

Global Financing Facility (GFF) Civil Society Workshop
November 3-4, 2018 | Oslo, Norway

Workshop Summary Report

Executive Summary

On November 3-4 2018, the Civil Society Coordinating Group for the GFF (CSCG) convened a two-day workshop in Oslo, Norway, to bring together CSOs working on the GFF at global and country levels. This workshop built upon three previous annual CS workshops, held in the lead up to the fall GFF Investors Group meetings; and, it provided a critical forum for learning among CS from GFF countries and the global level. The CS workshop also leveraged the opportunity to connect and align with the domestic resource mobilization conference on November 5th, and the GFF replenishment event on November 6th, also held in Oslo. The agenda and participant list can be found in *Annexes 1 and 2*. The objectives of the workshop are outlined below.

GFF CS Workshop Objectives

- 1) Assess progress in civil society engagement in the GFF to-date; and identify lessons on maximizing civil society contributions to the achievement of GFF and investment case goals at the country level
- 2) Utilize lessons learned to align civil society engaged in the GFF around common priorities for the upcoming domestic resource mobilization event, GFF replenishment event, and beyond
- 3) Review progress of the Civil Society Coordinating Group and its members, and define common priorities and objectives for 2019

Most of the workshop focused on civil society engagement and action in the GFF at the country level, with some clear linkages to global level support, coordination, and donor-country advocacy and resource mobilization efforts.

Overall, there has been notable progress in improving CS engagement in the GFF process at global and country levels in the past few years; however, effective engagement, coordination, and communication continue to be challenges, particularly as the number of GFF countries expands. In a number of GFF countries, CS is starting to move beyond a focus on process and engagement, towards coordinated action, accountability, and contributions to results. CS needs to better document its key lessons, challenges, and results so that new countries can learn from best practices; and, so that governments, donors, and other GFF stakeholders see the specific ways in which CS is contributing to the GFF. Youth engagement is an area where concerted efforts are needed to fully leverage the expertise and connection to communities the GFF needs to succeed. CS roles in domestic resource mobilization and accountability were also emphasized as key roles that will enhance GFF processes and results. New funding and capacity support mechanisms for CS in GFF countries were announced, which will support improved coordination, alignment, capacity building, advocacy, and accountability activities in support of GFF and country goals.

Key Themes & Lessons Learned

The GFF CSO workshop covered a wide range of topics through presentations, panels, plenary discussions, and group work. Below is a summary of key themes and lessons learned that emerged from the workshop.

1. Coordinated Action, Information-Sharing, & Transparency

Coordination and information-sharing about the GFF and among GFF stakeholders continues to be a persistent challenge within countries, across countries, and between global and country levels. The root of these challenges is multi-faceted and may be related to capacity and resource constraints, competition among civil society partners, and transparency of information. For civil society in particular, **alignment and communication are critical to effectively advocate for key priorities in Investment Cases and health financing strategies, and to support GFF implementation and accountability.** Enhanced communication and information-sharing channels will also be important as the number of GFF countries expands.

Among Civil Society

Coordination of CS efforts, and the availability of information about the GFF and CSO activities and tools, have substantially improved, with many more advocacy briefs, tools, case studies, newsletters, and updates available through the GFF website, the civil society coordinating group's Google Group and Google Drive, regular webinars, and strong CSO coalitions or working groups in some GFF countries. The number of available documents and resources in French has also improved. However, much more needs to be done to ensure that this information is reaching a wide CS audience and is accessible and utilized; and that a wide-range of CS partners can align their activities related to the GFF in advocacy, accountability, demand generation, and other areas. Basic literacy about the GFF continues to be limited to a fairly small subset of CS actors, which significantly limits the ability of CS to leverage its diverse expertise in support of GFF and country goals. Priority areas for improvement include:

- **Capacity building for CS focal points in GFF countries:** CS focal points in GFF countries need capacity building and resourcing to support effective sharing of information, as well as coordination and engagement with a diverse CS constituency, including: youth groups, grassroots CSOs, health care professional associations, and CSOs from different sectors (including those working on other global health initiatives, such as Gavi, Global Fund, FP2020, SUN, and UHC2030).
- **Support for CS coalitions and coordinated action plans:** CS coalitions, platforms, or working groups in GFF countries must have strong leadership, clear Terms of Reference (TORs), and resourcing to ensure that they can effectively engage a diverse membership and develop coordinated, results-oriented action plans that support GFF implementation and accountability.
- **Reducing competition:** Competition among CSOs for resources and recognition continues to be challenge that limits information-sharing and coordination. Ultimately, CS will be more effective at influencing GFF Investment Cases, health financing strategies etc., and will be more likely to be resourced, when coordinated around common priorities and approaches.
- **Engaging with information recipients:** While communication online and documents being shared with and across countries has improved, more is needed to engage with information-recipients to ensure that information is used and shared further with other CS partners, particularly at the sub-national level.

