



GPSA

in Review



Collaborative Social Accountability for Development

2021 – 2022

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I am writing this at a time of compounding global crises that are without precedent in recent times. The Russian invasion of Ukraine has precipitated sharp rises in the prices of food, fuel, and fertilizers, for example, which will lead to acute food insecurity for millions of people.

And we can't forget other conflict situations: in Ethiopia and Yemen, for example, millions have been displaced and there is widespread famine; while in Afghanistan, rebuilding the country's shattered economy and people's livelihoods presents a daunting challenge.

While the world has eased up COVID-19 restrictions and is learning to live with the coronavirus, governments are still grappling with strained health systems and social and economic impacts of the pandemic. Meanwhile, natural disasters from climate change are pervasive and frequent, pushing 26 million people into poverty every year.

These crises — the “three Cs” of conflict, COVID-19 and climate change — and more, are rolling back years of social and economic development progress. Alongside them there is rising inequality, exclusion and social tensions. Marginalized groups, such as ethnic, sexual and gender minorities, persons with disabilities, and refugees — and among them women and children— are affected the most when crisis hits. In many countries, these groups already face deeply entrenched barriers that prevent them from enjoying basic political, economic and social rights. For instance, today, 90 percent of children with disabilities in developing countries do not attend school. In many countries, sexual and gender minorities face legal discrimination and social exclusion.

But we are not powerless. We have learned that tackling these complex development problems requires whole of society approaches that put people at the center; that development is not sustainable unless social issues, including inequality and exclusion, are addressed. As we elaborate in an upcoming World Bank paper, social sustainability occurs when people and communities feel part of development and believe that they and their descendants will benefit from it.

This is about communities and societies working together to address common challenges, such as climate change and resource scarcity, in a way that they consider to be fair and legitimate. This understanding of social sustainability underscores the key elements of social cohesion, inclusion, resilience, and ‘process legitimacy’— policy processes that engage society and are accepted as credible. The ‘how’ is as important as the ‘what’.

The work of the Global Partnership for Social Accountability (GPSA) and its partners is therefore important, and urgent. What the GPSA calls a new generation of collaborative social accountability approaches, is about creating spaces for and building the capacities of citizens, communities, civil society groups, and public sector institutions to work collectively to identify and address real problems that people experience in their daily lives.

It is about enabling ordinary people and their communities, organizations, and coalitions in civil society to shape the policies of their governments and to hold them to account for their decisions and actions. It is getting service providers to involve the people in the provision of services and to listen to them, so that those services can respond meaningfully to their needs.



In its 10 years, the GPSA and its partners have shown that this can be done effectively, as presented in its project and evaluation reports, and as this report seeks to highlight. A GPSA grant, for example, is helping to make the government's COVID-19 response in Tajikistan more effective through collaborative social accountability and third-party monitoring led by a civil society organization (CSO) coalition. Another grant is engaging social accountability processes to strengthen biodiversity conservation in Caribbean 'hot spots', through collaboration between governments, local communities, citizens and CSOs.

An important new GPSA grant, under preparation, seeks to use collaborative social accountability processes to strengthen the Green Agenda in Kosovo. Another will address climate change impacts in Armenia related to water scarcity. Yet other new grants will promote a more inclusive COVID-19 pandemic response in West Africa, and the inclusion of marginalized groups, such as gender and sexual minorities, among Venezuelan refugees in Colombia.

As we face such overlapping and daunting global crises, there is an opportunity to make collaborative social accountability practices even more instrumental as a development resource, building on the results and experiences of the GPSA.

I am therefore pleased to announce that an independent evaluation of the GPSA is underway. It will take stock of the lessons from its operations and delivery model. It will help us better determine how this important work on social accountability, our partnership with CSOs, and the World Bank's work on citizen

engagement can be further strengthened to meet the big challenges of our time.

Finally, we bid farewell to Jeff Thindwa, the GPSA's Program Manager. Please join me in thanking him for positioning the GPSA, building on the work of his predecessor Roby Senderowitsch, to be a trusted instrument for CSOs, citizens and governments to coalesce and serve the needs of the people. Through his work across several World Bank units in his 22 years, Jeff has steadfastly supported the World Bank's partnership with CSOs, and its work on social accountability and citizen engagement.

It is also my great pleasure to welcome Aly Rahim as the new GPSA Program Manager to replace Jeff. Until recently Aly was Practice Manager for Social Sustainability and Inclusion for West Africa. He has worked extensively on social accountability and civil society partnerships over his career, and I'm certain he will bring his well-regarded innovation and passion to the GPSA leadership! You will no doubt get to know him more as he leads the GPSA into the next chapter.

Louise Cord

Global Director, Social Sustainability and Inclusion



joined the World Bank on January 10, 2000, in the then ‘NGO Unit.’ My journey of 22 years took me through several groups: Social Development (Global and in South Asia Region), Corporate and External Affairs, World Bank Institute, Governance, and back to Social Development!

It has been an honor to work for this great institution. And how it has changed over the decades! It is easy to forget that, at its core, this is a lending institution, even if its grants to governments through IDA (the concessionary lending instrument of the World Bank), and its trust fund programs are also critical to its mission. That the World Bank’s work with CSOs, social accountability, and engagement of citizens, continue to be mainstreamed in the World Bank’s work cannot be taken for granted; it was not in its DNA, nor was it its starting point.

When I joined the World Bank, HIPC 2 (Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative of the World Bank and IMF) was underway. It incorporated Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) as an essential feature, where eligible countries were, among other things, to engage their citizens in their preparation. PRSPs became a key platform for introducing social accountability in participating countries. It was a privilege for me to be a part of those early efforts — with the ‘community score card’ as a prominent mechanism for listening to citizens and eliciting their input.

The 2004 World Development Report: Making Services Work for the Poor, was an important catalyst, for the World Bank and development community broadly, for amplifying the voices of the people in the delivery of public services to build accountability. It helped to bring social



accountability into the development mainstream. The World Bank’s own anti-corruption strategies integrated social accountability.

Later in 2012, the World Bank Board’s decision to create the GPSA was truly a watershed moment. It signaled recognition, at the highest level of our institution, of the importance of social accountability practice to the development process. This was complemented, later in 2014, by a World Bank-wide ‘strategic framework’ for mainstreaming citizen engagement in World Bank operations.

So, here we are. Ten years on, the GPSA has a track record of supporting some of the most innovative social accountability efforts in the world, working with country and global partners. We revised our Theory of Action in 2019, informed by lessons from our grant partners and the 2017 World Development Report’s call for involving society in the policy process.

The GPSA’s premise is that tackling development problems requires collective, inclusive endeavor: CSOs and their coalitions, communities, and different groups in society, working with government bodies. This collaborative model can achieve public accountability while creating paths for more sustainable, scalable social accountability mechanisms beyond the lifetime of the project — including through the government’s own systems — as shown in recent GPSA analytics.

Our partners have delivered incredible results across health, education, social protection, water, agriculture, public procurement and financial management and more, with promising new grants in several vital areas

such as climate action and anti-corruption. We present some in this report.

The global community is at a critical juncture, with multiple crises threatening to unravel decades of development investment. In a small, but not insignificant, way GPSA partners have shown the power, and relevance of collaborative social accountability in addressing pressing development problems. Beyond financial grants, the GPSA has supported implementation of grants through mentoring and learning-by-doing, and strengthening of partners’ capacities through structured programs. Our flagship Global Partners Forum continues to advance knowledge and practice and build support for social accountability.

