



# MONEY FOR WHAT? MAKING SURE COMMUNITY NEEDS ARE VISIBLE TO THE GLOBAL FINANCING FACILITY

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#### INTRODUCTION

Civil society engagement is critical to advancing reproductive, maternal, child and adolescent health. The Global Financing Facility (GFF) in support of Every Women Every Child recognises the importance of civil society for "elevating the voices of affected population, monitoring and accountability." 1

#### **GFF Financing Streams**



However, civil society often lack understanding of the GFF and are not yet engaged in GFF processes and implementation at country level.

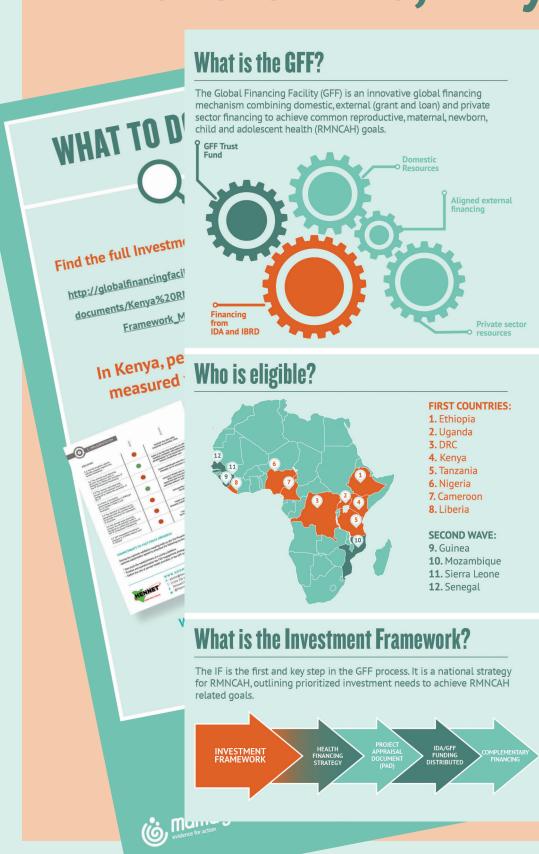
Evidence for Action (E4A)-MamaYe has supported novel approaches to share and translate knowledge in ways that support increased civil society participation in the GFF.

#### METHODS

In 2017, E4A-MamaYe supported a coalition of civil society organisations in Kenya - The Health NGOs Network (HENNET) - to develop innovative ways to share and translate complex information from the GFF investment cases, financing strategies and governance guidance.

#### KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS WHICH E4A-MAMAYE HAS PRODUCED INCLUDE:

**The Investment Case Brief:** neatly summarises what the GFF is, why Kenya needs



investment, who will benefit, how the money will be used and expected impact.

A GFF Country Accountability Scorecard, which tracks GFF progress and is used to facilitate dialogue among key stakeholders and civil society to ensure decisionmakers are held to account

RMNCAH<sup>2</sup> commitments.

## FINDINGS

These innovative knowledge products are facilitating a greater understanding of the GFF process among CSOs, particularly on how it translates to the Kenya context, and how counties can use GFF funds to effectively respond for their communities' needs.

It was a very important process because after sharing with the Ministry a number of things came up in terms of what were the reds and what were the green and it helped push issues forward especially with the World Bank. The World Bank recognised the role that civil society were playing and we kept having more engagement with the different players - the World Bank, the CoG and the Ministry - just to make sure that we are able to turn the red to amber and amber to green. - JohnPaul Omollo, former director, HENNET

CSOs now participate in discussions relating to GFF implementation with the Ministry of Health nationally and sub-nationally, ensuring greater accountability for the use of funds and performance against key RMNCAH indicators.

Several key changes, reflected in the second Kenya GFF Accountability Scorecard in 2018, are the result of dialogue that these mechanisms facilitated. Key changes included:

- The formation of the country platform.
- The development of a civil society engagement strategy.

for their

- Enhanced sharing of information and key documents among stakeholders.
- Annual reports now indicating progress against the results framework for GFF implementation in country.



**2.3** The country platform members are given the opportunity to contribute to all key GFF documents are made available in a timely manner through a public website **2.5** The Country Platform meetings are regular and well attended

**INDICATORS 3.1** The country platform includes civil society representation **3.2** Civil society representative(s) on the country platform seek inputs from and report back to broader civil society **3.3** A CSO coalition / network has been identified to engage with the country platform and is informed on

3. CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT **3.4** Civil society has an engagement strategy and have mobilised resources for its implementation

4. DESIGN OF KEY DOCUMENTS INDICATORS **4.1** The IF is prioritised based on resources available based on different funding scenarios 4.2 The Investment Framework and Health Financing Strategy are accompanied by a costed implementation plan that sets out concrete steps (3–5 year) **4.3** Investment Framework priorities are covered in the Health Financing Strategy **4.4** The Project Appraisal Document (PAD) is consistent with the Investment Framework priorities.

5.1 Annual progress reports indicate progress against the results framework 5.2 The annual work planning process at national level is designed to reflect the priorities of the IF (Investment framework) 5.3 The annual work planning process at sub-national level is designed to reflect the priorities of the IF 5.4 There is increased government investment in RMNCAH (or in Health if data is not available) to provide resources to implement IF priorities 5.6 The annual work planning process at sub-national level is designed to reflect the priorities of the IF (investment framework) 5.7 GFF Committed Funding is released in a timely manner and

### CONCLUSIONS

Ensuring civil society participation in GFF implementation is critical to its success. E4A-MamaYe's experience in Kenya shows the value that simple tools – including scorecards and briefs - can make to ensuring information is translated and shared so that those who are best placed to advocate on behalf of communities can ensure their needs are reflected in and catered to by the health system.

E4A-MamaYe is currently supporting civil society coalitions to engage in the GFF across sub-Saharan Africa.