Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Strengthening Civil Society IATI indicator guidelines

Power of Voices Partnerships

(except the partnerships focusing on Women's Rights and Gender Equality)

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Contents

Introduction

IATI is of great value to the MFA as it enables the ministry to be transparent about its ODA budget and its use providing recipient countries insight in ODA transections, sectors and results. IATI also enables a transition from data " locked" in reports to real time data use for different purposes providing insight at policy level at the ministry through data aggregation across partnerships. This aggregated data is used for the Annual Report on Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation (BHOS) and for the aid portal www.dutchdevelopmentaid.nl.

The Ministry expects all organisations receiving funding above 250.000 to publish an IATI data set covering at least the activities funded by the ministry. Therefore an IATI publication is required for all partnerships and programmes financed under the Strengthening Civil Society (SCS) policy framework. Based on the lessons learned from the IATI publication guidelines for the Dialogue & Dissent basket indicators (preceding SCS), the MFA is developed these SCS basket indicator IATI publication guidelines.

These guidelines cover the publication guidance for SCS basket indicators (to which some of programme specific indicators or indicators from the Thematic Results Framework may link) for use by the Power of Voices strategic partnerships. It is a document providing guidance on the registration of all SCS indicators. Strategic partnerships however only need to report on the indicators agreed between MFA and the partnerships, though adoption of additional indicators and targets during the programming cycle will be optional with consent of both parties.

This document starts with some general principles for publication on the indicators and a note on the frequency of IATI publication. Chapter 2 covers the SCS indicators. Per indicator the following information is presented: methodological notes explaining the indicator, indicator coding, reporting periods and information to be presented in the comment boxes. The document closes with some information on the IATI support available.

1   General principles

1.1   Reporting on SCS indicator

The All Power of Voices (PoV) partnerships will need to report on the SCS indicators though for some there may be theme specific requirements according to the following results frameworks:

Theme	Result Frameworks that apply
1. Climate mitigation and adaptation	RF SCS 2021 + RF Climate 2021
2. Trade and making value chains more sustainable	RF SCS 2021 + RF Private Sector Development 2021
3. Food security, sustainable water management and/or WASH	RF SCS 2021 + RF Climate / RF Food and Nutrition Security 2021 + RF Water
4. Women'r rights and gender equality	RF WRGE 2021
5. Freedom of speech or Freedom of Religion and Belief	RF SCS 2021
6. Equal rights LGBTI	RF SCS 2021
7. Security and Rule of Law	RF SCS 2021 + RF Security and Rule of Law 2021

The respective results frameworks probably have already been discussed during program development. Adherence to the SCS RF remains mandatory with a minimum of three indicators of the SCS RF being referenced in your own results framework.

Specific guidelines have been developed for the partnerships focusing on Women Rights & Gender Equality (WRGE) as the WRGE Results Framework is aligned with three indicators of the SCS Results Framework.

At this moment various thematic departments are in the process of reviewing their Theories of Change and Results Frameworks and therefore the choice has been made to not include thematic indicators in these guidelines.

1.2   Quantitative and qualitative reporting

For all indicators quantitative information and qualitative information is requested for baseline values, actual values and targets
In IATI the comment fields should be used to enter a short description with a maximum of 2.000 characters. More detailed information and examples can be provided in the annual plans, reports etc.

1.3   Publication on the level of your activity

The level to publish your IATI information is the level where it is implemented.
-    Information at country level – to be reported in IATI
-    Information at global/NL level – to be reported in IATI
-    Information at alliance level – to be calculated in the IATI dashboard based on data per country

Exceptions can be made in case publishing country level data is considered too sensitive given specific country situations.

Use of own indicators with SCS or thematic result framework coding
Strategic partners are encouraged to use their own specific indicator and label it through the indicator coding to the SCS basket indicators or thematic result indicator.

Reporting on other indicators – partnership specific
Strategic partnerships are required to publish data on the program indicators that are linked to the SCS basket indicators/ (WRGE, SRHR etc.) thematic result framework indicators they agreed upon in the proposal. As the IATI publication is their own publication, they are free to include their own indicators in their publication. In line with the objective of IATI to increase transparency, MFA encourages partnerships to include all their results wherever this is opportune and does not endanger individuals or organizations.

1.4 Unique versus reach

For each indicator a choice is made between reporting reach values and unique values in the different reporting periods

Unique values
Unique values means that a law, policy, CSOs or any other unit of measurement is counted just once, even if the programme continuously targets the same law, policy, CSOs etc.

For example:
- 2021: 10 youth led CSOs have increased capacities -> the actual to be reported = 10
- 2022: 15 youth led CSOs have increased capacities of which 7 are the same as 2021 and 8 are new. -> the actual to be reported here is 8

Focusing on unique values for the unit of measurement enables MFA to aggregate data across the year and report at the end of the partnerships over the total period.
Reach
Reach values means that the total reach of CSOs, youth or any other unit of measurement during the reporting period is mentioned.

Example
- 2021: 25 CSOs included in the program -> the actual to be reported actual = 25
- 2022: 30 CSOs included in the program of which 17 are the same as 2022 and 13 are new -> the actual to be reported actual = 30

Reach actuals will not be aggregated across the years, but compared to see increases and decreases.

1.5 Frequency of IATI publication
MFA prescribes an annual IATI publication cycle with an annual publication deadline of May 1st, however it is recommended to follow IATI which recommends quarterly IATI publications. In IATI, publishing every quarter doesn't mean you have to update all your data every quarter. You publish the current situation, even if there were no changes. This way, the users of your data will know the data is not old, there is just nothing new to report. There is no need to publish new information on

the program indicators linked to the basket indicators and/or thematic indicators every quarter.
Read more about quarterly updates here: *https://helpdesk-opendata-minbuza.nl/ufaqs/quarterly-updates/*

Publication in IATI on program indicators linked to the SCS basket & (SRHR, WRGE) thematic result indicators is required as per the indicator periods mentioned per indicator in these guidelines.
First publication of information on the indicators is set at May 1st 2022:
- For those indicators with a reporting frequency of baseline, midterm and endline: baselines & targets (both quantitatively and qualitatively) will need to be published
- For those indicators with an annual reporting frequency: annual targets & actuals for 2021 and target for 2022

2   Strengthening Civil Society basket indicators

2.1   SCS1 # of laws and policies for sustainable and inclusive development that are better implemented as a result of CSO engagement

2.1.1

Methodological notes
Quantitative measurement: number of concrete changes in implementation of laws, policies and international agreements of targeted governments, private sector and societal actors as a result of CSOs engagement
Qualitative measurement: Explain how, as a result of CSO L&A activities, **governments**, **private sector** and **societal groups** improved the implementation of laws, policies and practices to support sustainability and (gender)inclusiveness.