It is for me to thank you for your unwavering support and partnership in the GPSA experiment. This is not a goodbye, but a ‘see you later,’ as I will surely continue to be associated with social accountability, in one way or another!

I end with a very special welcome to Aly Rahim as the new Program Manager of the GPSA. Aly is a dear friend and colleague. We have worked together over the years, starting in Nepal in 2009. He brings rich knowledge, experience and passion for the World Bank’s work on social accountability and citizen engagement, management experience, and civic technology leadership, among his many talents. I wish him the very best of success. I know he can count on your continued partnership.

JEFF THINDWA
Former Program Manager

The Global Partnership for Social Accountability



GPSA NUMBERS

2,205,058
PEOPLE ENGAGED

in collaborative social accountability processes

3,930 PUBLIC SERVICES
FACILITIES REACHED

1,468 MUNICIPALITIES
COUNTIES
VILLAGES

Where collaborative social accountability processes have been implemented

50 TOTAL NUMBER
OF GRANTS

80 LOCAL
IMPLEMENTING
PARTNER CSOS

300+
GLOBAL PARTNERS

\$35M

IN FLEXIBLE FUNDING TO-DATE

\$719,322 AVERAGE
FUNDING AMOUNT **3.58 Years** AVERAGE
GRANT DURATION



Engaged in collaborative social accountability processes

1,232+

APPLICATIONS
for funding received across
5 Global Call for Proposals

367 ATTENDEES
AT THE GPSA
GLOBAL FORUM

\$55,272,000
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS
RECEIVED FROM DONORS

4,500+ NO. OF MONTHLY USERS
OF THE GPSA'S WEBSITE









PROJECT SECTOR MAP







The GPSA has implemented a grant portfolio of 50 projects in 34 countries across all World Bank regions.


With the support of the World Bank and 13 donors, the GPSA has given over US\$48.5 million in grant support. The GPSA's active grants total US\$12.7 million, while seven grants are under preparation in FY22 for a GPSA contribution of US\$3.9 million, and additional project partner donor contributions of US\$650,000.

The GPSA makes grants available to CSOs only in countries where governments have consented to 'opt-in' to the Program. To date, 55 countries have opted-in.

