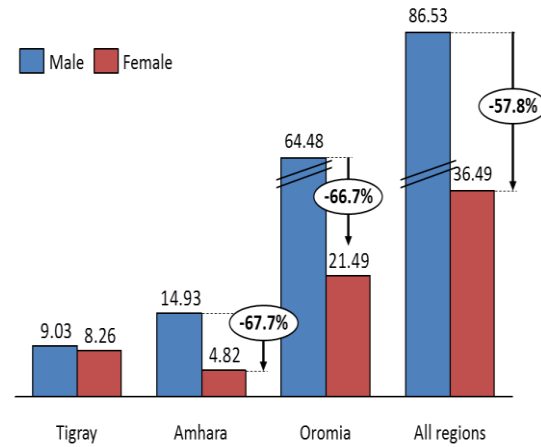
- Highlight policy and practice that constrain and reduce productivity, limit contributions of small holder farmers to agricultural production, economic growth and the well-being of families and communities.
- Elimination of gender inequality and closing gender gap in the agriculture sector
- Promote the culture of accountability – through dialogue and constructive engagement



Evaluation report: Gender Disaggregated Agricultural Expenditure Incidence Analysis

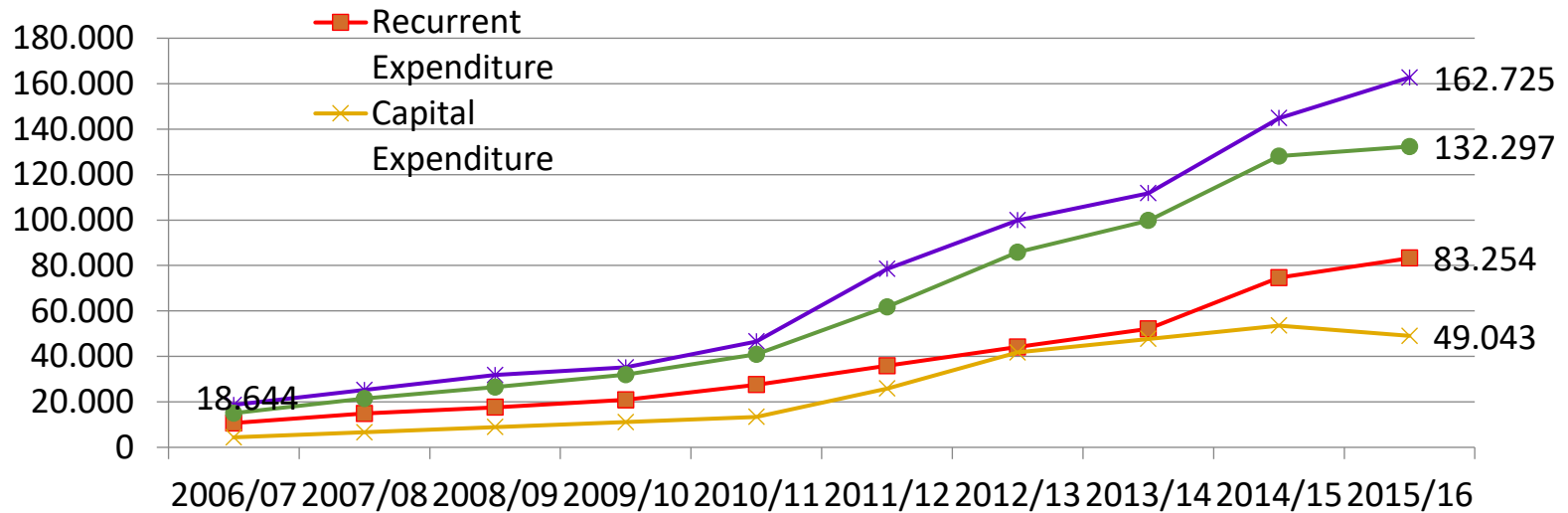


Extension users by sex, 2006



Gender disaggregated expenditure for extension service, 2006.

Evaluation report: Budget trucking study



- Total budget increased from 19 billion to 162 billion ETB
- Total expenditure increased from 15 billion to 132 billion ETB
- Recurrent expenditure exceeds capital expenditure



Communications and presentation tools

Female Food Heroes –Award

In partnership with MoA, SEDTA, FFE and CCF

- Call for nomination through radio, TV, online Distribute & Collect Form
- Judging
- Preparation of– production for documentaries
- Airing Show
- Finale award ceremony (Live on the national TV)



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Dialogue - policy makers

- Regular meetings with women parliamentarians where women farmers presented their issues and questions directly
- Annual meeting with Ministers of MoA
- Annual Letter to the PM



Tools – Media

Radio

TV

Social Media

(Facebook, Instagram and

Twitter)

Music

Art



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Result & lessons

- The project provides a platform to women farmers to engage with policy makers
- Coincides with good practice in complex socio-political environments
- The FFH selection and award process of awardees has also been effective in raising attention to women's contributions in farming

Challenges

Challenges in the system - Closed political settings

Time Consuming

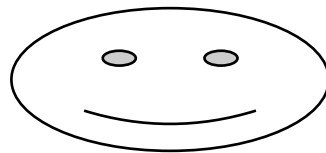
Expensive

Logistics

Limited Staff

Limited access to rural communities (infrastructure))

Current:



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Thank you!