In providing qualitative data it helps to consider…
…describing the implementation process and extent of progress, reflecting on successful and unsuccessful strategies (see also Table 1 in 2.1.44);
…explaining the advocacy process towards implementation, reflecting on successful and unsuccessful strategies.

From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where L&A activities did not result in the desired change, and/or where other actors (not CSOs) were more important for bringing about change.

2.1.2

Indicator codes & disaggregation
This indicator is disaggregated by:
- Laws;
- Governmental policies;
- Private sector company policies;
- By-laws;
- International agreements.

For which the following indicator codes are to be used:

SCS011	# of laws for sustainable and inclusive development that are better implemented as a result of CSO engagement;
SCS012	# of governmental policies for sustainable and inclusive development that are better implemented as a result of CSO engagement;
SCS013	# of private sector company policies for sustainable and inclusive development that are better implemented as a result of CSO engagement;
SCS014	# of by-laws for sustainable and inclusive development that are better implemented as a result of CSO engagement;
SCS015	# of international agreements for sustainable and inclusive development that are better implemented as a result of CSO engagement;

Reporting is only required on the indicator codes relevant for your programme.

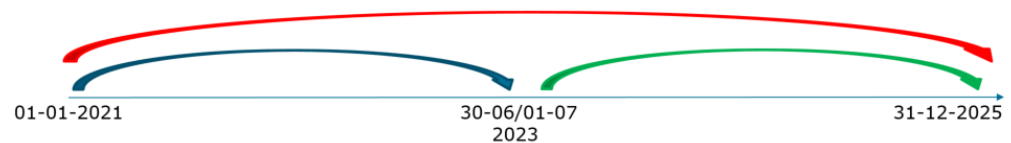By-laws are defined as follows:
- a regulation made by a local authority or corporation or
- a regulation made by society to control the actions of its members

Reporting frequency/indicator periods
For basket indicator 1 it was agreed (between the ministry and partnerships) that this indicator would be measured three times, during baseline, midterm and end line. This means a target will be set for the entire programme and actuals will be collected twice. In IATI these can be shown, using the following indicator periods:

2.1.3

- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2025 with the target – red
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 30-06-2023 with the MTR actual – blue
- Indicator period running from 01-07-2023 till 31-12-2025 with the endline actual - green

The first indicator period only consists of the target for the full programme period. The second indicator period (for the MTR actual) and the third indicator period (for the end evaluation actual) do only contain an actual value and no target.

The SCS IATI dashboard will allow some flexibility in the reporting periods for the MTR actuals, all actuals reported in 2023 will be included in the aggregation of midterm data.

Targets, baselines and actuals will need to include both quantitative as well as qualitative information, not just the number of laws or policies that are targeted but also the kind of changes you are after. The qualitative information should be provided in the comment boxes.

2.1.4

The measure of this indicator is **unique,** i.e. laws, policies, by-laws and international agreements will be counted just once. If implementation of a specific law counted in the first indicator period, and further improved in the second indicator period it will not be included in the quantitative actual. Information can be provided in the comment box.

Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *baseline*:
– Current status of the implementation of the targeted laws, by-laws and/or international agreements

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *target*:
– The desired outcome in terms of implementation of the laws, policies, by-laws and/or international agreements your programme will strive to change
– The desired changes in implementation

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *actual value*:
– Of which laws, policies, by-laws and/or international agreements the implementation has been improved
– What has been improved in the implementation of these laws, policies, by-laws and/or international agreements
– The contribution of your programme towards the change

Table 1 may help in describing the advocacy process and explaining your choices depending on adopted/granted roles and preferred strategies and given the

advocacy phase you are in. This table can also be used for the qualitative description of indicators SCS2, SCS3 and SCS4.

In terms of doing a baseline assessment in the form of a **Rights Situation Analysis**, you may want to make use of the work done by the Swedish Mission Council[1].

Table 1 Political roles and advocacy phases and strategies[2]

Political role			Advocacy phase	Advocacy strategies
Educational	Internal	Information Civic virtues Political skills	Activation	Active, society-centred, interest-based, information politics, symbolic politics
	External	Informing state officials	Activation	Agenda setting, discursive change, evidence based, passive, government-centred, non-confrontational, insider, information politics, symbolic politics
		Informing citizens	Activation	Agenda setting, discursive change, interest based, active, society-centred, outsider, information politics, symbolic politics
Communicative	Channels of communication with state		Mobilisation	Agenda setting, discursive change, procedural change, government-centred, non-confrontational, insider, information politics, symbolic politics
	Channels of communication with society		Mobilisation	Agenda setting, discursive change, procedural change, active, society-centred, outsider, information politics, symbolic politics
Representational	Voice	Direct	Political participation	All advocacy strategies except passive
		Indirect	Political participation	All advocacy strategies
	Resistance		Political participation	All advocacy strategies except passive and non-confrontational
Cooperative	Coordination		Political participation	Issue-based, systemic, agenda setting, discursive change, procedural change, policy change, behaviour change, evidence-based, passive, government-centred, non-confrontational, insider, information politics, symbolic politics
	Subsidiarity		Political participation	Issue-based, government-centred, non-confrontational, insider, accountability politics

2.1.5

Example
In country X after many years of intensive lobbying a new law has been approved by parliament and budget has been made available, but currently still lacks any implementation modality at regional and local levels. During the time frame of your programme you may help kick-start implementation by for instance budget monitoring in relation to the specific legislation or by informing citizens about the new piece of legislation and the claim making potential it carries for them to demand implementation from local governments.

[1] Swedish Mission Council (2015). Five Steps to Successful Human Rights-Based Programming. Available from: https://www.dmcdd.org/fileadmin/Filer/Dokumenter/RBA_links/Five-Steps-to-Successful-Human-Rights-Based-Programming_SMC.pdf [accessed 27 May 2021]
[2] Kamstra, J. (2014). Promoting Civil Society and Democracy. Tracing Ideals in Reality. Proefschrift. Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen.

Indicator code
As the example focuses on the implementation of a law the indicator code to be used is: SCS011 # of laws for sustainable and inclusive development that are better implemented as a result of CSO engagement;

A baseline is established and a target for this indicator is set (both in a quantitative and qualitative manner) at the start of the programme and at mid-term and end-term the actuals will be reported.