 Mexico
  Honduras
  Caribbean
  Dominican Republic

 Guinea
  Sierra Leone
  Benin
  Cameroon
  Central African Republic
  Rwanda


 Ukraine
  Moldova
  Kosovo
  Armenia
  Tajikistan
  Jordan

 Mongolia

 Indonesia


 Timor-Leste


 Madagascar


 5th Call for Proposals: Pipeline

 Health

 Multi-sector

 Social Protection

 Education

 Water & Sanitation

 Governance

 Climate

 Agriculture



GPSA THEORY OF ACTION

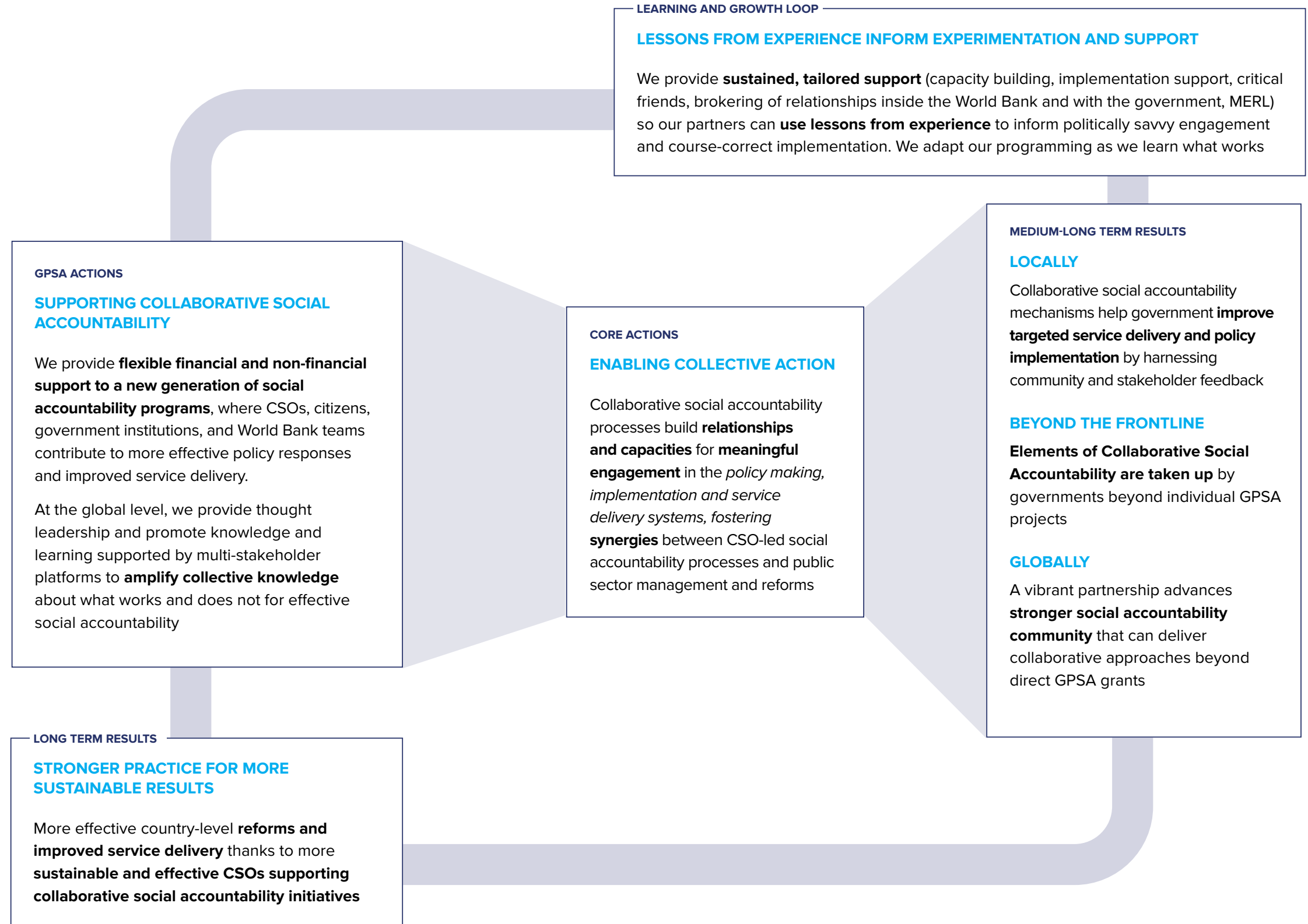


Figure 1: GPSA Theory of Action
Source: GPSA



GPSA PORTFOLIO RESULTS

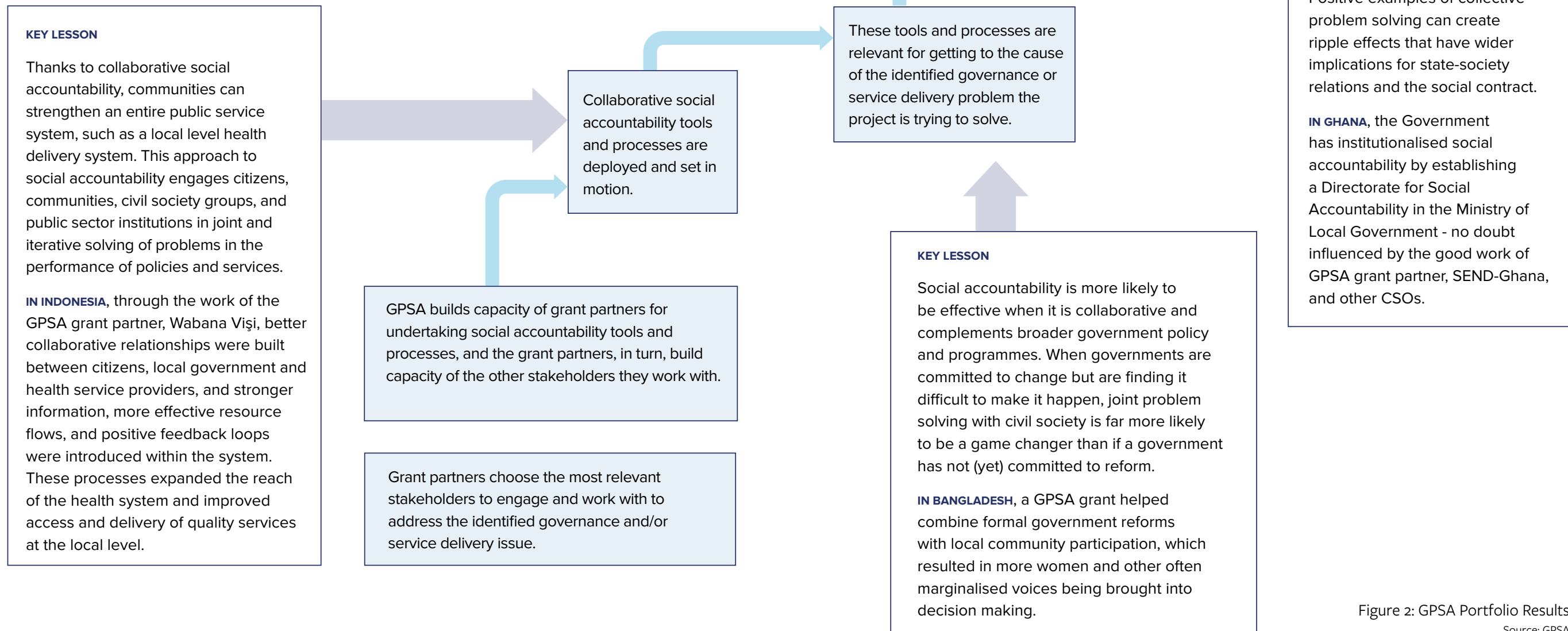


Figure 2: GPSA Portfolio Results
Source: GPSA



Collaborative Approaches

The GPSA supports a new generation of collaborative social accountability processes. These engage citizens, civil society groups, and public-sector institutions, iteratively, to jointly solve problems that undermine people's wellbeing and are prioritized by local actors. These are mostly bottlenecks in the delivery of services, accountability and other challenges in the governance of key sectors. The GPSA provides flexible funding to civil society-led coalitions to engage in these processes, as well as continuous non-financial implementation support. This includes strengthening the capacity of grant partners to effectively implement their grants, as discussed later in this report. The GPSA and World Bank country and sector teams also facilitate and broker relationships and collaboration between CSO partners and public sector institutions and programs. They also help to identify appropriate service delivery entry points for social accountability processes that can improve development outcomes.

These collaborative social accountability processes enable local communities and civil society groups to complement public management, service delivery chains, and country systems. This joint action can lead to more effective and sustainable development policies and better outcomes.



Photo: Fauxels | Pexels

An important measure of success for GPSA grants is whether elements of, or lessons from, collaborative social accountability processes inform, are replicated, or are scaled up by governments or development partners beyond individual GPSA projects. For example, through programs or policies that apply them in additional localities or sectors.

The GPSA also recognizes that working with grant partners at country level contributes to building the social accountability field. Using lessons from grant partners the GPSA contributes to a knowledge base about what works and what doesn't and helps to increase recognition and evidence of how collaborative social accountability can improve governance and development. The GPSA and grant partners can also harness global knowledge through diverse knowledge and learning platforms, to inform and strengthen practice on the ground.



Capacity Strengthening

The GPSA places significant emphasis on strengthening the capacities of its grant partners and supporting them in implementation, in order to ensure the effectiveness of their practice and sustainability of their work beyond the life of the grant. This work includes the following key elements:

Technical assistance to CSO grant partners to implement their projects adaptively in order to respond meaningfully to context.

Ensuring knowledge-sharing among grant partners on collaborative social accountability and curating learning from sectors and past projects to support the active portfolio of grants.

Supporting learning-by-doing approaches that enable grant partners to experiment, integrate learning in their operations, and capture and document lessons. This approach can inform course correction, while also contributing to wider social accountability knowledge.

Strengthening capacities of grant partners and public sector counterparts to work together and to use appropriate, fit-for-purpose approaches to address jointly-identified problems.

Technical facilitation to enable grant partners to localize the GPSA's Theory of Action and Results Framework, and to effectively track results.

Providing resource materials and guidance for grant partners and evaluators on good practices for monitoring and evaluating complex social accountability projects for the dual purpose of learning and accountability.



The GPSA provided systematic support to grant partners from the third, fourth and fifth calls for proposals:

Grant partners from the third call for proposals organized their closing activities and finalized external evaluation reports with support from the GPSA team.

The grant partners of the fourth call for proposals were assisted in adjusting their operational plans to respond to changing contexts and absorbing the delays in implementation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

A fifth GPSA call for proposals was launched and seven new grants selected, with preparation now underway in Central African Republic, Cameroon, Honduras, Timor-Leste, Kosovo, Armenia and for a multi-country grant in Latin America.

GPSA social accountability advisers and World Bank task teams are assisting new grant partners from the fifth call for proposals with preliminary steps and documentation preparation.

Photo: Desola Lanre-Ologun | Unsplash



The GPSA collaborated with World Bank country teams and grant partners from the fourth call for proposals to identify the most promising pathways to scale including through World Bank operations:

The ongoing Madagascar project [Strengthening Community and Municipality Co-engagement for Better Basic Health Services](#), is collaborating with the World Bank’s health operations to strengthen capacities of municipalities and monitor the decentralization of health budgets. This will facilitate uptake and scaling of social accountability practices by municipalities and World Bank operations.

The Sierra Leone project [Monitoring Post-Ebola Recovery in Education and Health](#), was successful in bringing its locally-developed Service Delivery Index (SDI) to the attention of Parliament for debate and endorsement. The SDI captures inequities in access to health and education services. The project has also shared and discussed the SDI with media, district authorities, and officials from the ministries of health and education. New proposals for replication of the tools are being explored with education specialists in the World Bank country office and development partners.

The GPSA-supported [Enhancing the Participation of Vulnerable Groups in Municipal Governance in Jordan](#) project (a partnership with the Human Rights, Inclusion and Empowerment Trust Fund (HRIE)) is collaborating with World Bank-funded [Jordan - Municipal Services and Social Resilience](#) to scale up the inclusive grievance redress systems developed in the GPSA project. The GPSA provided technical assistance to CSO grant partners and the Jordan ministry to develop a digital platform that enables citizens to make their complaints about government service delivery failures.

In Madagascar, Mauritania and Rwanda, grant partners have supported multi-stakeholder platforms to foster the inclusion of marginalized and vulnerable groups and to improve education, health and agriculture services.