- **Translation:** More needs to be done by the CS Coordinating Group and other partners, including the GFF Secretariat, to make CS resources and information available in French and other languages.
- **Mapping CS resources and activities:** While some mapping of CS engagement in GFF countries to-date has been completed, a more in-depth mapping is needed, with particular focus on matching available technical assistance and resources to CS capacity needs and information-gaps in GFF countries.

Between Civil Society and Government, GFF Secretariat, and Other Partners

Workshop participants also emphasized that although improvements have been realized in many countries and between global and country levels, challenges remain with CS access to timely information about GFF processes and implementation (e.g. CSOs being invited to relevant meetings, asked to provide input on documents with enough time, understanding when or how to engage in the GFF process, access to budgets and expenditure data etc.) Key priorities that emerged include:

- **Country Liaison Officers:** In all GFF countries, Country Liaison Officers have now been hired by the GFF Secretariat to support the government with the multi-stakeholder country platform charged with overseeing planning, implementation, and monitoring of the GFF. This includes meaningful engagement and information-sharing with a range of stakeholders. CS should actively build relationships with and leverage these liaison officers to support effective and transparent multi-stakeholder platforms, which will ultimately ensure better outcomes.
- **Representative, self-selected CS representatives:** CS representation on multi-stakeholder country platforms has also improved, but there are still GFF countries where CS representatives are being selected by government, rather than giving the CS constituency the opportunity to self-select their own representatives.
- **Transparency of information:** Workshop participants emphasized that transparency of information at country level related to GFF processes, decision-making, and financing flows, is a continued challenge. CS must continue to advocate for greater transparency and availability of timely information, which is particularly important for CS to play its accountability role.
- **Scorecards:** Scorecards are a key tool to hold national and global GFF leaders accountable for inclusive and transparent processes, effective communication, and results. The CS GFF Scorecard Guidelines should be used and adapted to different country contexts; scorecards should always be implemented in a way that fosters collaboration and validation with decision-makers.
- **Alignment with other Global Health Initiatives (GHIs):** The GFF offers a unique opportunity to coordinate diverse stakeholders around a common country-led investment case, and there is broad agreement that this kind of alignment across the major GHIs must be a priority. However, more needs to be done to identify exactly how civil society and other stakeholders should align relevant efforts across Gavi, Global Fund, UHC2030, SUN, FP2020 and more. Discussions and recommendations should be prioritized by the leadership of the major GHIs, PMNCH, and the CS constituencies of GHI.

2. Documentation of Civil Society’s Lessons, Challenges, & Results

Participants of the workshop emphasized the importance of documenting CS lessons, challenges, and contributions to results. This is a recognized gap and important area of improvement for CS working on the GFF at all levels – from sub-national to global levels.

CS participants recognized the need to document their own work to share with CSOs in new countries, as well as governments, donors, and the GFF Secretariat. Documentation of successes and challenges is critical for CSOs to learn from one another and to ensure that lessons learned are integrated into future work in current and new GFF countries. It will also help to illustrate examples of the value-add of CS engagement in the GFF for governments and other GFF stakeholders. And, sharing CSO experiences, lessons, and contributions to the GFF to-date may help to secure additional support and resources from donors and the GFF Secretariat.

3. Civil Society’s Role in Health Financing: Domestic Resource Mobilization & Accountability

A strong focus on CS role in health financing emerged throughout the workshop, in budget tracking and accountability, and in domestic resource mobilization (DRM). Participants discussed persistent challenges at country level with user fees and out-of-pocket spending on health. There is enormous potential for the GFF to support DRM and address these financial barriers, but civil society must be engaged and supported in order to realize this potential. Moving forward CS and donors should prioritize the following areas:

- **Advocacy:** CSOs should aim to strengthen working relationships with Ministries of Finance and members of parliament, who have important influence on funding decisions in-country. Making the case for the return on investment of health is critical, as countries have many competing priorities.
- **Accountability / Scorecards:** In addition to advocating for more domestic resources, CS has the potential to track budgeted domestic health allocations, as well as expenditures. CSOs should ensure that budgeted resources are disbursed and utilized in alignment with national and sub-national priorities, and that they are reaching the poorest and most vulnerable. They should also ensure that tax-reforms are pro-poor and grounded in principals of equity. Scorecards can be used to track and ensure accountability by GFF decision-makers.
- **Engagement of diverse CSOs:** CSO platforms and coalitions in GFF countries need to engage with CSOs who have experience with budget analysis, expenditure tracking, and budget advocacy, across sectors. In addition, aligning with CSOs across sectors around common health financing “asks” for government, will help to strengthen the case and the collective advocacy for increasing DRM.
- **Capacity building:** There is a need to strengthen CSO capacity in health financing literacy. Though some CSOs have expertise in this area, among many, there remains inadequate capacity to read and interpret budgets and to advocate for increased domestic resources, particularly at the sub-national level.