Qualitative information in the comment boxes
In the *baseline* comment box describe the current status of implementation:
- *For example: "A new law has been adopted but implementation arrangements are still lacking. The current assessment is that there is still quite some reluctance amongst government bureaucrats to implement the law, especially at local level, as they felt not included in the law making process."*

The *target* will have a quantitative value of 1 and in the comment box the desired change is described.
- *For example: "The government has translated the new law in local languages and ensured wide dissemination in the country, made budget available for lower government levels towards implementation and has trained local authorities to properly implement the law"*

During the *Mid Term* review the results on this indicator will be assessed and reported accordingly:
- When change has occurred the quantitative value will be 1 and in the comment box describe in a few lines the law, the change in implementation and the contribution of the programme towards the change.
  - *For example: "The government has translated the new law XXX in 5 local languages and started dissemination in the north of the country. The programme contributed to this change through multiple dialogues with the ministry on the need for translation in local languages and the organization of a joint public campaign to inform the general public"*
- When the change has not occurred, the value will be 0. Still you may want to use the comment field to indicate what has been done to push for implementation and why this still has not resulted in any action from the side of the government.
  - *For example: "After the government published the law in the government Gazette the programme started to plan for a joint public compaign together with the government. However, the country has recently been plagued by internal conflict within the ruling party, and as a result the Minister was replaced. The new Minister did not prioritize implementation of the law and the planned joint campaign was unilaterally canceled"*
- When some of the changes have occurred the indicator value is still 0 but the comment field may be used to qualify the change that has taken place and what strategies you are putting in place to push further.
  - *For example: "Though after intense lobbying the law has been translated in local languages, the government failed to make public resources available for campaigning and effective implementation of the law, which therefore remains a paper reality. The programme therefore plans to lobby international financing institutions to include conditions in their lending schemes to ensure commitment of financial resources towards implementation of current legislation.*

At *End line* measurement, the result of this indicator will be assessed and reported accordingly.
-    If further change has occurred in the implementation of the law, the quantitative value for the second indicator period will still be zero to prevent double counting when aggregating data. However it is important to describe the qualitative improvement in de comment box.

For example: "The government has continued the dissemination of the translated law XXX to the remainder of the country and trained local authorities in region Z in AAA. The programme contributed to this change through activites B & C"

2.2   SCS2 # of laws, policies blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development as a result of CSO engagement.

Methodological notes
Quantitative measurement: Number of concrete and significant changes in laws or policies as a result of CSO engagement.

Qualitative measurement: Explain how, as a result of CSO L&A activities, **governments**, **private sector** and **societal groups** change their laws and policies, to support sustainability and (gender)inclusiveness.

2.2.1

In answering this question it helps to consider…
…describing the content of law, policy, attitude and norm changes
…explaining the advocacy process towards changes, reflecting on successful and unsuccessful strategies. (see also the tabel in 2.1.4)

From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where L&A activities did not result in the desired change, and/or where other actors (not CSOs) were more important for bringing about change.

Indicator codes & disaggregation

2.2.2

This indicator is disaggregated by:
– Laws
– Governmental policies
– Private sector company policies
– By-laws
– International agreements

For which the following indicator codes are to be used:

SCS021	# of laws blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development as a result of CSO engagement
SCS022	# of governmental policies blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development as a result of CSO engagement
SCS023	# of private sector company policies blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development as a result of CSO engagement
SCS024	# of by-laws blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development as a result of CSO engagement
SCS025	# of international agreements blocked, adopted, improved for sustainable and inclusive development as a result of CSO engagement

Reporting is only required on the indicator codes relevant for your programme.

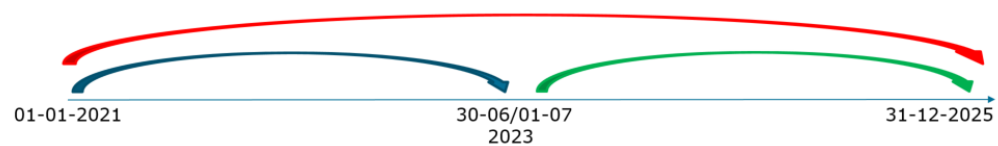By-laws are defined as follows:
- a regulation made by a local authority or corporation or
- a regulation made by society to control the actions of its members

Reporting frequency/indicator periods
For basket indicator 2 it was agreed (between the ministry and partnerships) that this indicators would be measured three times, during baseline, midterm and end line. This means a target will be set for the entire programme and actuals will be collected twice. In IATI these can be shown, using the following indicator periods:

2.2.3

- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2025 with the target – red
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 30-06-2023 with the MTR actual – blue
- Indicator period running from 01-07-2023 till 31-12-2025 with the endline actual - green

Target will be published once, actuals will be measured and published twice: the first indicator period only consists of the target for the full programme period. The second indicator period (for the MTR actual) and the third indicator period (for the end evaluation actual) do only contain an actual value and no target.

The SCS IATI dashboard will allow some flexibility in the reporting periods for the MTR actuals, all actuals reported in 2023 will be included in the aggregation of midterm data.

Targets, baselines and actuals will need to include both quantitative as well as qualitative information, not just the number of laws or policies target but also include the kind of changes. The qualitative information can be provided in the comment boxes, there is no need to make separate qualitative indicators.

2.2.4

The measure of this indicator is **unique,** i.e. laws, policies, by-laws and international agreements will be counted just once. If implementation of a specific law counted in the first indicator period, and further improved in the second indicator period it will not be included in the quantitative actual. Information can be provided in the comment box.

Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)
Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *baseline*:
- Current status of the laws, by-laws and/or international agreements your programme will strive to change.

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *target*:
- Which laws, policies, by-laws and/or international agreements your programme will strive to change
- The desired changes

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *actual value*:
- Which laws, policies, by-laws and/or international agreements have been improved
- What has been improved in these laws, policies, by-laws and/or international agreements
- The contribution of your programme towards the change

(see also the tabel in 2.1.4)

In terms of the various actions available depending on the approach you take you may also want to use the work done by Start and Hovland[3].

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[3] Start, D. and Hovland, I. (2004), Tools for policy impact: a handbook for researchers. London. Available from: https://odi.org/en/publications/tools-for-policy-impact-a-handbook-for-researchers/ [accessed on 27-1-21]

2.3   SCS3   # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engageMethodological notes

2.3.1

Methodological notes
Quantitative measurement: Number of times L&A targets include CSOs in the decision making process + number of times L&A targets react upon the positions of the CSOs by adopting their argumentation and terminology + number of times L&A targets react upon the positions of CSOs by putting their issues on the agenda

Qualitative measurement: Explain how CSOs have played a transformative role in decision making processes through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage. From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where CSOs were unable to play a transformative, and/or where other actors (not CSOs) were more important for this.

In answering this question it helps to consider…
…explaining how CSO involvement changes decision making processes and policy discussions of targeted government, private sector and societal actors
…explaining how and what frames introduced by CSOs are taken up by targeted actors, for instance by the media, in policy documents and in official speeches
…explaining how and what CSO issues reach the agenda of targeted government, private sector and societal actors

2.3.2

Indicator codes & disaggregation
This indicator has two indicator codes: SCS032 is to be used to report on # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space at subnational level. Creating space on all other levels can be reported under SCS031.