In Indonesia, similar multi-stakeholder forums through the GPSA-supported project [Citizen Monitoring for Transparency and Accountability of Licensing and Revenue Management in Mining Sector](#), have facilitated transparency in monitoring the licensing and revenue of mining in three districts. The project is negotiating support from the Indonesian Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) secretariat for help in sustaining these processes at national and sub-regional level.



The GPSA supported monitoring and evaluation of its grant projects:

This included training in: localizing or adapting the GPSA’s Theory of Action and Results Framework to the project; and integrating learning in implementation to inform course correction and contribute to collaborative social accountability knowledge.

The GPSA uses the knowledge from monitoring and evaluation to inform other grants and improve overall portfolio performance. This also contributes to the GPSA’s results stories to support resource mobilization and informs World Bank Trust Fund reporting.

Photo: Yasmine Arfaoui | Unsplash





SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY AT THE FRONTIERS OF DEVELOPMENT



RWANDA

AGRICULTURE

GRANT PARTNER
Transparency International Rwanda

MORE INFORMATION
bit.ly/3iwBfxg

Empowering farmers at district level through social accountability tools to improve Performance contracts “Imihigo”

In partnership with the GPSA, Transparency International Rwanda engaged social accountability processes to address low citizen participation in local and national agricultural projects.

In Rwanda’s agricultural sector, district performance contracts, called Imihigo, are used for monitoring performance of the government’s agriculture policy and programs. Historically, independent and wage farmers have had limited involvement in priority setting, monitoring and evaluating these contracts. Lack of farmer involvement in developing and monitoring the contracts resulted in: low ownership of the government’s agricultural projects by households dependent on the sector; poor budget execution; delayed implementation; and weak public financial management. The GPSA partnered with Transparency International Rwanda, local CSOs and the Government of Rwanda to address these challenges.

The project, which targeted the two districts of Kanyoza and Nyanza, employed political economy analysis and social accountability mechanisms such as citizen report cards (CRC) and social audits, in order to increase farmers’ ownership of agricultural projects. The exercises deepened and scaled up the cooperation between CSOs and government officials. It also strengthened the capacities of both civil society and public servants through their sharing of knowledge and lessons learned.

The project has trained 7,476 farmers, 51 percent of whom are women, to engage in the district’s planning cycle. It used CRCs to monitor and capture farmer satisfaction in the Imihigo process. Between FY18 and FY20, farmers’ satisfaction with their participation in Imihigo increased from 53 percent to 63 percent. Farmers, local government and CSOs participated in Days of Participation: a series of exercises that would improve farmer participation in agriculture. The COVID-19 pandemic affected this upward trend, with lockdowns restricting face-to-face interaction, the farmers regular mode of engagement. As a remedy, the Days of Participation toolkit was modified and placed online.



Fifty-one social and economic development officers in Nyanza were trained in methodologies for farmer engagement and identifying farmers’ agriculture priorities. This was complemented with SMS-based communication, an approach now in use by the two districts and the Rwandan Governance Board. It is adding value to existing approaches to management of the agriculture sector. Knowledge and lessons learned on farmer engagement have been adopted and used by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), and as of July 2022 a new development partner is investing new funds in replicating and scaling the project model in three more districts of Burera, Rubayu and Kamonyi.

Photo: A’Melody Lee | World Bank



GUINEA

HEALTH AND EDUCATION

GRANT PARTNER
Search for Common Ground Guinea

MORE INFORMATION
bit.ly/3VVhkqI

Building Civil Society Capacity to Engage in State Reform Programs

The Build Back Better Project in Guinea employed collaborative social accountability mechanisms and innovative communication tools with the goal of mobilizing civil society and government to overcome barriers in accessing health and education services. This was part of the government’s economic and social development plans post Ebola crisis.

GPSA partner, Search for Common Ground (SFCG), gave the short name of Build Back Better (BBB), to this project which they implemented in Guinea between 2017 and 2021 in partnership with the Guinean NGO AGUIDE. It was carried out in the difficult context of rebuilding from the Ebola epidemic. Noting mobilization and inclusive participation weaknesses in the government’s post-Ebola priority action plan, the project aimed to put in place social accountability mechanisms in five prefectures and mobilize actors at the national level.

BBB used collaborative social accountability processes to help address governance challenges that were undermining the Post-Ebola Priority Action Plan, the National Economic and Social Development Plan, and the delivery of basic health and education services. SFCG launched multi-stakeholder platforms at the national, regional, and local levels, and brought together local communities, local authorities and health and education ministry officials. They jointly identified problems experienced by citizens in accessing services and co-created appropriate solutions, which included the monitoring of fund flows.

Using innovative communication tools, SFCG also facilitated dialogues across traditional authorities, women and youth associations, health committees and associations, and parent and teacher associations to address service delivery and budgeting issues. Information and education campaigns using radio, theater, and other tools were employed to help local populations to learn about the health and education budget, enabling



their needs to be included in the government’s priorities. Positive changes from these processes included, for the first time, the display of pricing for patients in the health care facilities.

The BBB project faced challenges with social unrest including education protests and strikes, clashes of students with police, and election-related violence, as well as political changes and the high turnover of CSO staff. In response, the project’s strategic approach to collaboration helped it to leverage the capacities of diverse actors and to improve accountability of service delivery as well as address conflicts. ‘Peace actors’, for example, from another SFCG project in the district of N’Zérékoré, worked with other platform groups to address local conflicts and build peace — even though this was not a primary objective of BBB. The BBB experiment showed that collaborative approaches were especially important in times of crises.

Photo: Dominic Chavez | World Bank



SIERRA LEONE

HEALTH AND EDUCATION

GRANT PARTNER
Oxfam Sierra Leone

MORE INFORMATION
bit.ly/3FtvsBO

Monitoring Post-Ebola Recovery in Education and Health

GPSA grant partners Oxfam Sierra Leone and the Institute of Governance Reform engaged local communities and collaborated with government to improve delivery of education and health services.

The GPSA-supported project in Sierra Leone, which ran from 2019 to 2022, was led by Oxfam Sierra Leone and the Institute for Governance Reform and aimed to facilitate collaborative social accountability processes to improve the delivery of education and health services. The project specifically sought to empower citizens to improve the utilization of targeted investments for the health and education sectors as part of the post-Ebola recovery effort.

The project has generated systematic data to monitor service delivery in the health and education sectors and identify budget and service delivery gaps and bottlenecks. Project partners launched the first Service Delivery Index (SDI) in March 2021, based on feedback from service staff, 3,960 households, 490 peripheral health units and 660 schools. The index captures the state of education and health service delivery and the sectors' responses in the wake of COVID-19 and existing geographical disparities in quality and quantity of access.

The SDI report was submitted to the Sierra Leone parliamentary oversight committees for education and health in August 2021, which validated it. It was subsequently debated in Parliament, generating recommendations on how to overcome the service delivery gaps identified and disparities in access to services. The SDI report was a substantive publication and became a catalyst for multi-sector communication.

Engaging Parliament on the SDI also helped to build trust between civil society and Government, as evidenced in the testimonials of various parliamentarians. Remarking on the SDI report to Sierra Leone's Parliament in November 2021, Hon. Kandeh Yumkella, the Leader of the National Grand Coalition said, "if there is anything we should learn,

it is to use good analytics to target public policy and programs." The project helped to create and strengthen local platforms. It revived 31 and established nine new School Management and Health Facility Committees to improve their knowledge and skills to work with district authorities, and to monitor and oversee funds, delivery of educational materials and drugs, and quality of services.