4. Youth Engagement in the GFF

The youth constituency was represented by nine young people from eight countries. They made a strong case for enhancing youth engagement in the GFF at global and country levels and emphasized the role of youth as professionals and experts in their own right, with strong connections to the communities the GFF aims to reach. The engagement of youth is not only an opportunity, but a necessity if the GFF and countries are to meet their goals. The youth participants were vocal and active throughout the two-day workshop, and met on the sidelines of the workshop to hone their key priorities for improving youth engagement in the GFF, which include:

- **Representation:** Youth should have two seats on the GFF Investors Group to ensure that their voices are elevated and heard at the leadership level of the GFF; this is also important modeling to demonstrate youth representation as a priority that countries should also adopt in their multi-stakeholder country platforms. Youth should be consulted in the development of all relevant GFF strategies and documents, particularly those related to adolescents and youth, and sexual and reproductive health (SRH).
- **Resourcing:** Youth seats on the GFF Investors Group and the CS Steering Committee should be professionalized and resourced to ensure that the representatives can dedicate appropriate time to the roles. Youth participants also called for at least 30% of funding for civil society to be allocated to youth-led organizations and coalitions.
- **Coordination:** To support effective and far-reaching coordination and alignment of youth engaging in the GFF, a GFF “youth hub” should be established. This hub would allow for greater communication and information-sharing among youth in GFF countries. At the same time, there was strong recognition of the need to avoid the development of duplicative or parallel structures and every effort should be made to build on existing platforms. Youth should also be meaningfully and deliberately integrated into all civil society platforms, including: the global CS Coordinating Group (CSCG) and Steering Committee, CSCG working groups, and CS coalitions and working groups at country level. A youth focal person at the GFF Secretariat would also help to enhance coordination, information-sharing, and engagement of youth in the GFF.
- **Adolescent and youth addendum to the GFF CS Engagement Strategy:** The draft adolescent and youth addendum should be finalized, with consultation and input from a range of youth and youth-led organizations and presented to the Investors Group in April 2019 for approval. The final version should be translated, published, and printed to facilitate sharing and use.

5. Financing & Support for Civil Society: Coordination, Capacity Building, Action

Several mechanisms and structures were announced and/or discussed that will provide much-needed resourcing, capacity-building, and technical assistance for CS in GFF countries. Key actions and priorities for the global CS coordinating group and Steering Committee, and the three CSCG working groups (accountability, health financing, and country engagement and capacity building) were discussed; these are summarized in the section below on “Priority Actions for 2019”.

Questions and comments on the funding mechanisms focused around ensuring that: different resource mechanisms and partner efforts are aligned and coordinated, grant-making is not skewed towards larger international NGOs with greater existing capacity, and dedicated support for youth engagement and youth-led organizations is secured.

GFF Small Grants Mechanism, hosted by MSH

- The small grants mechanism will provide grants up to USD \$70,000 to CS and youth coalitions in GFF countries to: strengthen coalitions, build the technical skills of coalition members in advocacy and accountability, and implement advocacy and accountability activities in support of GFF, Every Woman Every Child (EWEC), and country goals.
- A call for proposals and toolkit to support proposal development will be launched in the coming weeks, through the CSCG Google Group and other channels. CSOs are encouraged to start planning among CSO coalitions, if interested in applying for a grant. This includes aligning around a host organization to apply for funding on behalf of the coalition if the coalition is not a registered, stand-alone entity (it does not need to be), and developing a common, agreed upon set of objectives and activities to guide the coalition's work.

GFF Technical Assistance and Engagement Hub, hosted by PAI

- The TA and engagement hub will provide a range of support mechanisms, including:
 - Mapping CS activities, capacity needs, skills and available resources, in order to match skills and resources of partners to needs
 - Production of resources and tools (such as case studies, sample action plans, and tools for advocacy, resource mobilization, and accountability)
 - Providing small grants to support capacity building and CS action; most grants are likely to be smaller than the GFF small grants mechanism
- A request-for-proposals will be issued within the next few months (estimated early April); countries receiving funding through the GFF small grants mechanism will likely not be considered for hub grants.

6. Country & Global Level Advocacy to Achieve the GFF We Want

Workshop participants reviewed the recently developed Civil Society Communique on the GFF and discussed key take-aways from the stakeholder inputs gathered to-date through the GFF We Want campaign. Discussions centered around:

- How to use the CS Communique in both global and country-level advocacy, particularly in using the GFF replenishment as an opportunity to push for continued improvements to the GFF
- Key ways to elevate messages from the CS Communique, including: using speaking opportunities at the Nov. 5th and 6th Oslo events; identifying key advocacy targets (e.g. Ministries of Health and Finance, donors, GFF Secretariat, Investors Group, and Trust Fund Committee, parliamentarians, H6 partners); and leveraging supportive partners to also transmit and elevate messages from the CS Communique (e.g. donors, communities, youth, parliamentarians, other champions)
- Using the CS Communique and the GFF We Want campaign to better connect our collective advocacy efforts in both donor markets and in GFF countries, ensuring that country CS voices and lessons are always reflected

Priority Action Items for 2019

The action items below outline targeted actions and expectations for CS at the national, regional, and global levels for 2019. They do not represent an exhaustive list but instead highlight priorities that emerged from the workshop discussions.