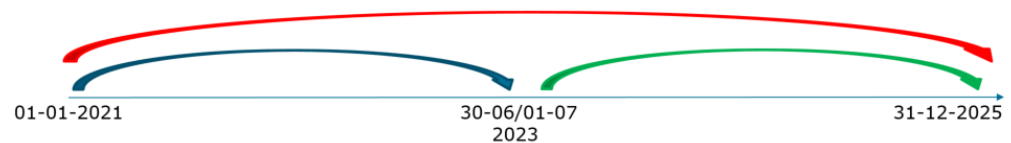| SCS031	# of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage at national and international level
SCS032	# of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or creating space to engage at sub-national level

Reporting is only required on the indicator codes relevant for your programme.

Reporting frequency/indicator periods
For basket indicator 3 it was agreed (between the ministry and partnerships) that this indicator would be measured three times, during baseline, midterm and end line. This means a target will be set for the entire programme and actuals will be collected twice. In IATI these can be shown, using the following indicator periods:

2.3.3

– Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2025 with the target – red
– Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 30-06-2023 with the MTR actual – blue
– Indicator period running from 01-07-2023 till 31-12-2025 with the endline actual - green

Target will be published once, actuals will be measured and published twice: the first indicator period only consists of the target for the full programme period. The second indicator period (for the MTR actual) and the third indicator period (for the end evaluation actual) do only contain an actual value and no target.

The SCS IATI dashboard will allow some flexibility in the reporting periods for the MTR actuals, all actuals reported in 2023 will be included in the aggregation of midterm data.

Targets, baselines and actuals will need to include both quantitative as well as qualitative information, not just the number of laws or policies target but also include the kind of changes. The qualitative information can be provided in the comment boxes, there is no need to make separate qualitative indicators.

The reporting measure of this indicator is **unique.**

2.3.4

Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *baseline*:
  - Current level of participation of CSOs in the targeted decision-making processes.

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *target*:
  - The desired level of participation of CSOs in the targeted decision-making processes.
  - What needs to change?

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *actual value*:
  - Which improvements have been made in levels of participation?
  - How did this come about?
  - What were the contributions of the programme towards it?

2.4 **SCS4   # of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency**

Methodological notes

Quantitative measurement: Number of advocacy initiatives carried out. These can be as diverse as organizing a public campaign, writing a policy brief and submitting it to the concerned authority, commissioning research to generate the evidence base, initiating influencing processes or the like. An initiative should be a distinct set of actions we a pre-set objective as qualified in the comment field.

2.4.1

A simple meeting cannot be considered an initiative unless the meeting concerns a rare meeting with a top-level decision-maker that you get to speak to as an objective in itself and for which a number of actions are required to make it happen.

Qualtitative measurement: Explain how CSOs activate and educate citizens, how they mobilise support and create networks, and how this culminates in political participation of excluded or marginalised groups. From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where CSOs are unable to do so, and/or where other actors (not CSOs) were more important for this.

In answering this question it helps to consider…
…explaining the process of activation
…explaining the process of mobilisation
…explaining the process of political participation
…describing different types of advocacy strategies employed

2.4.2

Indicator codes & disaggregation
This indicator has two indicator codes: SCS042 is to be used to report on advocacy initiatives at subnational level. Advocacy initiatives on all other levels can be reported under SCS041.

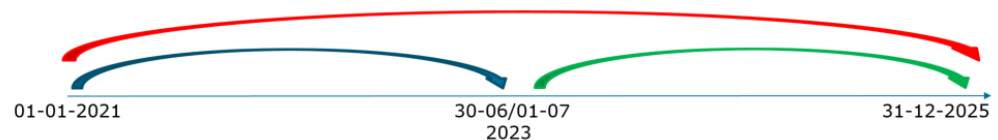| SCS041 | # of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency |
| SCS042 | # of advocacy initiatives carried out by CSOs, for, by or with their membership/constituency **at sub-national level** |

Reporting is only required on the indicator codes relevant for your programme.

Reporting frequency/indicator periods
For basket indicator 4 it was agreed (between the ministry and partnerships) that this indicator would be measured three times, during baseline, midterm and end line. This means a target will be set for the entire programme and actuals will be collected twice. In IATI these can be shown, using the following indicator periods:

2.4.3

– Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2025 with the target – red
– Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 30-06-2023 with the MTR actual – blue
– Indicator period running from 01-07-2023 till 31-12-2025 with the endline actual - green

Target will be published once, actuals will be measured and published twice: the first indicator period only consists of the target for the full programme period. The second indicator period (for the MTR actual) and the third indicator period (for the end evaluation actual) do only contain an actual value and no target.

The SCS IATI dashboard will allow some flexibility in the reporting periods for the MTR actuals, all actuals reported in 2023 will be included in the aggregation of midterm data.

Targets, baselines and actuals will need to include both quantitative as well as qualitative information, not just the number of laws or policies target but also include the kind of changes. The qualitative information can be provided in the comment boxes, there is no need to make separate qualitative indicators.

2.4.4   The reporting measure of this indicator is **unique.**

Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)
Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *baseline*:
  - What has been done already to support the cause (in terms of activation, mobilization, participation or strategizing)

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *target*:
  - Describe the proposed initiatives and how it supports the influencing process.

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *actual value*:
  - Has the initiative been implemented as planned or were there any adjustments required?
  - How did it contribute to the change process? Did it complement actions of others?
  - Is there any reason to change course or are any follow-up actions required?

2.5 SCS5 # of CSOs with increased L&A capacities

Methodological notes
Quantitative measurement: This includes both first and second tier partners with increased L&A capacities. Strategic partnership members are considered as first tier organisations, their implementing partners as second tier organisations.

2.5.1

> *Attending a training by one staff member may be a trigger for a change in organizational capacity but in itself cannot be considered the change. There is a whole body of literature on lobby and advocacy capacity development and there are a number of tools that can be used to assess organizational capacity. So this number is not about the number of individuals trained, it is about the number of organizations with increased capacity to effectively lobby and advocate.*

Qualitative measurement: Explain the capacities and expertise developed for performing political roles and implementing advocacy strategies. From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where CSOs were unable to increase their capacity.

In answering this question it helps to consider…
…explaining what different types of capacities different types of CSOs need for performing different political roles and implementing advocacy strategies
…explaining how this is context-specific and tailors to the needs of CSOs and their constituencies
…explaining the process of capacity building, what approach works and what doesn't

Increased L&A capacities is a very subjective statement in terms of both the nature and the magnitude of change. It therefore will require qualification in terms of what L&A capacities this is about. These can be highly context specific. About a decade ago most organizational capacity assessments followed the five core capabilities approach developed by ECPDM, and tailored towards its use in lobby & advocacy. It may still be in use with a number of organisations.