The GPSA's partners formed a civil society National Platform for Social Accountability to facilitate collaboration of stakeholders, while Parliament decided to create a new civil society desk. These mechanisms provide an important framework for continued government-civil society collaboration, in these sectors and beyond.





TAJIKISTAN

HEALTH

GRANT PARTNER
Center for Sociological Research (Zerkalo)

MORE INFORMATION
bit.ly/3usa1dQ

Using Third Party Monitoring to Increase Social Accountability of the World Bank's Covid-19 Emergency Response in Tajikistan

A network of local CSOs, supported by the GPSA, engaged in oversight of a World Bank International Development Association (IDA)-funded fast-track emergency response program to respond to the social and economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Civil society-led third-party monitoring (TPM) is one way the GPSA is seeking to enable civil society, local communities and governments to collaborate in tackling service delivery bottlenecks, and ensuring that services are accountable to the citizens, funders and relevant public authorities. In Tajikistan, the focus of TPM is on the Emergency COVID-19 Project (TEC-19), financed by IDA under the COVID-19 Strategic Preparedness and Response Program. The GPSA supports Zerkalo, a Tajikistan CSO, through a US\$320,000 grant, to monitor the US\$32 million TEC-19 IDA investment. The objectives of TEC-19 are: 1) strengthening intensive care capacity; 2) multi-sectoral response planning and community preparedness; 3) temporary social assistance for vulnerable households; and 4) project implementation and monitoring.

Zerkalo is working with a coalition of seven other grassroots CSOs to engage local authorities, health providers and users in monitoring TEC-19's implementation in 16 regions of Tajikistan. This participatory TPM employs innovations such as the 'Kobo Toolbox' for mobile-enabled household surveys, and to review intensive care unit equipment registers and delivery to hospitals as part of TEC-19. The project's CSO partners conduct public hearings to enable community members to engage with health service providers. They facilitate questions and answers to interrogate the COVID-19 response, and an online platform facilitates two-way feedback between government and citizens. The project also uses the 'mystery customer' to monitor health grievance redress mechanisms.

Since June 2022 the CSO coalition have been monitoring the procurement, storage, and delivery of COVID-19 vaccines. This



involves spot-checks at vaccine sites, building on the Tajikistan government electronic supply management system, tracking transportation and storage protocols, vaccine expiration dates and the Adverse Events Following Immunization register.

TPM has brought new focus on the need for the Tajikistan emergency health sector to promote social accountability around complaint handling in health facilities.

Photo: Agj Kiss | World Bank



MAURITANIA

EDUCATION

GRANT PARTNER
Ecodev

MORE INFORMATION
bit.ly/3iGz5LM

The Transparency of the Mauritanian Education Budget (TOME) Project

GPSA grant partner Ecodev, piloted multi-stakeholder collaborative processes to improve school governance in primary education.

Eco-Développement (Ecodev), a Mauritanian CSO, mobilized and engaged parent-teacher associations, teachers, students and principals by launching school committees (Comités de Gestion des Écoles, or COGES) in 40 primary schools in two provinces. The project engaged education stakeholders at the school, provincial, and national levels, to improve the accountability mechanisms of the Ministry of Education and address problems in the governance of education services.

CSOs and representatives from the Ministry of Education collaborated in multi-stakeholder committees to jointly identify the problems undermining the quality of basic public education and to find solutions. As part of the process, project partners introduced offline and online participatory monitoring tools in cooperation with education stakeholders and built the school-level COGES interface to plan and improve the school system. As a result, a web-based platform called ‘Medrassety.net’ was developed in the participating schools to facilitate collaboration between school principals, teachers, students and parents.

The TOME project’s collaborative processes and participatory monitoring of school governance were a catalyst for the adoption of key legislation by Parliament, and government decrees and policies. Among other features, the decrees and policies: 1) created 1,000 COGES and a monitoring mechanism to ensure their effectiveness, 2) introduced measures to curb teacher absenteeism and truancy and strengthened competencies of primary school teachers (including proficiency in Arabic, French, and mathematics), 3) increased budget allocation to education, and, 4) introduced distance learning.

At the COGES, solutions were proposed to address gaps in school budgets, student hunger, lack of access to water, and shortage of learning materials. The COGES are now being supported by a new



World Bank education operation, the Basic Education Support Project (PASEB II). These outcomes demonstrate how collaborative approaches can engage stakeholders to improve accountability in school governance and responsiveness of public policy.

Photo: Kelley Lynch | World Bank



UKRAINE

ANTI-CORRUPTION

Empowering Civil Society and Journalists in Oversight and Promotion of Effective Anti-Corruption

GPSA partner CSO, AntAC, addresses corruption at national and local levels through a broad-based coalition model and the use of social accountability approaches.

Overcoming governance challenges and large-scale corruption is necessary to improve service delivery and economic stability in Ukraine. The Anti-Corruption Action Center (AntAC) received a grant from the GPSA to strengthen the capacities of an anti-corruption coalition to use collaborative social accountability processes to influence anti-corruption policy and legislation, and its implementation at the national and local level.

To build capacity for social accountability, the project set up ‘Micro-Centers for Investigative Journalism’ and uses them to facilitate engagement of groups affected by corruption including civil society and vulnerable populations. The project further supports the creation of multi-stakeholder ‘compacts’ at the local level that include journalists, activists, and public authorities. They routinely discuss findings from analyses and investigations which provide public authorities, such as local councils and law enforcement agencies, the opportunity to collaborate with citizen groups and journalists in setting anti-corruption priorities and influencing policy. Since the project’s inception, investigative journalists have posted 116 articles in the regional media covering procurement violations in public healthcare, among other things.

AntAC has partnered with Nashi Groshi, a network of investigative journalists, CSOs, parliamentarians, and other stakeholders to support legislation on asset declarations and appointment of judges. One example was the adoption of legislation on re-launching the High Qualification Commission on Judges (HQCJ). The HQCJ is the single institution empowered to select new judges for the Ukrainian courts of law and its proper functioning is critical to the judiciary system. In



November 2019, however, the HQCJ was dissolved, while the adoption of a new procedure for assembling members of the HQCJ faced challenges and was virtually halted. As a result, up to 2,000 vacancies in the first and second instance courts could not be filled.

AntAC advocated for a better institutional framework for selection of judges, and the relaunch of the HQCJ of Ukraine demonstrated their long-term commitment. Ukrainian parliament adopted the Law of Ukraine No. 3711-D “On amendments to Law On Judiciary and Status of Judges” and certain Laws of Ukraine concerning, inter alia, re-establishment of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine.” Through this they have strengthened partnerships with key CSOs in Ukraine, as well as with international experts and interested stakeholders.

AntAC experts have been closely monitoring the progress of 16 of the most high-profile cases before the High Anticorruption Court and have published 342 documents about the proceedings in traditional and social media. AntAC’s work brought transparency to proceedings and served as a source of information on the barriers to effective operation of the High Anticorruption Court.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine has delayed the progress of the coalition. AntAC with its partners continue to implement, while adapting to the realities of an increasingly fragile context. The GPSA continues to monitor developments and will adjust its engagement with grant partners based on windows of opportunity going forward.

Photo: Eugene | Unsplash

GRANT PARTNER
AntAC
MORE INFORMATION
bit.ly/3Yb6cr7



CARIBBEAN ENVIRONMENT

GRANT PARTNER
Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo
Integrated Health Outreach

MORE INFORMATION
bit.ly/3PcEp55

Collaborative Social Accountability for Improved Governance in Protecting Biodiversity Hotspots Project

Grant partner, the Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo, utilizes a tailored collaborative social accountability approach in four designated Caribbean countries to support conservation of biodiversity hotspots.

The Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo (INTEC) received a GPSA grant to contribute to improving conservation in biodiversity hotspots located in four Caribbean countries (Dominican Republic, Antigua and Barbuda, Jamaica and Saint Lucia) through collaborative social accountability mechanisms that engage governments, citizens and CSOs. At the heart of the design of this new project is generating knowledge of what works when promoting collaborative social accountability for the protection of biodiversity hotspots. This will be used to facilitate replication and uptake of the approaches in Jamaica and St. Lucia.

The project employs a threefold approach for achieving its objective: 1) developing, testing, adjusting, and iterating collaborative social accountability mechanisms and processes that are sustainable, for protecting biodiversity hotspots; 2) developing an appropriate, iterative model to increase civil society-government capacities for joint monitoring and problem-solving; and 3) producing adaptive learning on the use of collaborative social accountability for biodiversity conservation.

The project began in late 2021 and the creation of local partnerships to form coalitions for collaborative social accountability is underway.





ARMENIA

WATER

GRANT PARTNER
Urban Foundation for Sustainable Development

MORE INFORMATION
bit.ly/3FcPY8s

Promoting Social Accountability in the Governance of Armenian Water Resources

The project seeks to promote, on a pilot basis, local climate action by strengthening community-level partnerships for improved water resource management in target communities.

The Urban Foundation for Sustainable Development (UFSD), an Armenian CSO, is leading a new project to create a model for collective water-related climate action for stakeholders living in selected communities in the Ararat Valley. It will build partnerships among active irrigation water users, in particular farmers and their families, to gain a shared understanding of the issues, and pilot local-level solutions in conjunction with relevant authorities. Activities will be designed to enhance transparency, responsiveness and communication in alignment with Government of Armenia sector goals, to increase public trust in water management in selected communities and initiate positive behavior change towards stewardship of water.

Under the GPSA's fifth call for proposals, UFSD will use a range of mechanisms and tools to help citizen groups and water user associations to work with the public sector, towards improving government policy and responsiveness, through greater transparency and accountability. This is a direct response to the increasing water shortages experienced by approximately 300,000 residents. The project will create more resilience to climate change and more effective stewardship of water for agriculture and the environment.





KOSOVO

CLIMATE CHANGE

GRANT PARTNER
Balkan Green Foundation

More Information
bit.ly/3FzBMYk

Kosovo Green Action

The project engages diverse stakeholders in collaborative social accountability on climate and energy-related priorities to help the realization of Kosovo's commitments to its Green Agenda.

Kosovo has taken steps to curb the effects of climate change and environmental degradation in accordance with the European Green Deal. However, the country still lacks effective coordination and consistency in its strategies, action plans, and policies within the energy sector to mobilize stakeholders and progress towards energy efficiency and green recovery.

The Balkan Green Foundation has received a grant from the GPSA for collaborative social accountability to support key objectives and activities outlined in the EU-endorsed Green Agenda for Western Balkans for climate action. The project aligns with the Green Agenda's key pillars through activities that improve stakeholders' access to information, good governance, accountability and transparency of government institutions and empowerment of youth, while boosting key climate actions.

The project will 1) develop government capacities to improve data-driven policymaking in line with the Green Agenda; 2) foster collaboration and dialogue between public institutions, CSOs, media, and citizens on key Green Agenda issues; and 3) engage stakeholders, through various mechanisms including an interactive and data-driven digital platform on climate/energy-related issues which facilitates access to information and stakeholder interaction with government entities on climate and energy commitments. Project results should indicate: an increased number of citizens and public officials' acquiring and improving knowledge about climate issues; an increase in stakeholders' ability to identify and address policy and legal changes needed to harmonize national legislation with the Green Agenda; and expanded availability of user-friendly and standardized data about climate and energy issues for Kosovo.





INDONESIA

EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

GRANT PARTNER
Yayasan Transparansi Sumber Daya Ekstraktif
(Publish What You Pay Indonesia)

More Information
bit.ly/3FxO17Y

Citizen Monitoring for Transparency and Accountability of Licensing and Revenue Management in the Mining Sector

The GPSA grant to Publish What You Pay Indonesia helped to strengthen governance in the mining sector in three provinces of Indonesia, using collaborative social accountability mechanisms towards better licensing and revenue management.

This project used social accountability to improve governance in the Indonesian mining sector. Solving problems in revenue management and licensing requires mobilization and engagement of citizens to track the implementation of laws and policies. However, citizens have lacked sufficient knowledge of the regulatory framework and the mechanisms for engaging government institutions. This has limited the ability of many provinces to manage their revenues and licensing effectively and comply with relevant laws and procedures.

To address this challenge, the project deepened the participation of citizens by introducing a collaborative social accountability process. First, the project used stakeholder mapping at village level to identify gaps in capacity and relevant actors to engage. It used web-based resources to train the stakeholders and facilitated a series of learning events and group discussions in communities. The focus was on increasing transparency and accountability of local government through complaint mechanisms, community score cards and other mechanisms.

Second, the project conducted a participatory diagnostic scoping study to inform discussions with public officials. It facilitated participatory performance assessments of revenue management and licensing issues, using score cards and a budget tracking mechanism. The information and data from the scoping study and participatory performance assessments also informed advocacy towards mining sector representatives, through multi-stakeholder forums facilitated by the project. These collaborative platforms helped to bring forward collaborative solutions to identified problems and improve licensing and revenue management.



Moreover, this project contributed to behavioral changes of citizens, government, and private actors towards better governance of licensing and revenue management. The mining sector leaders in government and the private sector have signaled interest in sustaining and improving collaboration with citizens and stakeholders. In some instances, government and companies improved their responses to complaints related to licensing and mining regulations. For example, they took action to reduce environmental harm and to improve infrastructure in villages affected by mining by enforcing existing corporate social responsibility legislation.

Photo: Muhammad Rafi | Unsplash



MOLDOVA

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE PREVENTION

Improving Access to Justice for Families Affected by Domestic and Gender-Based Violence

GPSA grant partner, East Europe Foundation, utilizes an integrated and adaptive approach that includes social accountability processes, to navigate complex power structures related to domestic and gender-based violence.

The East Europe Foundation was awarded a GPSA grant to facilitate collaboration of the public sector and civil society in the improvement of domestic and gender-based violence services, and in prevention, in Moldova. This uses collaborative social accountability mechanisms in designated areas and at the national level. To be effective in the context of long-established gender norms and power patterns, the project aims to pilot an integrated approach to change expectations by engaging stakeholders at local level, including the most vulnerable and marginalized groups as well as municipal service providers.

The project follows an explicitly adaptive approach to respond to local needs, working through three components. The first involves building stakeholders' capacity for collaborative social accountability. This will involve knowledge and skills in using diverse mechanisms, such as citizen report cards, for gathering feedback on public services. The second component uses the data generated by these mechanisms to inform advocacy efforts to improve the prevention of domestic and gender-based violence, and associated services. This data will also be used to develop gender disaggregated indicators that will be integrated into national-level proposals for citizen budgets. It will also help to identify gaps in budgetary processes that undermine funding of government commitments and strategies for domestic and gender-based violence prevention. The third component aims to improve knowledge and learning on collaborative social accountability in the Moldovan domestic and gender-based violence prevention sector. It regularly monitors

GRANT PARTNER
East Europe Foundation

More Information
bit.ly/3hbV64M



the project's operations to develop and disseminate the project's knowledge products to relevant audiences. The project is integrating the needs of Ukrainian refugees. It is in its early formulation stage.