Key National Action Items for 2019

- 1) **Strengthen national CSO coalitions and platforms** in support of the GFF, particularly in enhanced coordination, information-sharing, and meaningful engagement of youth and CSOs from other sectors
- 2) **Develop coordinated CS action plans** to guide aligned efforts of CS, in support of the national Investment Cases and the CSES Implementation Plan
 - a. Identify concrete, results-oriented actions that will support GFF and national goals, such as: advocacy, accountability, domestic resource mobilization, community mobilization, and demand generation

- 3) **Use and adapt the CS GFF Scorecard Guidelines** to develop and implement accountability scorecards, relevant for different country contexts
- 4) **Document and share CS lessons and results**; support and mentor CS in newer GFF countries, and share case studies with global partners and donors
- 5) **Identify resources to support CS coordination and action**; apply for small grants and hub support, where relevant; map existing partner resources and identify other funding sources

Key Regional and Global Action Items for 2019

CS Coordinating Group and Steering Committee

- 1) **Implement coordinated CSCG communications mechanisms** including: quarterly updates/newsletter, 4-6 webinars, and sharing tools and case studies through the Google Group and Google Drive – all in English and French, and other languages as resources allow.
- 2) **Coordinate targeted outreach and mentoring to CS focal points**, particularly in new GFF countries, leveraging the knowledge and expertise of CSOs in more established GFF countries
- 3) Support improved **communication between CS focal points, country liaison officers, and GFF secretariat focal points**
- 4) **Support CS Investors Group representatives**, through identification and synthesis of key CS and youth priorities and needs, and support for regular communication and follow up with the GFF Investors Group representatives
- 5) Work with CSCG partners to **document and share CS lessons, challenges, and results**
- 6) **Support enhanced youth engagement**, including finalizing the Adolescent and Youth (AY) Addendum to the CS Engagement Strategy, and improvements in representation, coordination, and resourcing for youth (as outlined above); leverage existing platforms where possible
- 7) Explore opportunities for **better alignment and coordination with the private sector**, including identification of key messages for the private sector, and documentation of lessons from public-private partnerships

CSCG Partners

- 8) **Ensure coordination and alignment among CS support and resource mechanisms**
- 9) **Support three CSCG working groups**, ensuring diverse representation from GFF countries and youth. Key actions include:
 - a. *Accountability* – finalize and translate Scorecard Guidelines; provide support to partners implementing the Scorecard Guidelines
 - b. *Capacity building and country engagement* – map CS capacity and information needs and gaps, skills, and resources; coordinate capacity-building by CSCG partners and support south-to-south learning
 - c. *Health financing* – develop a CS position-paper on DRM; coordinate and share best practices in domestic health financing and donor-focused GFF replenishment efforts
- 10) **Use the GFF We Want campaign** to continue to capture and elevate the voices of stakeholders, particularly in GFF countries, to highlight successes of the GFF to-date and advocate for continued improvements.

Annex 1: Workshop Agenda

DAY 1

8:00 – 8:30	ARRIVAL AND REGISTRATION OF PARTICIPANTS
8:30 – 9:00	WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS: INTRODUCTION OF NEW CSO INVESTORS GROUP REPRESENTATIVES, INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS <i>Kjersti Koffeld, Redd Barna (Save the Children), Norway</i> <i>Aminu Magashi Garba, Africa Health Budget Network (AHBN), GFF Investors Group CSO Representative, Nigeria</i>
9:00 - 9:15	OVERVIEW OF WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES AND DAILY AGENDA <i>Susannah Hurd, Global Health Visions, Interim Coordinator of the Civil Society Coordinating Group for the GFF, hosted by PMNCH, USA</i>
9:15 - 10:00	PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION: MEANINGFUL ENGAGEMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN THE GFF - WHAT HAVE THE CIVIL SOCIETY COORDINATING GROUP & ITS MEMBERS ACHIEVED TO-DATE? <i>Objective: To assess key accomplishments and challenges for civil society to-date in ensuring their meaningful participation in the GFF and valuable contributions to results</i> <i>Moderated by Maty Dia, Independent Consultant and CS Steering Committee Member, Senegal</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presenter: <i>Susannah Hurd, GHV/CSCG, USA</i>
10:00 – 11:00	PANEL AND DISCUSSION: CIVIL SOCIETY’S ROLE IN MOBILIZING FINANCING FOR HEALTH <i>Objective: To learn about and identify the key needs and roles of civil society in influencing and mobilizing financing for health at global and country levels</i> <i>Moderated by Angela Mutunga, Jhpiego, GFF Investors Group CSO Representative, Kenya</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Panelists:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ <i>James Sale, Save the Children, UK</i>○ <i>Joyce Ng’ang’a, WACI Health, Kenya</i>○ <i>Aminu Garba, AHBN, Nigeria</i>
11:00 – 11:30	COFFEE/TEA BREAK
11:30 – 12:30	PANEL AND DISCUSSION: SUPPORTING CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT - COORDINATION AND LEARNING ACROSS COUNTRIES AND BETWEEN GLOBAL AND COUNTRY LEVELS; RESOURCES FOR CSOS