2.5.2

Recent learning during Dialogue and Dissent links capacities to organizational requirements and enabling factors (see also table 2 in paragraph 2.5.4.).

Indicator codes & disaggregation
This indicator will be disaggregated by:
- Youth led: a CSO that is predominantly governed and staffed by young people.
- Women led: a CSO that is predominantly governed and staffed by women
- Women & youth led: a CSO that is predominantly governed and staffed by young women
- Other

Using the following indicator codes:

SCS051	# of women led CSOs with increased L&A capacities
SCS052	# of youth led CSOs with increased L&A capacities
SCS053	# of other CSOs (not youth or women led) with increased L&A capacities
SCS054	# of CSOs which are both women and youth led with increased L&A capacities

MFA acknowledges that the disaggregation proposed is not exclusive, in case your programme is working with other specific types of CSO, please report them under SCS053 (other) and provide information in the comment box on the type of CSOs. Reporting is only required on the indicator codes relevant for your programme.

Reporting frequency/indicator periods
For this indicator you use the following 5 indicator periods to publish actuals and targets:
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2021 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2022 till 31-12-2022 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2023 till 31-12-2023 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2024 till 31-12-2024 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2025 till 31-12-2025 with target and actual

2.5.3

2021   2022   2023   2024   2025

Focus of this indicator is on unique CSOs. If a CSO has increased L&A capacities in year 1 and also in year 2, this CSOs will only be included in the quantitative actual of year one. However, the same organization can see considerable growth in its L&A capacity over the five year time period. Hence in the qualitative actual (asked in the comment box) it will be good to establish the magnitude of change in qualitative terms.

Under the previous Dialogue & Dissent partnerships, partners were asked by MFA to report both annual indicator periods as well as one overall five year reporting period aggregating unique CSOs between the years. This complicated approach, prone to error is not in line with the IATI standard, therefore it has been chosen to work only with annual reporting periods.

2.5.4

The difference in unique CSOs versus annual reach has been informed by the use of the indicators. The total of CSOs with increased L&A capacities since the start of the SCS programmes will be reported annually to parliament and public. Aggregation over the years preventing double counting is therefore important.

Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *baseline*:
- What is the current capacity with regard to the L&A of the CSOs with regard to the specific focus of the programme.

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *target*:
- What is the desired future L&A capacity in this specific field.

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *actual value*:
- How have the CSOs been working on improving its capacity and in what terms has it improved its capacity?
- By what measure do you assess the lobby & advocacy capacity of the CSOs and how has it changed over time?

- Would you consider having achieved the desired future capacity already?

In case your programme is working with specific types of CSOs other than the given disaggregation options, please provide information on the type of CSOs in the comment box as well.

Error! Reference source not found. can be utilized to assess enabling factors and organisational requirements or any other tested model that enjoys academic validation.

Table 2 Effective advocacy: enabling factors, capacities and organisational requirements[4]

Enabling factors	Capacities	Organisational requirements
Credible claim	Produce evidence	• In-house research skills • Relations with knowledge institutes • Ability to commission and critique research
Credible organisation	Inspire trust among power holders	• Ability to cultivate a good reputation • Track record • Integrity • Capable leadership
Grassroots embeddedness	Represent constituency interests	• Clear constituency • Channels of communication with constituency • Mechanisms for participation and accountability
Clear stakeholder engagement strategy	Analyse the political arena	• Ability to conduct stakeholder and institutional analyses • Access to information • Knowledge of relevant laws, policies and treaties
Clear communication strategy	Produce tailored messages	• Ability to frame, target and time messages • Understanding of communication channels • Relations with media
Coalition of likeminded organisations	Work collectively	• Willingness to work together • Ability to maintain external relations • Awareness of one's added value and complementarity to others
Personal relationships with power holders	Build rapport with power holders	• Ability to find common ground • Ability to analyse power holders' personal and institutional interests • Proximity to power holders
Flexible strategy	Adapt to ongoing environmental changes	• Organisational structures, procedures and culture which accommodate flexibility • Ability to detect and act upon relevant changes in the environment • Ability to reflect upon validity of tactics

[4] Willem Elbers & Jelmer Kamstra (2020): How does organisational capacity contribute to advocacy effectiveness? Taking stock of existing evidence, Development in Practice, DOI: https://www.tandfonline.com/action/showCitFormats?doi=10.1080/09614524.2020.1779664

2.6   SCS6   # of CSOs included in SPs programmes

2.6.1

Methodological notes
Quantitative measurement: # of civil society partners included in the programme.
This indicator serves to establish the reach of the programme.
It includes both first and second tier partners. 1st Tier partners are included in the alliance agreement and have committed to the partnership agreements that are part of each programme proposal. 2nd Tier partners are partner who are directly contracted by any of these partners within the scope of the implementation of this programme.

At times these 2nd tier partners may be a membership organisation that includes a larger number of participating agencies. In this case this is still counted as one partner. These organizations may take part in training or lobby activities. However, they are not counted as implementing partners.

The number is also limited to *civil society partners*. At times government partners, companies or other stakeholders may also take part in lobby and advocacy initiatives. Still they are not part of civil society and therefore are excluded. Labour Unions are part of civil society, trade unions are not.

Qualitative measurement: Describe and reflect on your partner portfolio.
- What types of partners are involved?
- What is the level of their involvement in programme development, design, implementation and evaluation?

2.6.2

Who is in the lead? Indicator codes & disaggregation
This indicator will be disaggregated by:
- Youth led: a CSO that is predominantly governed and staffed by young people.
- Women led: a CSO that is predominantly governed and staffed by women
- Women & youth led: a CSO that is predominantly governed and staffed by young women
- Other

Using the following indicator codes:

SCS061	# of women led CSOs included in SPs programmes
SCS062	# of youth led CSOs included in SPs programmes
SCS063	# of CSOs (not youth or women led) included in SPs programmes
SCS064	# of CSOs which are both women and youth led included in SPs programmes

MFA acknowledges that the disaggregation proposed is not exclusive, in case your programme is working with other specific types of CSO, please report them under SCS063 (other) and provide information in the comment box on the type of CSOs. Reporting is only required on the indicator codes relevant for your programme.
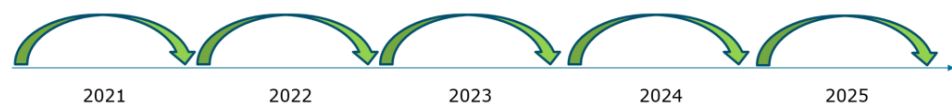
Reporting frequency/indicator periods
Publication of information on basket indicator 6 is annually, both for targets as well as actuals.
For these indicators you use the following 6 indicator periods to publish actuals and targets:

2.6.3

- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2021 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2022 till 31-12-2022 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2023 till 31-12-2023 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2024 till 31-12-2024 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2025 till 31-12-2025 with target and actual

Focus of this indicator is on annual **reach.** CSOs counted in year one, can also be included in the actual for the second year. Data will not be aggregated between the years.