Photo: Nikoli Afina | Unsplash



Photo: Grant Ellis | World Bank

Harnessing Knowledge and Learning for Social Accountability

Guided by an adaptive learning approach, the GPSA convenes and supports collective learning for past and present grant partners and other stakeholders. It uses collaborative and interactive forums, platforms and learning resources for the exchange of knowledge, lessons learned and emerging innovations.

Global Partners Forum

The GPSA hosted its eighth annual Global Partners Forum on June 8 and 9 2022, attended by almost 400 participants. Its theme, *'The GPSA at Ten: How Can Social Accountability Rise to Today's Challenges'* explored how civil society and collaborative social accountability



practices could help to strengthen governments' response to the multiple crises of today. The forum also discussed lessons from the GPSA's ten years of experience.

Global crises disproportionately affect poor and vulnerable people, and today food scarcity is on the rise, compounded by economic pressure from price hikes in fuel, food and fertilizers. Governments contend with overwhelmed health systems as well as the COVID-19 pandemic's impacts on societies and economies, while natural disasters aggravated by climate change push 26 million people into poverty every year. The forum called for whole of society approaches to addressing crises.

Forum panelists focused on addressing crises and the strengthening of systems in the health, education and climate sectors, with several examples. A CSO coalition was monitoring COVID-19 operations and budgets in seven African countries and using the data for cooperative dialogues with governments and media engagement. In the Dominican Republic,

where the COVID-19 pandemic led to home-based schooling, CSOs leveraged the increased involvement of parents in their children's education, to strengthen parent-teacher relationships through education councils, and raise awareness around school governance. They used the resulting data to address gaps in performance and inclusion. In the Pacific, CSOs were coalescing to strengthen accountability of governments' climate response, using citizen-derived data on climate impacts for accountability of local climate change mitigation budgets. Panelists also discussed challenges and opportunities in scaling and sustaining social accountability processes, including through uptake by the government's own systems, World Bank operations, and engagement with development partners and broader civil society. They called for efforts to develop modalities for tracking and evaluating such uptake and scaling. Panelists also underscored the need for governments to create conditions and policies for advancing collaboration and productive relationships with their civil society.



Grant Partners Workshop

The GPSA hosted its ninth Grant Partners Workshop on June 21–23 2022 with 55 participants from current and past CSO grant partners from over 20 countries. They were joined by participants from academic institutions and the development community. Over three days, the workshop facilitated learning via plenary discussions, breakout groups, and reflection and brainstorming exercises.

There were presentations on the World Bank’s citizen engagement and Environment and Social Frameworks. This enabled GPSA grant partners to identify entry points for collaboration with their own social accountability processes. Innovative tools for data usage and supervision were introduced by the World Bank’s Geo-Enabling initiative for Monitoring and Supervision (GEMS) technology team, for real-time monitoring and supervision and capacity building of projects. Participants also learned from the Tableau (World Bank) Social Sustainability Global

Dashboard and its potential to equip CSOs to identify indicators and data to substantiate their dialogue with national stakeholders.

Also on the agenda was a session on strategic leadership and communication for achieving scalable and impactful social change, led by Professor Alnoor Ebrahim (Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy; Tisch College of Civic Life, Tufts University). The session introduced four different CSO leadership strategies and elaborated on the ecosystem approach to implementing complex social accountability projects to sustain the collaboration of diverse stakeholders.

The workshop concluded with a comprehensive presentation and discussion on monitoring, evaluation, research and learning, with an eye on operationalizing the GPSA’s Theory of Action. Participants learned tactics and methodologies to achieve project outcomes through an adaptive learning and agile management approach.

Social Accountability for a Strong COVID-19 Recovery Report

The GPSA has published the paper: Social Accountability for a Strong COVID-19 Recovery: A Review and Analysis of the Role of Civil Society. Based on research and a review of literature, the paper seeks to contextualize the important role of CSOs and collaborative social accountability approaches in strengthening the response to the COVID-19 pandemic. It also builds on the eighth GPSA Global Partners

Forum. Based on research, reflections of the social accountability community, and examples from practice, the report underscores and substantiates the role and relevance of CSOs and collaborative social accountability in the COVID-19 pandemic response, discusses challenges and constraints that undermine this role and how to address them, and recommends actions and remedies for

advancing the efforts of CSOs as development partners in addressing the fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic. The report addresses the important theme of post-pandemic health system strengthening, including models that show promise for social accountability to address COVID-19 financing.

Acknowledging the two-track pandemic trajectory, whereby richer countries have disproportionately greater access to vaccines than poorer countries, the report identifies challenges across development and production, affordability, allocation and deployment. It discusses entry points for CSOs to help mitigate the resulting equity issues in the distribution of vaccines.

The paper’s recommendations call for: governments, global institutions, and bilateral donors to ensure vaccine equity globally; governments to create the space for civil society to oversee funding, programming, and vaccination; global institutions and bilateral donors to substantially increase funding to CSOs for social accountability; and for the World Bank to commission research on lessons from social accountability for a strong COVID-19 recovery.

Social Accountability and Service Delivery Effectiveness: What is the Evidence for the Role of Sanctions?

In the GPSA working paper titled Social Accountability and Service Delivery Effectiveness: What is the Evidence for the Role of Sanctions? authors Tom Aston and Grazielli Faria Zimmer Santos explore the evidence for how social and formal sanctions effect performance of service delivery. Using data from 11 meta-reviews and 35 cases, the authors debunk theoretical claims that sanctions are key for effective service delivery and sustainable outcomes, instead suggesting that there is limited evidence pointing to sanctions as causal determinants. Aston and Santos acknowledge the potential for sanctions to improve service delivery outcomes and their likely link with intermediate effects over the short term. However, they argue that the imposition of sanctions without relationship or systems building to promote good behavior is unlikely to have positive long-term outcomes.

Achieving sustainable service delivery outcomes is foundational for social accountability work and how civil societies can effectively get governments to respond to their needs. The paper investigates methodologies that could yield sustainable outcomes without a sanctions-based approach. Aston and Santos recommend that while sanctions can sometimes be effective, it is important to consider the potential risk of backlash associated with sanctions-based approaches.



CIVIC TECHNOLOGIES IN SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

The GPSA commissioned a report to take stock of current applications of civic technology (civic tech) in strengthening social accountability and to identify entry-points for integrating civic tech in GPSA-supported programs. Civic tech has the potential to support social accountability processes and to facilitate greater citizen voice. It has been shown to help mitigate the constraints of face-to-face communication and adaptation to an evolving social and economic development space. Civic tech also has a role in supporting the efficiency of disaster relief, independent monitoring and evaluation of programs and quality assurance, and can be used to counter mis- and dis-information.

The COVID-19 pandemic has redefined the ways in which CSOs and governments work together in the policy and service delivery arenas. Private and professional communication and media have become more dependent on civic tech tools, among other things, to enhance preparation and response to the next disruptive disaster. The study seeks to address the challenges, risks, and opportunities associated with adapting to tech-enabled social accountability, including in low resource and fragile, conflict-afflicted, violent settings. It recommends that to sustainably integrate civic tech into GPSA-supported social accountability programs, analyses of capacity gaps of grant partners should be prioritized, and the expected effects of civic tech on project results defined. Furthermore, it recommends identifying pathways for government uptake and scaling of civic tech modalities, and elaborating the role of civic tech in building trust in governments and societies and their value in supporting monitoring and evaluation to demonstrate evidence of effectiveness of collaborative social accountability.