Objective: To understand the current resources, tools, and structures available to support civil society engagement and action related to the GFF; and identify priorities for the CSCG in 2019

Moderated by Kadi Toure, PMNCH, Senegal/Switzerland

- Panelists:
 - Susannah Hurd, GHV / CSCG, USA
 - Ashley Latimer, PATH, USA
 - Melissa Garcia, MSH, USA
 - Suzanna Dennis, PAI, USA

12:30 – 13:30 **LUNCH BREAK**

13:30 – 14:45 **SMALL GROUP DISCUSSIONS: CIVIL SOCIETY’S ROLE IN ADVOCACY AND AGENDA-SETTING FOR THE GFF AT COUNTRY LEVEL**

Objective: To share country experiences in advocating for priority setting in investment cases and health financing strategies, influencing funding decisions/PADs, and reviewing investment cases as an opportunity to help governments shift priorities

Moderated by Suzanna Dennis, Senior Advisor – Health Financing, PAI, USA

- Table leads:
 - Table lead (Francophone): Guy Bokongo, PATH, DRC
 - Table lead (Francophone): Madeline Beebe, Muso, Mali
 - Table lead: Victor Koroma, Health Alert, Sierra Leone
 - Table lead: Joyce Kilipo Jarwalo, Public Health Initiative, Liberia
 - Table lead: Maziko Matemba, Health and Rights Education Program, Malawi
 - Table lead: Nasir Khairzada, Care of Afghan Families, Afghanistan

14:45 – 15:15 **COFFEE/TEA BREAK**

15:15 – 16:45 **BREAK OUT GROUPS: ALIGNING AROUND COMMON PRIORITIES AND KEY MESSAGES FOR CIVIL SOCIETY (GFF REPLENISHMENT AND BEYOND)**

Objective: To discuss and agree upon final language and key messages for the Civil Society Communique on the GFF, and how to use it in global and country level advocacy

Moderated by Betsy McCallon, White Ribbon Alliance, USA and Aminu Magashi Garba, AHBN, Nigeria

- Presenter: Susannah Hurd, GHV/CSCG, USA

16:45 – 17:00 **SUMMARY AND CLOSING**

DAY 2

8:30 – 8:45

RECAP OF DAY ONE – OVERVIEW OF DAILY AGENDA AND WELCOME TO GFF SECRETARIAT AND IG REPRESENTATIVES

8:45 – 10:15

BREAKFAST WITH THE GFF SECRETARIAT AND INVESTORS GROUP REPRESENTATIVES - PANEL AND DISCUSSION: GFF PROGRESS, REPLENISHMENT, AND CSO ENGAGEMENT IN THE GFF TO-DATE

Objective: To learn about progress on the GFF replenishment and GFF country implementation from the GFF Secretariat, and share civil society and donor perspectives on civil society and youth engagement in the GFF.

Moderated by Chris Armstrong, PLAN International Canada, GFF CSO Investors Group alternate

- Panelists:
 - Mariam Claeson, GFF Secretariat
 - Monique Vledder, GFF Secretariat
 - Angela Mutunga, Jhpiego, CS Investors Group representative
 - Amy Baker, Global Affairs Canada

10:15 – 10:45

**COFFEE /TEA BREAK
(GROUP PHOTO)**

10:45 – 12:00

PRESENTATION, PANEL, AND DISCUSSION: CIVIL SOCIETY'S ROLE IN MONITORING & ACCOUNTABILITY FOR THE GFF

Objective: To learn about country challenges and lessons in developing and utilizing scorecards and budget analysis for GFF accountability, and to provide feedback on the Accountability Working Group's proposed scorecard guidelines

Moderated by Maty Dia, Independent Consultant, Senegal

- Presenters:
 - Joyce Kyalo, E4A/Mamaye, Kenya and Xochitl Sanchez, RESULTS, USA
- Panelists:
 - Pauline Irungu, PATH, Kenya
 - Aminu Magashi Garba, AHBN, Nigeria
 - Peter Bujari, Health Promotion Tanzania

12:00 – 13:00

PANEL AND DISCUSSION: ELEVATING THE VOICES OF GRASSROOTS CSOs, YOUTH, AND COMMUNITIES IN THE GFF

Objective: To understand lessons and best practices in ensuring meaningful representation of civil society, youth, and communities in the GFF process, and how these voices are contributing to results

Moderated by Maty Dia, Independent Consultant, Senegal and Christina Chilimba, Her Liberty Malawi, and Malawi National Youth Network