Under the previous Dialogue & Dissent partnerships, partners were asked by MFA to report both annual indicator periods as well as one overall five year reporting period aggregating unique CSOs between the years. This complicated approach, prone to error is not in line with the IATI standard, therefore it has been chosen to work only with annual reporting periods.

2.6.4

The difference in unique CSOs versus annual reach has been informed by the use of the indicators. Basket indicator 6 is more of a portfolio indicator and will be used to inform internal and external stakeholders about the annual reach during the programme period and as such is not so much a sustainable result in the same way basket indicator 5 is as it will turn to zero after the programme is over.

Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)
Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the baseline:
- Describe your current partner portfolio in terms of types of CSOs involved, external relations and sources of legitimacy.
- What is the rationale for their partnership, what brought them together?

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *target*:
- How would you see the partnership evolve over the timeline of the current programming period?
- What type of partners are not yet included that could be of great value if they would join the partnership?

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *actual value*:
- What is your current status in terms of effective partnering and what would still be your ambitions for the future?

In case your programme is working with specific types of CSOs other than the given disaggregation options, please provide information on the type of CSOs in the comment box as well.

2.7   SCS7   # of CSOs that have enhanced representation of constituencies

Methodological notes
Quantitative measurement: The focus of this indicator is on representation, which strongly links to ownership and legitimacy. It is important to recognize that representation is not the only aspect of legitimacy as also Bossuyt and Ronceray[5] argue. Still the focus of this indicator is on representation which strongly links to ownership.

2.7.1   This indicator is binary. An organization works towards improvement or not. Constituencies can be expanded, diversified or even changed. They can also remain the same over time.

Qualitative measurement: It will be important to reflect on the types of changes in terms of representation and the magnitude of the change. In this process an examination of the diversity within and representation by CSOs as well as amongst CSOs in their contributions to inclusive and sustainable development through representation can be assessed.

Indicator codes & disaggregation
This indicator will be disaggregated by:

2.7.2
- Youth led: a CSO that is predominantly governed and staffed by young people.
- Women led: a CSO that is predominantly governed and staffed by women
- Women & youth led: a CSO that is predominantly governed and staffed by young women
- Other

Using the following indicator codes:

SCS071	# women led of CSOs that have enhanced representation of constituencies.
SCS072	# youth led of CSOs that have enhanced representation of constituencies.
SCS073	# of CSOs (not youth or women led) that have enhanced representation of constituencies.
SCS074	# of CSOs which are both women & youth led that have enhanced representation of constituencies.

2.7.3   MFA acknowledges that the disaggregation proposed is not exclusive, in case your programme is working with other specific types of CSO, please report them under SCS073 (other) and provide information in the comment box on the type of CSOs. Reporting is only required on the indicator codes relevant for your programme.

Reporting frequency/indicator periods
For this indicator you use the following 5 indicator periods to publish actuals and targets:
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2021 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2022 till 31-12-2022 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2023 till 31-12-2023 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2024 till 31-12-2024 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2025 till 31-12-2025 with target and actual

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[5] J. Bossuyt and M. Ronceray (2020): Claiming back civic space – Towards approaches fit for the 2020s?

Focus of this indicator is on **unique** CSOs. If a CSO has enhanced representation of constituencies in year 1 and also in year 2, this CSOs will only be included in the quantitative actual of year one. However, the same organization can see considerable improvement in the representation of constituencies over the five year time period. Hence in the qualitative actual (asked in the comment box) it will be good to establish the magnitude of change in qualitative terms.

Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)
Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *baseline*:
  - In what way currently is this organization fulfilling a representational role.

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *target*:
  - What organizational characteristics would this partner want to further develop given their representational role.
  - How does the organization want to improve its representational role. You may want to use Table 3 Represenational role of CSOs.

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *actual value*:
  - How is the organization doing in improving its representational role. Did it achieve its ambition formulated at the start of the programme.

2.7.4

In case your programme is working with specific types of CSOs other than the given disaggregation options, please provide information on the type of CSOs in the comment box as well.

Table 3 Represenational role of CSOs[6].

Political role			Optimal organisational characteristics
Representational	Voice	Direct	- Democratic decision making structure - Advocacy strategy (confrontational or non-confrontational) - Large voluntary membership among common citizens - Ability to formulate advocacy message which reflects views of membership - Legitimacy based on membership participation, elected leadership and internal accountability structures
		Indirect	- Advocacy strategy (confrontational or non-confrontational) - Clearly demarcated constituency - Close relations with constituency & network with other CSOs - Ability to formulate advocacy message which reflects views of constituency - Legitimacy based on close relations with constituency, constituency participation and accountability towards constituency
	Resistance		- Confrontational advocacy strategy - Independence from state (autonomy) - Mobilisation capacity (membership, constituency, coalitions with other NGOs) - Ability to formulate advocacy message which reflects views of membership/constituency - Legitimacy based on (societal) support-base and autonomy

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[6] Kamstra, J. (2014). Promoting Civil Society and Democracy. Tracing Ideals in Reality. Proefschrift. Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen.

2.8   **SCS8   # of CSOs using a Gender and Social Inclusion lens during all phases of the programming cycle with specific attention to youth.**

Methodological notes
Quantitative measurement: The indicator appears as a binary indicator. An organization either has an ambition to use these lenses or not.

2.8.1

Qualitative measurement: There are a number of ways to use gender and social inclusion lenses both for program implementation as well as policy development. Examples are the Gender and Social Inclusion Toolkit (CIVICUS) and the OECD-DAC Gender-Equality Policy Marker. Also NGOs have developed a variety of tools that help to apply a gender and social inclusion lens to the programming cycle. Therefore no single prescribed set of lenses is recommended. It is about the systematic use of the lenses which is expected to translate into more inclusive approaches to policy implementation or program development (which is reflected upon as part of the qualitative assessment of the use of the lenses).