Photo: Allison Kwesell | World Bank

Looking Ahead

Looking ahead, the GPSA has several important priority goals and tasks:

Providing Programmatic, Flexible Grants to Continue Supporting CSO-led Coalitions Engaged in Collaborative Social Accountability Processes

Preparing grants from the GPSA pipeline portfolio to put collaborative social accountability processes to work in selected sectors that are as yet untested in the GPSA’s practice, prioritizing key areas such as climate change, economic stress and crisis, anti-corruption, and technology-enhanced accountability and citizen engagement.

Creating operational and analytic links between the GPSA’s social accountability work and the World Bank’s citizen engagement program, with a focus on potentially leveraging the work of CSOs at the country level.

Clarifying the role of social accountability in achieving the goals of social inclusion, resilience, and empowerment in the broader context of furthering citizen engagement.



Supporting Grant Partners with Technical Assistance for Capacity Building, Strategic and Adaptive Project Management and Learning

Assisting grant partners in adjusting strategies and operational plans to respond to changing contexts, challenges and opportunities presented by conflict-related fragility and climate change, and the post-COVID-19 recovery and mounting global economic crisis. In addition, highlighting entry points for CSOs to strengthen citizen engagement and strategic leadership.

Mobilizing resources to strengthen community recovery from COVID-19 in select grant-partner countries, in particular for participatory third-party monitoring of COVID-19 funds.

Strengthening the Evidence Base of Social Accountability Practice through Monitoring and Evaluating GPSA Projects, and Generating Knowledge from Implementation

Monitoring and evaluating projects by using a standardized yet locally-adapted results framework that enables comparisons and lessons learned to be made across projects and aggregate program results to be discerned.

Using project information (from evaluations and other project documents) for a lessons learned report that takes stock of what we have learned thus far about what works, where and how regarding collaborative approaches to social accountability.

Investigating the long-term impact of the GPSA by revisiting GPSA grants years after project completion to find out what changes in policy and practice the grants have been able to contribute to.

Scaling Up the GPSA Projects’ Collaborative Social Accountability Models

Identifying the most promising pathways to scale, from the onset of operations, for projects selected in the GPSA’s fourth call for proposals and providing operational support as needed.

Developing theoretical and operationally relevant frameworks about collaborative social accountability with a focus on scalability in different sectors and contexts.

Sustaining Thought Leadership and Connecting Practitioners in the Social Accountability Field

Investing in the GPSA Global Partners Forum as a critical convening platform for our partners and for World Bank leadership, linking local operations to global knowledge, signaling, learning and relationship building.

Creating operational and analytic links between the GPSA’s social accountability work and the World Bank’s citizen engagement program, with a focus on potentially leveraging the work of CSOs at regional and country levels.

Strengthening the GPSA’s new website as a one-stop shop for information about the program and a resource for social accountability practice to facilitate learning and knowledge exchange by practitioners, researchers, thought leaders, policy makers and other stakeholders.



Funding

Donors partnering in support of GPSA initiatives



Annex 1

Financials: Committed Contributions to the GPSA Program

Table 1: GPSA Funding to Date

Donor Name	Amount	FY22	FY21	FY20	FY19	FY18	FY17	FY16	FY15	FY14	FY13
Paid in contributions (in USD \$,000)											
WBG (Secretariat)	6,780	1,050	1,000	780	1,050	1,050	950	900			
WBG (GPSA MDTF)	29,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
USAID	6,667				866	1,100	4,401	300			
Ford Foundation	4,000							1,000		1,500	1,500
Aga Khan	1,000						500			500	
Bertelsmann Stiftung	27							27			
Finland	1,305						1,135				
Dominican Republic	25									25	
Mexico	100							100			
Open Society Foundation	1,000		350	250	450				588	1,000	1,000
WPP (Benin, Niger, Tajikistan)	930										
SPF (Nepal, Niger, Guinea, Tajikistan)	1,000					1,000					
NTF (Jordan, DRC, Nepal)	650				650						
HRDTF (Jordan)	200	200									
Total Commitments to GPSA Secretariat and MDTF	55,272										

Amount of committed contributions to the GPSA as of 2022 (USD\$55,272)



Annex 2

Active and Closed Grants

Closed Grants		
Country	Partner/Donor	P#
Global	Fundar	P147891
Tajikistan	Oxfam Tajikistan	P147860
Malawi	CARE Malawi	P147837
Malawi	Malawi Economic Justice Network	P147819
Bangladesh	CARE Bangladesh	P147682
Bangladesh	Manusher Jonno Foundation	P14836
Kyrgyz Republic	Development Policy Institute	P147876
Moldova	Expert Grup	P147607
Mozambique	Concern Universal Mozambique	P147835
Indonesia	Yayasan Wahana Visi Indonesia (World Vision)	P147834
Dominican Republic	Fundacion Intermon Oxfam	P147853
Philippines	Concerned Citizens for Abra for Good Government	P147890
Ghana	SEND Ghana	P150856
Morocco	CARE International Maroc	P150875
Tunisia	Tunisian General Labor Union	P150877
Paraguay	Centro de Informacion y Recursos para el Desarrollo	P150876
Uganda	African Freedom of Information Center	P150872
Moldova	Center for health Policies and Studies	P150873
Mongolia	Globe International Center	P150842
DRC	CORDAID	P150874
Guinea	Search for Common Ground	P162171
Georgia	Save the Children Georgia	P161435
Madagascar	SAHA	P162170
Mauritania	Eco-développement	P162168
Indonesia	Publish What You Pay Indonesia	P163797
Sierra Leone	Oxfam SL	P162166

Closed Grants		
Country	Partner/Donor	P#
Benin, Niger & Tajikistan	Global Water Security & Sanitation Partnership (GWSP)	P160656
Benin, Niger & Tajikistan	Global Water Security & Sanitation Partnership (GWSP)	P160707
Nepal	State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF)	P163995
Niger	State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF)	P163995
Guinea	State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF)	P163995
Tajikistan	State and Peacebuilding Fund (SPF)	P163995
Honduras	USAID/WB Governance Global Practice	P161696
Jordan	WB Nordic Trust Fund (NTF)	P167205
Jordan	Partners Jordan (OSF Project)	P175814
DRC	WB Nordic Trust Fund (NTF)	P167477
Nepal	WB Nordic Trust Fund (NTF)	P169375

Active Grants		
Country	Partner/Donor	P#
Rwanda	Transparency International Rwanda	P162666
Indonesia	Akatiga	P162172
Dominican Republic	World Vision DR	P167958
Ukraine	AntAC	P172392
Madagascar	SAHA	P172393
Caribbean	INTEC/IHO	P173017
Benin	CARE Benin	P172247
Moldova	EEF/Expert Grup	P172747
Dominican Rep.	World Vision DR	P167958
Mexico	USAID/Governance GP	P160357
Jordan	HRDTF - MOTIVE (CSO)	P147689
Tajikistan	Open Society Foundation (OSF)	P175904
Mongolia	GPSA and SDC	P173992



Annex 3

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GPSA in Review

**Collaborative Social Accountability
for Development**

**The Global Partnership
for Social Accountability**