- Panelists:
 - Aminata Thoiye, IYAFP, Girl Generation, Senegal
 - Fogue Foguito, Positive Generation, Cameroon
 - Esther Nasikye, World Vision, Uganda

13:00 – 14:00	LUNCH
14:00 – 15:00	<p>BREAK OUT GROUPS’ RAPID BRAINSTORM ON TWO KEY THEMES: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR CSOS AND YOUTH ENGAGEMENT IN THE GFF</p> <p><i>Objective: To stimulate creative ideas for generating resources for CSOs to ensure their work on the GFF is sustainably funded; to consider how to enhance youth engagement in GFF, particularly at country level</i></p> <p>Moderated by Maty Dia Independent Consultant, Senegal and Susannah Hurd GHV/CSCG, USA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Brief remarks:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Moussa Mane, ASBEF, Senegal○ Kosi Izundu, EVA, Nigeria
15:00 – 15:30	<p>RECAP AND CLOSING REMARKS</p> <p><i>Aminu Magashi Garba, AHBN, Nigeria and Moussa Mane, ASBEF Senegal</i></p>
15:30 – 16:00	COFFEE/TEA BREAK
16:00 – 17:00	<p>BRIEFING WITH ADDITIONAL CSOS: CS COMMUNIQUE & COMMON CS PRIORITIES FOR THE GFF</p> <p><i>Objective: To bring together additional CSO representatives in Oslo to align around common priorities and messaging, especially as it relates to the health financing conference and GFF replenishment event; to review and debrief on the outcomes of the civil society workshop, including the civil society communique on the GFF.</i></p> <p>Moderated by Pauline Irungu, PATH, Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Panelists<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Angela Mutunga, Jhpiego, Kenya, CS Investors Group representative○ Alusine Bangura, Action for Youth and Children’s Network, Sierra Leone○ Xochitl Sanchez, RESULTS, USA○ Jean Sebastien Kouassi, ACF, France
17:30 – 19:00	RECEPTION WITH GFF INVESTORS GROUP

Annex 2: Participant List

Name	Country	Title	Organization	Email
CS Investors Group Representatives				
Dr. Aminu Magashi Garba	Nigeria	Founder and Coordinator	AHBN	aminu.magashi@africahbn.org
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Mr. Patson Malisa (youth)	South Africa	Deputy President	Economic, Social and Cultural Council at African Union/ OAY	patson@oayouth.org
GFF-funded CSO country focal points				
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Annex 3: Parking Lot

Shared with GFF Secretariat

- How can the GFF improve civil society's access to World Bank GFF focal points at country level?
- Need a discussion on expansion plans and multisectoral approach – what needs to be done differently?
- Need more documentation from more countries that shows the value of GFF in unlocking domestic resources from government, and resources from others
- Financing of CSOs at 0.025% of GFF Trust Fund
- Climate change is missing from GFF Trust Fund priorities
- Let's make the CSO Scorecard a mandatory disbursement linked indicator (DLI) for every country

Shared with MSH (small grants mechanism host)

- In terms of the criteria for small grants, one of the eligibility criteria should actually ensure CSOs come together and choose one representative to get the grant and work with them; otherwise CSOs will still compete

Shared with PAI (TA hub host)

- How can everyone contribute to the mapping of activities in countries and keep it updated? How will you use these in your activities?
- We need a mapping of CSOs to improve inclusion
- In each country, the CS Coalition should do a mapping to show how youth members represent their constituencies. How are they connected?

CSCG, Steering Committee, and partners

- We need a CSO position paper on DRM
- CSOs need to enhance demand creation. We know that “what is not demanded is not prioritized”
- Partner centric approach has worked very well through PMNCH. This is something countries should adopt.
- Private sector messaging: Share lessons on improving efficiencies with governments in RMNCAH to inform better public processes and health outcomes. Focus on volume of commodities for RMNCAH+N at reasonable profit as opposed to high prohibitive profits

Annex 4: Q&A with the GFF Secretariat and Investors Group Representatives

1. The financing for CSOs needs improvement. The current small grants process has had several challenges.
 - a. A formal, properly governed, independent mechanism is required, that is adequately financed.

Responses:

Angela: This should come from a sustainable source that the GFF Investors Group members lead in mobilizing or a percentage to be carved from the Trust Fund resources.

- b. Alongside investment cases, CS investment cases should be commissioned and submitted to the GFF and CSO mechanism. Why? Because CS can provide granular information and the best accountability money can buy, this is necessary for GFF success and leaving no one behind.

2. Other platforms (GF in particular) have had challenges with spend down at the country level. Is that emerging as an issue for the GFF? How is GFF preventing/counteracting this risk?