Indicator codes & disaggregation
This indicator will be disaggregated by:

2.8.2
- Youth led: a CSO that is predominantly governed and staffed by young people.
- Women led: a CSO that is predominantly governed and staffed by women
- Women & youth led: a CSO that is predominantly governed and staffed by young women
- Other

Using the following indicator codes:

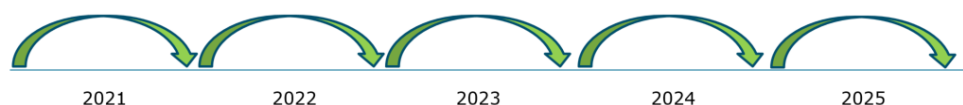| SCS081	# of women led CSOs using a Gender and Social Inclusion lens during all phases of the programming cycle with specific attention to youth.
SCS082	# of youth led CSOs using a Gender and Social Inclusion lens during all phases of the programming cycle with specific attention to youth.
SCS083	# of CSOs (not youth led or women led) using a Gender and Social Inclusion lens during all phases of the programming cycle with specific attention to youth.
SCS084	# of CSOs, which are both women & youth led using a Gender and Social Inclusion lens during all phases of the programming cycle with specific attention to youth.

MFA acknowledges that the disaggregation proposed is not exclusive, in case your programme is working with other specific types of CSO, please report them under SCS083 (other) and provide information in the comment box on the type of CSOs. Reporting is only required on the indicator codes relevant for your programme.

Reporting frequency/indicator periods
Publication of information on basket indicator 8 is annually, both for targets as well as actuals.
For these indicators you use the following 5 indicator periods to publish actuals and targets:
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2021 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2022 till 31-12-2022 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2023 till 31-12-2023 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2024 till 31-12-2024 with target and actual
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2025 till 31-12-2025 with target and actual

2.8.3

Focus of this indicator is on annual **reach.** CSOs counted in year one, can also be included in the actual for the second year. Data will not be aggregated between the years.

Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)
Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *baseline*:
- What the current situation is with regard to inclusion of women and youth in decision making processes of the programming cycle. You may want to use **Figure 1 Models of participation. Four models of participation (Arnstein, 1969; Eyben, 2003; Wilcox, 1994 and Hart, 1992) are summarized using the common visual metaphor of the ladder**

2.8.4

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *target*:
- What is the level of participation you are desiring for the organization to achieve by the end of the programme period?

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *actual value*:
- The actual situation with regard to inclusion of women and youth in decision making processes of the programming cycle, using Gender and Social Inclusion lenses or a gender marker.

In case your programme is working with specific types of CSOs other than the given disaggregation options, please provide information on the type of CSOs in the comment box as well.
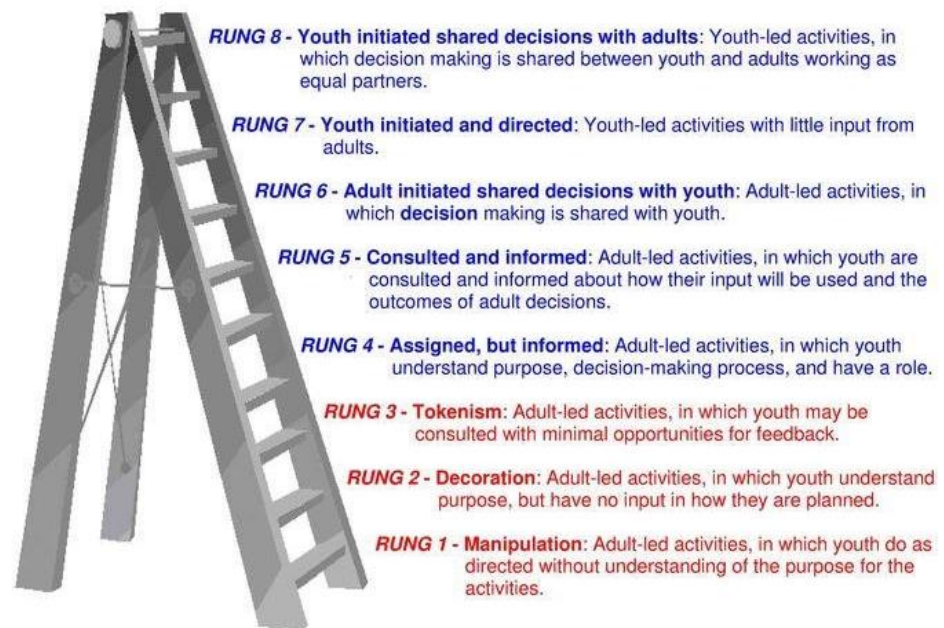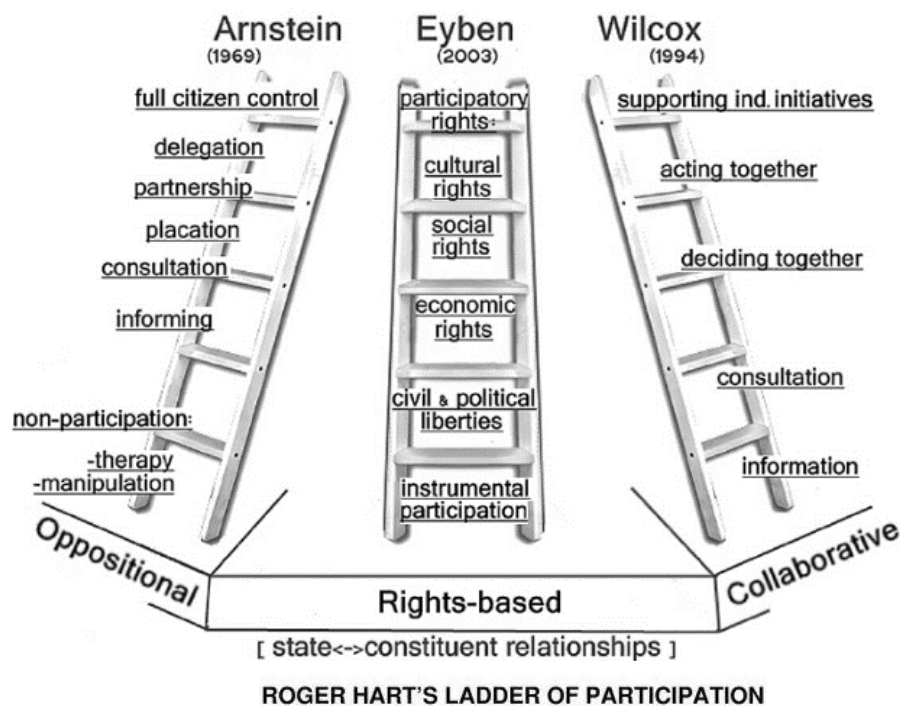
Figure 1 Models of participation. Four models of participation (Arnstein, 1969; Eyben, 2003; Wilcox, 1994[7] and Hart, 1992[8]) are summarized using the common visual metaphor of the ladder

[7] Aylett A. (2010). *Participatory Planning, Justice, and Climate Change in Durban, South Africa*. Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space. 2010;42(1):99-115. doi:10.1068/a4274

[8] Available from: https://www.youthpower.org/youth-drg-toolkit-3-models-roger-hart-ladder [accessed May 1, 2021] adapted from Hart, Roger A. (1992). *Children's Participation: From tokenism to citizenship*, Innocenti Essay no. 4, International Child Development Centre, Florence Available from: https://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/100-childrens-participation-from-tokenism-to-citizenship.html [accessed May 1 2021]

2.9   SCS9   # of actions in support to better NGO and/or labour/trade union legislation, policies, by-laws and codes of conduct that improve civil society space

Methodological notes

Quantitative measurement: # of actions (similar to SCS4) to influence NGO legislation in favor of the protection of civic space and operational space for civil society.