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Ignite 4

Oxfam in Ghana: CSO monitoring petroleum revenue allocation



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FROM INFLUENCING PETROLEUM POLICY TO MONITORING BUDGETS: CASE FROM GHANA



UNDP Evaluation Capacities Conference,
Istanbul, Turkey October, 2017

Mohammed-Anwar Sadat Adam & Richard Hato-Kuevor



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Ghana's Oil story so far

Ghana discovered oil and gas in commercial quantities estimated at 1.8 billion barrels of reserves in 2007

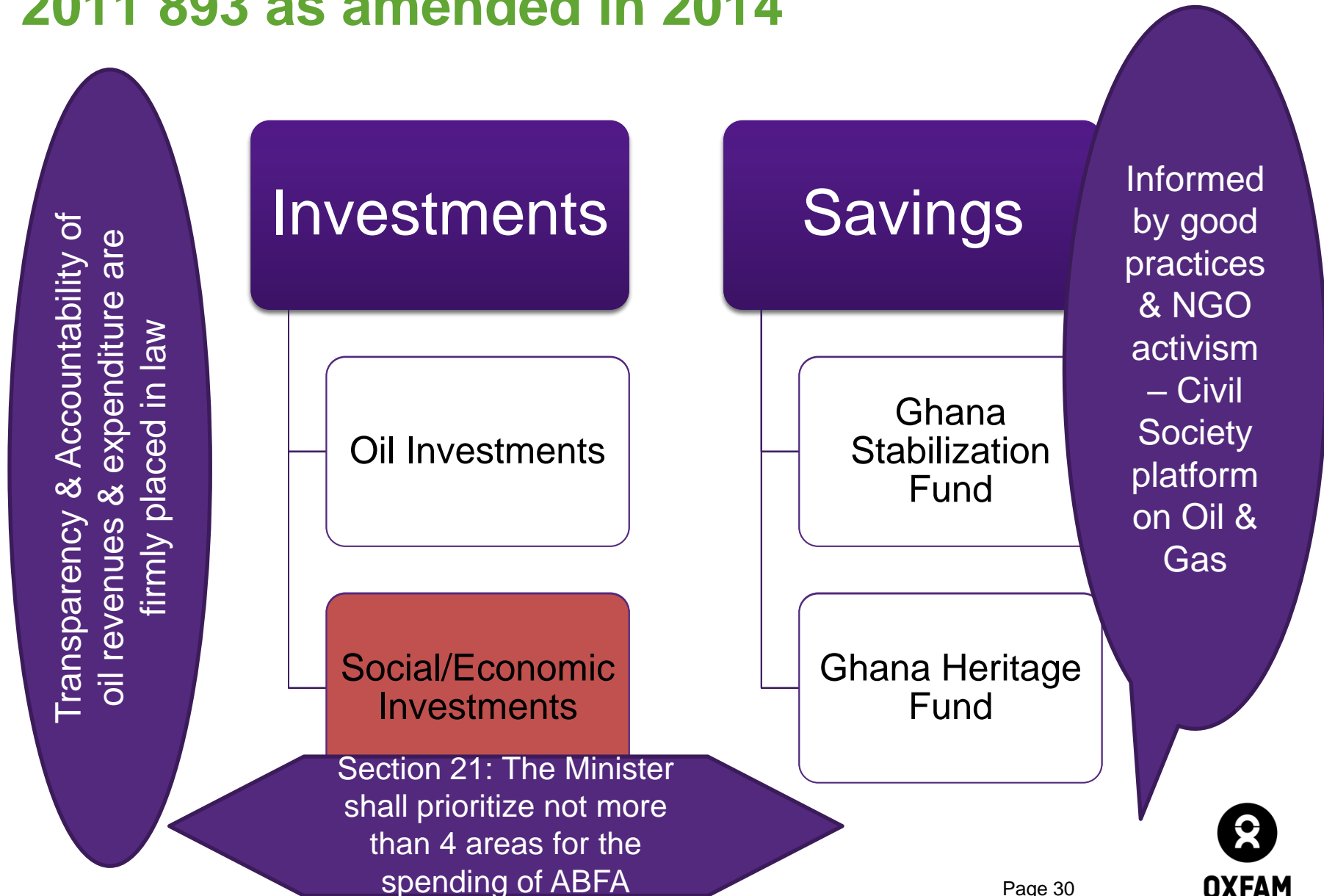
Oil revenue is now second largest export earner: US\$444.1 million in 2011 to US\$3.4 billion in 2016 – gold & cocoa follows