Responses:

GFF Secretariat: GFF Trust Fund grant financing is directly linked to project financing from the World Bank (IDA/IBRD) and thus benefits from the usual fiduciary oversight (procurement, financial management) that accompanies all World Bank-financed projects. At the country level, once the approval from the World Bank is obtained, governments countries undertake their own national reviews, which often include obtaining clearances from national Parliaments. In addition to the

Bank project document being a national legal requirement, this step helps to build and sustain national government commitment for financing programs that improve survival and quality of life for women and children, specifically Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent health and nutrition (RMNCAH-N). The vast majority of the projects that are co-financed by the GFF trust fund are designed to be implemented through results-based approaches such as linking disbursement with achievement of results, Disbursement Linked Indicators. In addition to providing a sharp focus on results, these approaches have a tendency to disburse more rapidly. Results based financing of services in health facilities and communities also ensures that the funds are disbursed directly to the front lines, to bank accounts held by the facilities, thus avoiding delays due to inefficient national financial management systems.

Angela: This problem has been in existence even before the GFF in many countries. Funds end up going back to country treasuries for most ministries of health due to poor burn rates. Part of the accountability that CSOs should be empowered and funded to do effectively is track fiduciary performance against results to help governments resolve well-informed bottlenecks. This in one way to rescue the GFF funds from continuing to suffer the same problems. The GFF Investors Group must demand different results if they expect different results from countries on financial efficiencies. Countries must be compelled to share information to help in tracking. Not to shame anyone at all, but so that proper tracking can help identify and fix fiduciary inefficiencies that will for sure humiliate all with poor results hence Impact come 2030.

3. For Mariam/Monique: GFF Secretariat needs to strengthen the partnership among stakeholders (Government, donors, & CSOs) through creating awareness on GFF.

Responses: *none given*

4. For Mariam/Monique: Do you think it is timely to expand GFF implementation from 27 to 50 countries without having an in-depth M & E in GFF implementing countries.

Responses:

GFF Secretariat: The GFF has a global results framework that captures both the potential increase in financing for RMNCAH-N /PHC through domestic resources, alignment of co-financing, private sector engagement and availability of IDA / IBRD funds as well as intervention coverage in the sectors of SRHR, MCH, Child health, adolescents and nutrition. The GFF is also closely monitoring the success or gaps in the implementation of the GFF process as defined by the new GFF implementation guidelines. The process has been shared in the most recent annual report (2017-18). The GFF aims to capture the dynamics of each country's investment case, in which country's define their own priorities and ensure financing for these. Country-specific investment cases and accompanying results frameworks focus on areas of RMNCAH-N and PHC (including coverage of evidence based interventions as well as systems strengthening), as well as health financing reforms. The GFF supports countries to ensure that these results frameworks are fit for purpose and map to the stated theories of change of the Investment Case, are feasible, where data are available, of quality and are being used at different levels of the health care system, importantly within the country platform. The ground work for these results frameworks has been defined and shared with countries, both the 11 new countries in Ghana, as well as additional guidance to 7 of the original 16 countries at the most recent Tanzania workshop. Our aim is to have annual data shared with the GFF to be able to track trends for each country based on their develop results framework (as seen in the country profiles of the 2018 annual report), following at least one year of implementation in each country. These will be presented in our annual report, as well as on the GFF website.

5. Indonesia is new to GFF. Current CSO coalitions focusing on health (MNCH coalition & SUN coalition) will need capacity building in budget analysis and advocacy. Do you have experiences from other countries on how CSOs coordinate with the Private Sector in GFF? For engagement of private sector under GFF multi-stakeholder platform, how to ensure there is efforts to avoid potential conflict of interest?

Responses:

Angela: CSCG should share with the Indonesia team CSO findings on this question for them to know it one of the weakest links in the GFF architecture.

- a) They should apply for a grant from the small grants mechanism to address some of the engagement opportunities that are very opportune for that context.
- b) Liaise with PAI on the capacity building to express interest and ask to be prioritized.
- c) Mind the fact that governments have not been very open to inclusion and sharing of Information with the CSO community. They need strongly network and build strong government goodwill. Need to be very clear on their value add. Must avoid fighting the government but do everything to support the government to succeed even when tough questions must be asked.
- d) Encourage CSO's in the older GFF countries to document case studies in the next few months to expand resource package to the CSO community in the new countries.

GFF Secretariat: At the country level, we have seen two ways in which CSOs and private sector coordinate: 1) through country level networks and associations that bring together a wide range of for-profit and not-for-profit/NGO providers of health services and products. These associations/networks form a constituency for companies and different types of private sector and NGOs to come together for dialogue jointly with the government on specific areas. These networks can be broad or focused on one thematic area (e.g., nutrition). 2) the second is through GFF country platforms, which bring together CSO and private sector. We have seen that the representation and engagement from private sector on these platforms is often stronger where there are well functioning associations and networks, as otherwise private sector can be too fragmented for effective dialogue around common priorities. Some countries are also creating sub-groups within the country platforms to focus on various areas of the Investment Case, including a private sector working group that is led by the MoH and works to define private sector contributions and shaping of initiatives. CSOs can play an important accountability role (i.e. scorecard monitoring, budget advocacy) in those groups as they do in the broader country platform. In some GFF countries that focus on nutrition and where Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) CSO and private sector platform exists, the existing policy on principles of engagement to manage conflict of interest, may be used.