2.9.1

Qualitative measurement: This is about the regulatory environment that influences civic space and the number of actions CSOs take to contribute to improved legislation. These actions are often done by collectives and are more successful if more CSOs engage in the action. The indicator is not prescriptive in the type of action. It is about the participation of a single organization in the action.

Indicator codes & disaggregation

This indicator will be disaggregated by making a distinction in the focus of the action towards:

2.9.2

- better NGO legislation, policies, by-laws or codes of conduct
- better labour/trade union legislation, policies, by-laws or codes of conduct

using the following indicator codes

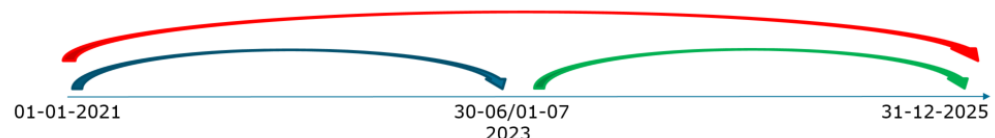| SCS091 | # of actions in support to better NGO legislation, policies, by-laws or codes of conduct that improve civil society space |
| SCS092 | # of actions in support to better labour/trade union legislation, policies, by-laws or codes of conduct that improve civil society space |

Reporting is only required on the indicator codes relevant for your programme.

2.9.3

Reporting frequency/indicator periods

For basket indicator 9 it was agreed that this indicator would be measured three times, during baseline, midterm and end line. This means a target will be set for the entire programme and actuals will be collected twice. In IATI these can be shown, using the following indicator periods:

- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 31-12-2025 with the target – red
- Indicator period running from 01-01-2021 till 30-06-2023 with the MTR actual – blue
- Indicator period running from 01-07-2023 till 31-12-2025 with the endline actual - green

Target will be published once, actuals will be measured and published twice: the first indicator period only consists of the target for the full programme period. The second indicator period (for the MTR actual) and the third indicator period (for the end evaluation actual) do only contain an actual value and no target.

The SCS IATI dashboard will allow some flexibility in the reporting periods for the MTR actuals, all actuals reported in 2023 will be included in the aggregation of midterm data.

Targets, baselines and actuals will need to include both quantitative as well as qualitative information. The qualitative information can be provided in the comment boxes, there is no need to make separate qualitative indicators.

The reporting measure of this indicator is **unique.**

Qualitative information in the comment boxes (max. 2.000 characters)
Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *baseline*:
- Please provide a country-specific situation analysis with regard to the NGO legislation and the ways it generates, protects or restricts civic space and operational space for civil society organizations in their role towards state, market and/or citizenry.

2.9.4 Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *target*:
- Be specific with regard to which institutional actors you plan to influence towards improvements in this space or protection of current legislatory arrangements that provides for civic freedoms and what you want to achieve (see Table 3 Institutional actors that influence civic space).

Describe in a few lines the following in the comment box of the *actual value*:
- Actions towards improved civic space protected by proper NGO legislation can be monitored during the entire timeframe of the project. As this is a new indicator we will probably also learn more about the type of actions one can undertake to arrive at better NGO or labour/trade union legislation or agree on new codes of conduct and how it increases civil society space.

Table 3 Institutional actors that influence civic space

| Public Sector Organizations (State/Governance)	Knowledge Institutions (Science)	Companies (Private Sector / Market)	NGOs (Civil Society / Social Economy)	Thought leaders (conscience)	Clients / Citizens (family / community)
Legislative / Executive / Judiciary / Law Enforcement	Universities / Research bodies / Academic networks	Markets / Suppliers / Producers / Processors / Chain Operators / Traders	NGOs / FBOs / CBOs / Trade Unions / Labour Unions / Producer Organisations / etc.	Opinion leaders, journalists, leaders of minority groups, LGBTI leaders, faith leaders, indigenous leaders	Informal domain of individual, family, clan, community or neighbourhood
Ruling / Policy making / Decision-making / Governing / Law enforcing	Investigating / Researching / Validating / advising	Producing / Servicing / Delivering	Connecting / Facilitating / Learning / Communicating	Contemplating / Leading / Speaking / Writing / Mobilising	Demanding / Supporting / Voting / Voicing
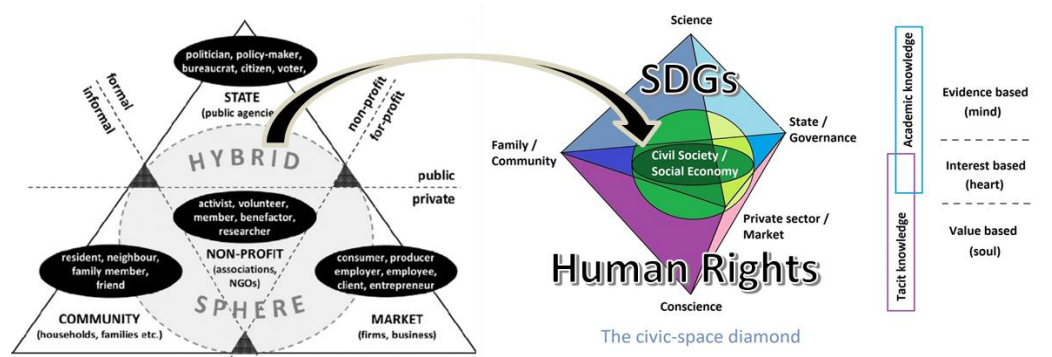
Figure 2 Visualisation of civil society space and civic space (based on Avelino & Wittmayer 2014[9], adapted from Pestoff 1992)

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[9] Avelino, F. Wittmayer, J., Haxeltine, A., Kemp, R., O'Riordan, T., Weaver, P., Loorbach, D. and Rotmans, J. (2014) Game-changers and Transformative Social Innovation. The Case of the Economic Crisis and the New Economy, TRANSIT working paper, TRANSIT: EU SSH.2013.3.2-1 Grant agreement no: 613169

3   Contact details for further questions

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- helpdesk-opendata@minbuza.nl

- https://iaticonnect.org/Netherlands-Corner/about

- IATI guided implementation: https://helpdesk-opendata-minbuza.nl/2021/04/new-guided-implementation/

- Newsletter https://helpdesk-opendata-minbuza.nl/newsletter

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