Ghana becoming net exporter of crude oil with oil imports of US\$3.3 billion in 2012 versus oil exports of US\$3 billion

Ghana is set to earn more from its share of new discoveries being developed

Can Ghana avoid the curse of oil and transform its oil wealth into positive development outcomes?

Civil Society Activism and the PRM Act 815 2011 893 as amended in 2014



Why did Oxfam Venture into Monitoring Oil Revenues/Investments in Ghana?

- Oxfam & partners' Oil4Agric campaign spike success in 2013
- No comprehensive national M&E system for petroleum funds sponsored projects and programs:
 - Sector ministries monitor themselves, through internal M&E system (PPMEDs)
 - Office of the President had a system of performance monitoring, but this was at higher level
- Public Interest & Accountability Committee was but without resources for monitoring petroleum investments/budget
- Parliamentary oversight was equally weak in this area



Social & Public Accountability Approaches

Tracking the Quality of Investments in the national Budget – **3 pronged approach**

- **Budget Tracking** – Tracking allocation versus disbursements – Using the Budget Statement and Statutory Reports on Petroleum Revenues
- **Value Tracking** – Tracking the efficiency of investments through value for money audits
- **‘Impact’ Tracking** – Tracking the effect of these investments on small holder agriculture



Methodology: Budget Monitoring & Social Accountability

- ***Building Skills around budget monitoring and social accountability*** – CSOs, citizen monitoring teams and selected journalists were trained in the use of the participatory M&E methods
- ***Public Interest Litigation*** – threatened and pursued legal action against the government to cause the publication of petroleum receipts per the law
- ***Value for Money Audit*** – analysis of the efficiency of oil revenue investments in agriculture projects
- ***Accountability website*** (www.oilmoneytv.org) - simplified data on petroleum revenue funded projects/programs



Methodology: Budget Monitoring & Social Accountability

- ***Citizen Voices*** - qualitative assessment of the effect of petroleum investments on the lives and livelihoods of citizen using audio-visuals – (See oilmoneytv.org)
- ***Parliamentary oversight*** – using findings from tracking to engage with the Parliamentary Select Committees on Agriculture, Finance and Mines.
- ***Support PIAC*** to conduct nationwide monitoring of projects and programs to generate reports and submit recommendations to government.
- ***Decision makers & Public Engagement*** - Using findings from Civil Society Monitoring to influence Public Debates and hearings on Budget Proposals



Promising practices and Lessons learnt

- Generating credible and incontrovertible real time evidence on budget and spending of oil revenues enhances demand for and enforcement of social accountability to the public
- Providing critical voice and alternative mechanisms to performance-based accountability systems
- Combining understanding of how change happens with deployment of 'fit-for-purpose' advocacy tactics promotes public accountability
- Investing and leveraging technical and strategic partnerships with government, media and civil society
- The use of data/evidence – 'humanisation' of data that appeals to the public and government to take action on accountability



Challenges

- Data quality challenges – National M&E system does not generate real time evidence for social accountability
- Capacity constraints – Technical capacity is expensive for value for money audits (Engineers, Quantity Surveyors, etc)
- Broader Public Financial Management challenges in Ghana – Oil revenues form just 10% of public funds
- Inability of policy makers to cope with the needs of stakeholders (advocacy dimensions) of social accountability



Conclusions

- Civil society can exact accountability by getting into and influencing policy making processes
- Accountability provisions when firmly placed in law and public policy provide leverage for civil society demands for accountability in decision-making and delivery against commitments
- Build an understanding of context that give rise to active citizenship – solutions largely informed by citizens own opinion
- Deployment of appropriate tools and methods are essential for successful social accountability work



Thank You

Marketplace Presentations & Discussion

Pick one of the topics presented and join one of our presenters for a deeper dive



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Presentations & Discussions

- Slum Dweller Mapping & Social Assessment of Protected Areas by Stefano Derrico
- IPA Ghana: Parliamentary oversight and demand for accountability by Sully Gariba
- Oxfam in Ethiopia: Agriculture expenditure, budget analysis, and Female Food Hero by Seble Tweldebirhan
- Oxfam in Ghana: CSO monitoring petroleum revenue allocation by Mohammad-Anwar Sadat Adam



Reflections & Takeaways



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