6. For the new IG reps, what direct support is available for the youth rep? Can we have a direct contact officer to work directly with young people and be a liaison?

Responses:

Angela: The GFF Youth IG Rep is part of the CSO IG reps. All IG Reps work together as a team. The GFF secretariat has always been supportive to the IG reps for as long as they plan well and communicate their needs with the secretariat CSO focal person in good time. No salary or local running expenses are paid to all representatives. The elections to this position is always based on the fact that one's organization is supportive of their candidature and is committed to support and allow them time to play this role - synergy and leveraging .

7. For GFF Secretariat: The expansion plan calls for an increased focus on multi-sectoral approaches – that has implications for country platforms and expanding ministries and CSOs. How is this being planned?

Responses:

GFF Secretariat: As a country-led model that starts with a focus on health and nutrition outcomes, and then identifying the critical drivers of these outcomes beyond the health sectors, a multi-sectoral focus has been part of the GFF model since it was launched, but more can be done and the human capital agenda offers an opportunity to strengthen the investment across sectors for health and nutrition. Nutrition, education, social protection, water and sanitation for example, have been found to be key drivers for health outcomes in a number of countries, and have been addressed through GFF financing in a multi-sectoral way. The GFF also works to strengthen health financing, including domestic resource mobilization, and public management. This requires engagement across ministries, and work also a macroeconomic level. In 2019, the GFF Secretariat aims to strengthen CSO engagement at country level, in close coordination with the GFF CSO Working Group and PMNCH. This will include seed support for coalition work through the small grants mechanism. The GFF will in this process also evaluate how it can strengthen and bring together learnings and expertise through existing platforms, and strengthen CSO capacity (including financing) at country level.

Angela: the newly released country guidance note is a great step toward communicating this to country more strongly. CSO advocates need to know that this challenge needs a lot of pressure at the country level. And documentation of experiences so that the GFF IG and the secretariat is informed and challenged to do more as part of the actors needed to address this situation.

8. For GFF Secretariat: Is there a possibility to slow down expansion and ensure lessons learned?

Responses:

GFF Secretariat: The GFF Expansion Plan lays out how the GFF aims to expand to 50 countries by 2023, drawing on the learning from the first round of countries; GFF is constantly learning and course correcting in countries. 11 new countries are expected to join in 2019, 12 in 2020, and the current 27 countries will continue to receive GFF support. The expansion builds on lessons from both the four front-runner countries, and the initial 16 countries that have received GFF support, as well as extensive feedback provided by partners at both country and global levels, including an assessment conducted in the lead up to the GFF replenishment.

9. For Amy: In addition to Investors' Group/Trust Fund Committee modeling at global level, can you work with your country counterparts (Canadian missions/embassies) to promote and watchdog implementation of the minimum standards (appended to the Country Platform Guidance note)

Responses:

Amy Baker/Canada:

- The minimum standards for country platforms focus on the importance of inclusiveness and transparency.
- Canada's missions and embassies in GFF countries are working to ensure that the country platform is as inclusive and transparent as possible.
- In some contexts there has been a lack of understanding on how inclusive the country platform is intended to be. We've had reports and questions from our missions in certain countries and

when we clarified for them who should be around the table, they planned to ask these government to also invite the players that had not been participating up to that point.

- Our mission and embassy network can also help play an important role on transparency. As a donor on the country platform in many GFF countries, we want to ensure these processes are as inclusive and transparent as possible.

10. In the interest of health system strengthening and also regarding the recently launched human capital index, could the investment in health worker salaries be a step forward, and especially be a topic to be discussed with the other 2 G's?

Responses:

Angela: Different countries have different health work challenges. To help position a good discussion with the GFF Investors Group, CSO's may need to examine their specific investment cases to pull evidence into a CSO led position and discussion paper.

GFF Secretariat: Sufficient incentivization for community health workers and professionalization of volunteer health workers are key for effective frontline health service delivery system. The evidence suggests that CHWs perform better when compensated with financial incentives, particularly at a competitive rate relative to the respective market. However, performance incentives must be carefully managed to ensure sustainable financing and to avoid distorting behavior in unintended and undesirable ways. On sustainable financing, increasing domestic financing (and finding difference sources of financing) and improving efficiency of external financing are important. There is also a need to build government capacity to employ quality systems that monitor the effect of incentives system on health worker behaviors, allowing for quick adjustments to training, supervision, and incentive structures as needed. Dialogue with the 2 Gs is important for programmatic and financing coordination and ensure the integration with public health and community system.

11. To put it more clearly, we need funding for youth organizations especially grassroots and sub-national levels to be able to build the capacity of adolescents and young people for accountability.

Responses: none given